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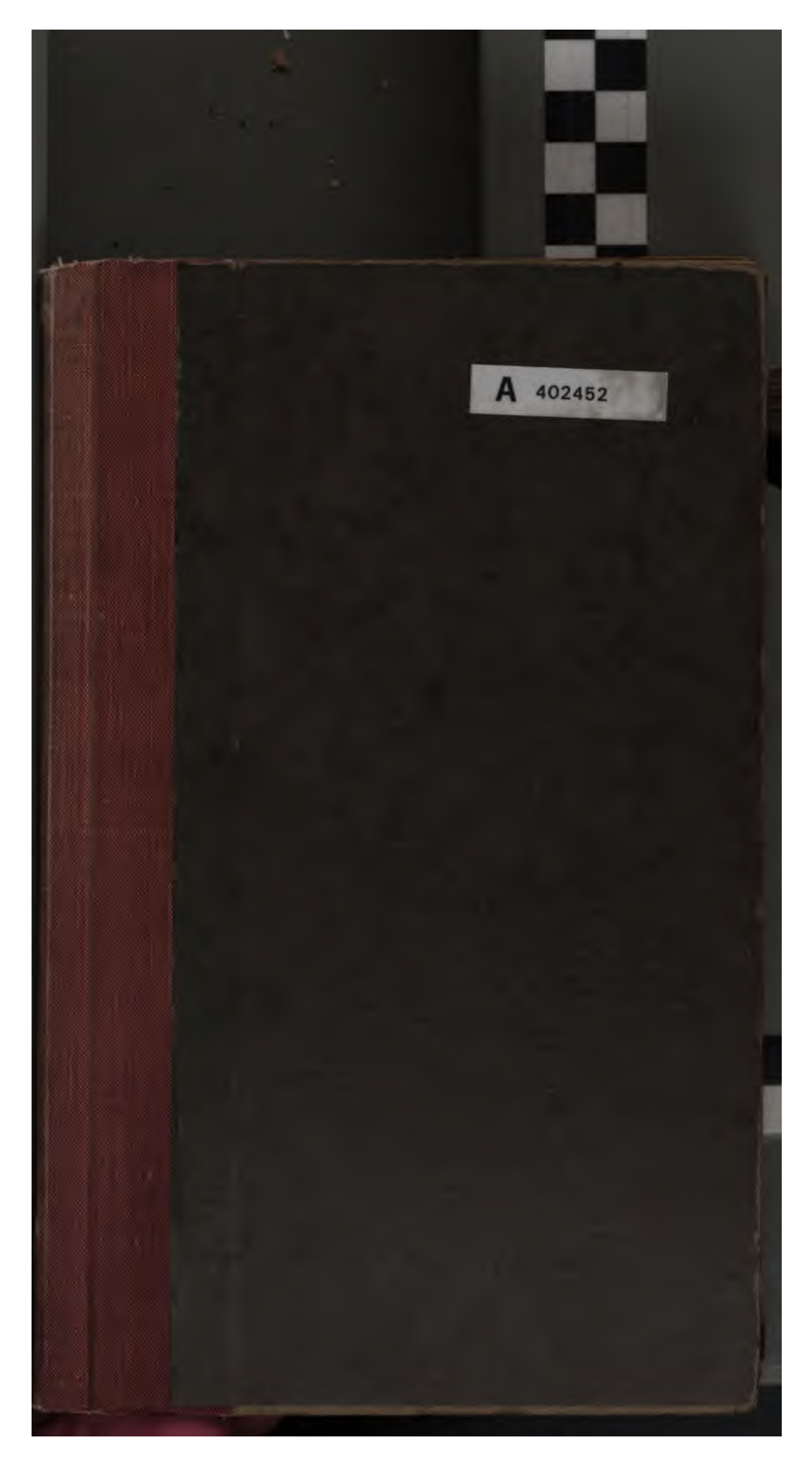
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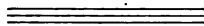
John E. B. Adams.

JOURNAL
OF THE
TWENTY-EIGHTH
NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT

OF THE
Grand Army of the Republic,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

September 12th and 13th, 1894.



BOSTON, MASS.:
E. B. STILLINGS & Co., 55 SUDBURY STREET.
1894.



JOURNAL
OF THE
Twenty-Eighth National Encampment,
GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 12, 1894 — MORNING SESSION.

The Twenty-eighth National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic convened at the new Grand Opera House in Pittsburgh, Pa., on Wednesday, Sept. 12, 1894, at 10 A.M., and was called to order by the Commander-in-Chief.

Previous to the formal opening of the Encampment addresses of welcome were made and responded to as follows: —

The Chairman of the Executive Committee, Daniel C. Ripley, Esq., introduced Gov. R. E. Pattison, who welcomed the Encampment to Pennsylvania in the following terms: —

Commander-in-Chief and Delegates of the Twenty-eighth Annual Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic: I bid you welcome to the State of Pennsylvania. I am sure that in giving expression to this sentiment, I voice the feeling of our Commonwealth. The young unite with the aged in manifesting their appreciation of your deeds and of your services. And there is a reason for this. It could not be otherwise. No people in any of the States of the Union have been more distinguished for their loyalty and their patriotism than the people of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. The spirit which gathered about the fathers, in the inauguration of the government in old Independence Hall, seems to have pervaded our people and taken hold of them; and

from that day down to this, the spirit of Republicanism and of independence has simply reached the high-water mark in this great old Commonwealth.

The State from within the borders of which was sent out the proclamation to the world of an independent government; and the State which gave to the world the field of Gettysburg, could not be otherwise than appreciative of the presence of the Grand Army of the Republic.

But while Pennsylvania is proud of her material resources, glories in her wealth and her strength, she rejoices more than anything else in her men. It is said that at one time in the history of the war, when there was an effort made to remove General Grant from command, when Mr. Lincoln was appealed to for that purpose, he said, "I cannot spare that man: he fights." So it is with Pennsylvania. We can spare our wealth, we can give our mountains and our valleys away, but we cannot spare our men: men represented by such characters as Meade, as McClellan, as Hancock, as Reynolds, as McCall, as Hartranft, as Gregg, and the old army of three hundred and sixty thousand men — all of them Pennsylvanians, and all equal to every emergency in which they were called to act.

And so as we assemble here we cannot forget them, and we cannot but recall the fact that in Pennsylvania an army went out with you for the preservation of the Union of more than three hundred and sixty thousand of such men, one-eighth of the whole enrolled service of the United States.

Is there any question as to the heartiness of our welcome? Could there be any question as to the spirit of our people upon such an occasion? Nay, nay! If it should ever be possible in the future that a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, or an old soldier of the Union, should require a home and care and a welcome, all he has to do is to turn to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and be assured of it.

It is said that in commemoration of the men who fought the battle of Thermopylæ a monument was erected bearing this inscription among others: "Go, passer, and acquaint the Spartans that we died here in execution of their just commands."

So written upon the hearts of the people of our country, for all time, and not upon brass or stone, is the memory of the men who went forth in defense of the Union, in perpetuation of our institutions, that it was in execution of the commands of the people and devotion and loyalty to their government.

Let me say to you in conclusion, that as you assemble here, and as you will assemble in the future, the great lessons which you teach will be lessons of patriotism and loyalty; and as long as you shall assemble, and as long as you shall move in procession upon our streets, the younger generation, catching your spirit and the heroism which characterized your service, will be enabled, so long as our government shall last, to perpetuate our institutions; and in the name of future generations, if it was possible, grateful to you for the spirit and for the lessons which you inculcate, I rejoice with you in this, your Twenty-eighth Annual Encampment.

Thomas G. Sample of Pittsburgh welcomed the Encampment on behalf of the Department of Pennsylvania.

Commander and Comrades: One year ago, in response to the direction of the people of the cities of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, I stood upon the platform at Indianapolis and invited you to come to this grand old loyal community, for the purpose of holding this convention. I endeavored to assure you that you would meet with a hearty and an earnest reception. Whether you are satisfied or not is something for you to say after the duties have been completed. I stand here today, in response to the orders of the Department Commander of Pennsylvania, and bid you welcome to the hearts of the comradeship of this great old county known by Lincoln as the "State of Allegheny."

You are here, associating with the boys from Pennsylvania who stood with you on the battle-fields of Gettysburg, the Peninsula, Antietam, South Mountain, the Wilderness, the closing of the war, at Lookout Mountain, and all down the southwestern portion of this country; and with open hands they extend to you the hearty fraternal greetings of comradeship, that can only come from men who served in the Union Army.

You know something of the boys of Pennsylvania. Their representatives are here today from all over this State. We will

go back to our respective homes always remembering that we had the pleasure of greeting as comrades the men who saved the Union and who made this country what it is today. Old they are. They could not line up properly yesterday perhaps; but there was a time in their history when they could line up with the best troops in the world. While they travelled over the route of procession, and received the plaudits of the people of this great community, way down in the hearts of the comrades of Pennsylvania was that feeling of pleasure that they were enabled to say that they had the Twenty-eighth Annual Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic in this Department.

You are welcome to everything that we have got, and if there is anything that you want that you don't see, press the button and the boys from Pennsylvania will do the rest.

The Hon. Barney McKenna, Mayor of the City of Pittsburgh, welcomed the Encampment in behalf of the city as follows: —

Mr. Commander and Members of the Twenty-eighth Grand Army Encampment: No event of my life has given me more pleasure than to meet so many of the men who, during the memorable years from 1861 to 1865, left family and friends at home, and marched to the front to meet and defeat the men of the so-called Confederate States, who had declared by voice and action that they would dissolve the government and establish a new one, of which slavery should be the corner-stone.

Many of the men who went with you laid down their lives, and filled graves that are unmarked; many lost parts of their bodies and many contracted disease. You are here today as representatives of the whole, and are honored all over this broad land, north of Mason and Dixon's Line.

The war produced many heroes. Some gained a world-wide reputation for generalship; and the names of Grant, Hooker and Meade of the army, and Farragut of the navy, will live in grateful remembrance for all time to come.

The citizens of this city did good work in feeding and lodging thousands of soldiers on their passage through from east to west and from west to east. The ladies were particularly active, and devoted many months to the good work by day and

by night, through weather fair and foul. They stood guard, binding up the wounds and administering to the sick. The women encouraged the young men to enlist, gave them their blessings when they went to the front, received with open arms those that came back, and bound their brows with victorious wreaths. Some of them are with us today and deserve as much credit as the men who made up the army.

It does not require words to show to you that Pittsburgh is glad to have you here and that you are thrice welcome. The decorations and emblems upon the buildings, the cheers of the thousands who line the streets, are assurance that you hold a warm place in their hearts, that they will never forget what you did and what you suffered to defend their homes and make it possible that but one flag should wave over this broad land — the stars and stripes, and that the stars and bars should be furled and always be among the things that were.

You will find the latch-string out at every house, and the right hand of fellowship extended by all; and all, with one accord, extend to you the freedom of the city; and when you go to your homes may you reach there safely, be glad you came, and we extend to you a constant invitation to come again. You are cordially welcome.

Hon. William M. Kennedy, Mayor of the City of Allegheny, welcomed the Encampment in behalf of that city. He said: —

Gentlemen of the Grand Army: It is with pleasure that I perform this morning the most honorable duty of my office in welcoming the Grand Army of the Republic to Allegheny City.

I feel how great is my good fortune to be mayor at such a time. I can look back to this as the most honorable event in my administration.

Gentlemen of the Grand Army, I am welcoming you to a city that furnished its volunteer soldiers in every army that fought for the preservation of the Union: in the grand old Army of the Potomac, which was many times repulsed but never defeated; in the Army of the James, of the Cumberland, the Tennessee, the Gulf; men who fought under every general who obtained any prominence in the war; members of the Pennsylvania Reserve

Division, which shed immortal glory on the escutcheon of Pennsylvania. Here will be found members of the battery that sent the crashing shells among the clouds in the battle of Lookout Mountain; and here will be found many who fought in our own cherished Gettysburg, who were at the commencement and at the finish, and who are today among our very best citizens. You will meet many of our subsistence committee — that noble body of men and women who, during the entire war, made it their duty and pleasure to welcome every soldier that passed through Pittsburgh. At whatever hour, day or night, members of this body were on hand to see that every soldier had a good warm meal and a hearty welcome; and I can assure you that they are welcome today no less heartily than in those dark days when this glorious army fought to save our country.

Gentlemen of the Grand Army, the greatest compliment you can pay us is to leave us with the most pleasant recollection of our city. We want you to go away feeling that you have met the same loyal, warm-hearted people that you did in those dark days that tried men's souls.

Our words and our flags and streamers but faintly express what we feel; and we know that when you leave us we will feel that we have been highly honored in having entertained the most noble body of men in America — the Grand Army of the Republic.

The Commander-in-Chief responded as follows: —

Your Excellency, the Honorable Mayors and Comrade Sample:
I do not propose to reply to the addresses individually, but thought best to bunch my oratory and respond to all at once. In behalf of the comrades of the Grand Army I thank you for the welcome that you have tendered us today; and yet it is not unexpected. No boy from the East or from the West, who passed through this State during the war, expected anything but the welcome we have received. Personally, I remember in the early days of 1861, coming from Massachusetts, with my knapsack on my back, for the first time, — and every part of it had made an impression; — my musket on my shoulder; feeling homesick and heartsick and wishing I had stayed at home with my mother, until I landed in Philadelphia; but when the women of Philadelphia

and the good citizens there welcomed us to the Cooper's Shop, I felt it was good to be with such people, and that I would press on to Washington and do my duty in the ranks of the Union army.

There is a little sadness mingled with our meeting today. We had hoped to meet the man who was the war governor of Pennsylvania; but he is detained at home by sickness. Who can forget Andrew Curtin? We in Massachusetts love the name of John A. Andrew; yet, side by side with that honored name, do we place that of Governor Curtin.

Boys, we have much to be thankful for — thankful that we have been permitted to live to be welcomed as we have been today; and, in your behalf, I thank the citizens of Pittsburgh and Allegheny.

Let me say, Comrades, as your representative, when I came here early in the year and met the Executive Committee, headed by that worker but not talker, Mr. Ripley, I found that they had a business organization; and I said that the reception and entertainment by Pittsburgh and Allegheny would be all that we could wish or expect. I think they have fulfilled their duty; and not only in the name of the comrades assembled here today, but in the name of the four hundred thousand men that I have the honor to command, I thank them from the bottom of my heart for all they have done to entertain the comrades.

Let me say for the Mayors of these two cities, that they won't have to increase their police force while we are here. This is a band of brothers who meet together for peace. We were bound to have peace years ago, and we fought for it. We have been peaceable ever since; and while we may shake hands and "holler" and whoop her up a little, it is because the heart goes out to each other, and we are having a good time; but the lockup won't be any fuller than it was before we came. Comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic will be just as good citizens as they were good soldiers.

Again I thank you in behalf of my comrades.

Comrade Burchfield of Pennsylvania addressed the Commander-in-Chief as follows: —

. *Commander-in-Chief*: On behalf of the Entertainment Committee I have the pleasant duty of presenting to you this symbol of your office, a gavel. It is made of wood from the caisson of one of the guns of Fort Sumter, a piece of wood from Appomattox, a piece of wood from Gettysburg, where you were so severely wounded, and a piece of wood from Libby Prison, where you were confined for a short time. It is bound by pieces of the historic cannon and bears this inscription: "Presented by the citizens of Pittsburgh and Allegheny to Captain J. G. B. Adams, Commander-in-Chief, at the Twenty-eighth National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, Sept. 12, 1894." We know that you will use it with justice to every comrade of this Encampment.

Commander-in-Chief, my work is but half done. In the palace of Fontainebleau there is a little table. Unpretentious as it is, that table is associated with all that has made Europe what she is today; for upon it was signed the abdication of the throne by Napoleon I.

We have a table with us today that is more significant than that in the summer capital of France. We place before the presiding officer the table upon which were signed the articles of capitulation between the idol of the Southern Confederacy, the commander of the Army of Northern Virginia, and the greatest captain of any age, Gen. U. S. Grant. This table, on April 9, 1865, was presented to that great thunderbolt of war, Sheridan, who on April 10 wrote the following letter: —

My Dear Madam:

I respectfully present to you this small writing table, on which the conditions for the surrender of the Confederate Army of Northern Virginia were written by Lieutenant-General Grant; and permit me to say, madam, that there is scarcely an individual in our service who has contributed more to bring about this desirable result, than your very gallant husband.

Yours respectfully,

PHILIP H. SHERIDAN,

To Mrs. General George A. Custer.

Major-General.

By the kindness of Mrs. Custer this table is placed in our possession for use by the Twenty-eighth National Encampment.

The Commander-in-Chief responded as follows : —

Comrade Burchfield, I accept this gavel and assure the comrades that I shall use it impartially.

Regarding this table, I can hardly express the feelings of my heart. As I reflect that on that table General Grant accepted the surrender of General Lee, I think of his words : “Let us have peace.” And how the shouts went up from the boys when they found that Lee had surrendered ; and although they had stood in front of the Army of Northern Virginia for four years, there was no feeling of bitterness in their hearts that day, but their hands went out to the men they had been fighting — they shared their rations with them and said, “All we ask is that you shout for the flag, and we will be with you and go on and plant the Star Spangled Banner upon every hill-top.” And that is the position of the Grand Army of the Republic today. We want to plant the flag so high that the South will love it as well as we do ; and we want them to put their Confederate flag out of sight and go with us.

After the applause, which drowned the words of the Commander-in-Chief, he brought his speech to a close by remarking that it was a good place to stop.

The Commander-in-Chief then introduced the Honorable Henry Watterson in the following terms : “There is present a citizen of Kentucky whom it will be impossible to introduce during the proceedings of the Encampment in secret session, and I have the honor now of presenting Colonel Henry Watterson of Louisville, Kentucky.

Colonel Watterson addressed the Encampment as follows : —

And I say amen to every word uttered by the Commander-in-Chief. I have come here today — an undoubting American — to lay at the feet of American manhood the tribute of respectful homage. I have come — a willing witness — to bear testimony to the genius of American soldiership. I have come with a message from your countrymen who dwell on what was once the nether side of the line, but whose hearts beat in ready response to your hearts, and who bid me tell you they want to see you.

Candor compels me to say that there was a time when they did not want to see you. There was a time when — without any

invitation whatever — either written or verbal — without so much as an intimation of hospitality — you insisted upon giving us the honor of your company, and, as it turned out, when we were but ill prepared to receive you. It were a pity, now that we are prepared, — now that the lid is off the pot and that the latch-string hangs outside the door, — you should refuse us the happiness of entertaining you, of greeting you, not —

“With bloody hands to hospitable graves,”

but as friends and brothers, as fellow citizens, who learned how to value one another amid scenes that left no time or room for equivocation, and transactions applying to human virtue the very highest tests. I know that, whatever your decision may be, you will give me credit for entire sincerity when I add that I was never happier in my life than I am in finding myself the vehicle for such a communication — the spokesman for such men to such men — the first of many voices to be raised, in goodwill and in good faith, entreating the Grand Army of the Republic to come South, to bring its knitting and stay all day!

Incidentally, allow me to urge that, upon this initial visit — this forerunner of many visits — you end the first stage of your march, and pitch your tents and light your camp-fires upon the banks of the beautiful river which takes its rise in these highlands, at that point where it pauses for a moment in its journey toward the sea, to gather fresh impulse and renew its allegiance to national sentiments and continental ideas.

You will find much there to exhilarate you. You will find there, as nowhere else in such measure, the most absolute obliteration of all that we want to forget, the most absolute preservation of all we want to remember; of days which, in darkness or in light — in sunshine or in sorrow — must remain forever sacred to each and every one of us. You will find there engaged in business rivalry men who fought side by side in the imminent, deadly breach; engaged in equal partnership, men who were introduced to one another out of the mouths of hostile cannon. You will find there, wearing the same uniforms and exchanging kindred countersigns, men who, in moments of conviviality, sometimes

forget on which side they fought in the war of the sections, happy in a comradeship never to end this side the grave. You will find there a valorous little army of embryo heroes, who have somehow got so mixed up in their cradles that no one of them can tell which grandpa it was that wore the blue and which that wore the gray, but who can lisp their determination to lick all creation when they get big enough to wear the cross-swords that hang on the wall in silent proof that they came of good fighting stock. And, finally, you will find there the warmest and the most universal welcome — a welcome from all hearts and all hands — a welcome from men and women who know how to welcome, and who are none the less Americans because they happen to be Kentuckians!

But believe me, I speak in no local interest, in no sectional spirit. The purpose which brought me here, the thought and hope of those who sent me, is wholly, purely, national. We, like you, love our country. Our dearest aspiration is to see it great and strong. It has weathered all the dangers that, in times past, assailed feudal systems and dynasties. It has weathered all the dangers that sprang from the peculiar conditions of our being, the dark shadows of slavery and the baleful menace of disunion, the conflict of jurisdiction between the State and the Federal power and the confusion attendant upon disputed interpretations of the organic law. The issues that made a war of sections possible have passed away. They can never be resuscitated. But every age, as every individual, has its own problems to solve, its own crosses to bear; and those who are to come after us — who have already arrived upon the scene — will need to meet, as we have met, the responsibilities of life. That they will meet them bravely, nobly, I do believe; for I have faith not merely in them as our children, but in the destiny of American institutions. Yet we must help them all we can; and we can help them in nothing so much as in impressing upon them the lessons of patriotism and manhood which came to us out of the sturdy school of war.

No man who was a good soldier could be a bad citizen. Every good soldier, no matter where he fought, must have learned that humanity and courage are virtues common to our race, limited by no geographic division, monopolized by no section. Whatever

regrets may linger in any bosom, no one of us has any reason to blush for the events of the greatest combat known to human annals. There was never a war where there was so little of public wrong, so much of private generosity; never a verdict so decisive, whose consequences have been so beneficent. We are wont to boast, and not without justification, of our robust common sense. We are wont to assert, and with good assurance, that we are nothing if not a practical people. But it is sometime denied by the untravelled that we are a homogeneous people, and pretensions to exceptional virtue are set up here and there by provincial self-complacency which imagines itself anointed and elect. I have been in every State and Territory of the Union; and I can truly say that I never encountered this particular claimant that I did not discover him to be a cheat, though I have gone away from no one of them where I had not found something to make me proud of my country and my countrymen.

The best heritage, therefore, that we can leave to those into whose hands we must ere long commit the future, is this good knowledge, that what differences exist upon the territory embraced by the United States, vast as it is, are purely local and external; that Massachusetts and Mississippi are, in reality, convertible terms, and that in needs but ten days and a chance of raiment to convert a typical Vermonter into a typical Texan. I declare this as the sum of my own observation and experience, as the result of great and varied opportunities for viewing and studying the character of our people from ocean to ocean — I declare it simply, earnestly, and shall maintain it always. Should any one ask you whether I believe it, I beg you to tell him that I know it and have seen it put to the test and proven many and many a time. Upon it I rest the case of the Nation against its bigots. If the future is to be as glorious as the past, it must be universally realized and conceded, illustrated by common consent and association, illuminated by a nationality, going back for its inspirations to Bunker Hill and Yorktown, and taking up the old, sweet song, where the fathers left it off, precisely as if nothing had happened to interrupt it.

Its echoes ringing in my ears, I come to you today, with arms wide open. Its hopes singing in my heart, I beg you to come to us, with your arms wide open. Thank God, the flag you will find there is our flag as well as your flag—the flag of a re-united people and a glorious republic—to freemen all over the world at once a symbol and a pledge—

“ Oh long may it wave,
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave! ”

The Buckley Quartette of Akron, Ohio, were introduced and entertained the Encampment for a few moments with a song or two. Immediately upon their retirement the Commander-in-Chief announced that the preliminary exercises were closed and, as the National Encampment was about to go into executive session, all persons not members of the Order were requested to retire. The grand rounds were made by the Officer of the Day, and immediately thereafter the announcement was made: “Guard, with the Colors.” The Commander-in-Chief ordered them to be admitted, when the detail for guard, under command of Comrade Wm. Hamilton, Officer of the Day, appeared upon the stage—the new United States flag, presented by the citizens of Lynn, Mass., being borne by the National Color-Bearer, Comrade Michael Scannell of Post 5, G.A.R., Lynn, and the buff Headquarters guidon of the National Encampment, borne by Comrade L. G. McKnight of Post 116, Gardner, Mass.

The Encampment was called up, the Colors were saluted, and the Commander-in-Chief spoke as follows:—

Comrades: For twenty-eight years, by silent omission or forgetfulness on the part of some one, the National Encampment owned no United States flag. This year, before leaving the good city of Lynn, Mass., where National Headquarters were located, the citizens called me to the Headquarters of Gen. Lander Post 5, G.A.R., of that city, and presented me with this flag, asking that it be transferred to the Twenty-eighth National Encampment and carried at the head of the procession at our parades, and to be present at our annual Encampments. Feeling that it should be well guarded, I placed it in the hands of a comrade who served in my old regiment and company of the Nineteenth Massachusetts,

who, when the flag was shot down at Cold Harbor, took it from the hands of the dying boy and carried it forward to victory. I now turn it over to the National Encampment.

The flag was received with three cheers, the colors were deposited in their proper places, and the guard and color-bearers retired.

The Encampment was then opened in due form. The Chaplain-in-Chief invoked the Divine blessing in the following terms:—

O God, our Heavenly Father, Thou that has been with this nation from the day of its childhood through all the vicissitudes of the past up to this blessed time of its stalwart manhood! We thank Thee this morning for this opportunity which we have of once more assembling in this National Encampment. We thank Thee that during the dark days of civil strife when the very life and destiny of this republic and of the republican institutions of the world were hanging in the balance, Thou didst give us hearts and courage to stand in the front, and in the midst of the fires of battle Thou didst keep us by Thy power. We thank Thee that though many fields have been reddened with the blood of the comrades representing these different States, yet many of us survive until this day and are permitted to look out on this glorious Republic that Thou hast given us as a blessed heritage. We thank Thee not only for our lives and the prosperity that has come to this nation, but, O God, we invoke Thy blessing to abide with us still. We ask Thee that those heroic women that stood by us in the dark days of sorrow and strife may receive Thy special favor in woman's work for the advancement of the Grand Army of the Republic. We ask Thy blessing not only upon them but upon all the auxiliaries that Thou hast given us for the advancement of the principles of Fraternity, Charity and Loyalty. Let Thy blessing be upon this Encampment, O God! Let Thine especial favor go to our Commander-in-Chief, that he may have wisdom to direct in all the deliberations of this Encampment, that the interests of the Grand Army of the Republic may be advanced by our coming here. Let Thy favor be upon this nation. O God, look down upon us in all the States that compose this great Republic; and hasten the time, dear Lord, when all clouds that

may have gathered recently in the skies of this nation may be driven back. Let Thy favor be upon us, upon this city in which we meet; and finally, when the last roll is called, may we, one by one, be permitted to answer in that brighter and better Encampment, through Jesus Christ, our Lord. Amen.

The Adjutant-General called the roll of the Encampment, all the officers being present.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS.

The Committee on Credentials presented the following report:—

Your Committee on Credentials would respectfully report that they have examined the list and roll-call as prepared by the Adjutant-General and have checked those present, and with the corrections made recommend that the same be adopted as the roll of this Encampment.

The whole number entitled to vote in the Encampment, if present, is 1,250, divided as follows:—

National officers	9
Council of Administration	45
Past National officers	42
Representatives	1,153

The Committee on Credentials have been seriously embarrassed in making up their report, as some of the largest Departments have not reported to the Adjutant-General or the Committee, notwithstanding the fact that the Committee have been practically in continuous session for the past forty-eight hours, and although notices have been issued to delinquents yet the Committee are without reports from several Departments.

(Signed) JAS. F. MEECH,
EDMUND F. PRENTISS,
W. P. HAYES,
THOS. W. SCOTT,

Committee.

The report of the Committee was adopted.

The roll of the Encampment is as follows, those marked with an asterisk (*) being present:—

ROLL OF THE TWENTY-EIGHTH NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT. 1894.

NATIONAL OFFICERS.

<i>Commander-in-Chief</i>	*JOHN G. B. ADAMS, Lynn, Mass.
<i>Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief</i>	*I. N. WALKER, Indianapolis, Ind.
<i>Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief</i>	*J. C. BIGGER, Dallas, Texas.
<i>Adjutant-General</i>	*JAMES F. MEECH, Lynn, Mass.
<i>Quartermaster-General</i>	*LOUIS WAGNER, Philadelphia, Pa.
<i>Inspector-General</i>	*ANDREW M. UNDERHILL, New York City, N.Y.
<i>Judge-Advocate-General</i>	*LEO RASSIEUR, St. Louis, Mo.
<i>Surgeon-General</i>	*GEO. R. GRAHAM, Baltimore, Md.
<i>Chaplain-in-Chief</i>	*A. V. KENDRICK, West Liberty, Iowa.

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF ADMINISTRATION.

ALABAMA	A. N. Ballard	Birmingham.
ARIZONA	H. B. Lighthouse . . .	Phoenix.
ARKANSAS	A. D. Thomas	Little Rock.
CALIFORNIA AND NEVADA,	J. B. Fuller	Marysville, Cal.
COLORADO AND WYOMING,	J. W. Anderson . . .	Denver, Col.
*CONNECTICUT	Gustavus D. Bates . .	Putnam.
*DELAWARE	A. S. Naudain	Middletown.
FLORIDA	Frank G. Parcell . . .	Tampa.
GEORGIA	Harry Burns	Macon.
IDAHO	W. A. Dodge	Blackfoot.
*ILLINOIS	H. S. Dietrich	Chicago.
INDIANA	C. J. Murphy	Evansville.

*Present.

INDIAN TERRITORY . . .	Robert W. Hill . . .	Muskogee.
*IOWA	John Lindt	Council Bluffs.
KANSAS	J. P. Harris	Ottawa.
*KENTUCKY	A. J. Thorpe	Winston.
LOUISIANA AND MISS. . .	R. B. Baquie	New Orleans.
*MAINE	J. B. Neagle	Lubeck.
*MARYLAND	Wm. J. Klug	Baltimore.
*MASSACHUSETTS	Wm. M. Olin	Boston.
*MICHIGAN	Geo. H. Hopkins	Detroit.
*MINNESOTA	Chas. G. Edwards	St. Paul.
*MISSOURI	F. M. Sterrett	St. Louis.
MONTANA	Frank P. Sterling	Helena.
NEBRASKA	Chas. E. Burmester	Omaha.
*NEW HAMPSHIRE	Samuel N. Brown	Penacook.
*NEW JERSEY	Geo. E. Martin	Camden.
NEW MEXICO	Byron A. Knowles	Deming.
*NEW YORK	Nicholas W. Day	New York.
NORTH DAKOTA	A. F. Price	Fargo.
*OHIO	R. H. Cochran	Toledo.
OKLAHOMA	J. P. Cummins	Kingfisher.
OREGON	S. R. Reeves	La Grande.
*PENNSYLVANIA	A. P. Burchfield	Pittsburgh.
*POTOMAC	Lyman B. Cutler	Washington.
*RHODE ISLAND	Wm. E. Stone	Providence.
*SOUTH DAKOTA	W. L. Palmer	Carthage.
TENNESSEE	C. W. Norwood	Chattanooga.
TEXAS	Alexander Brownlee	Dallas.
UTAH	C. O. Farnsworth	Salt Lake City.
VERMONT	S. W. Parkhurst	St. Johnsbury.
VIRGINIA AND N. CAROLINA,	William Thompson	Elizabeth City Co., Virginia.
*WASHINGTON AND ALASKA,	H. A. Bigelow	Seattle, Washington
*WISCONSIN	Geo. L. Thomas	Milwaukee.
*WEST VIRGINIA	D. R. King	Topins Grove.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF ADMINISTRATION.

R. H. Cochran	Toledo, O.
A. P. Burchfield	Pittsburgh, Pa.
H. S. Dietrich	Chicago, Ill.
William M. Olin	Boston, Mass.
Samuel N. Brown	Penacook, N.H.
Nicholas W. Day	New York City, N.Y.
George H. Hopkins	Detroit, Mich.

* Present.

PAST NATIONAL OFFICERS.

PAST COMMANDERS-IN-CHIEF.

†B. F. Stephenson (Provisional) [died Aug. 30, 1871]	1866
†S. A. Hurlbut, Illinois [died March 27, 1882]	1866-67
†John A. Logan, Illinois [died Dec. 26, 1886]	1868-9-70
†Ambrose E. Burnside, Rhode Island [died Sept. 13, 1881]	1871-72
†Charles Devens, Massachusetts [died Jan. 7, 1891]	1873-74
†John F. Hartranft, Pennsylvania [died Oct. 17, 1889]	1875-76
John C. Robinson, Binghamton, N.Y.	1877-78
†William Earnshaw, Ohio [died July 17, 1885]	1879
*Louis Wagner, Philadelphia, Pa.	1880
*George S. Merrill, Lawrence, Mass.	1881
Paul Van Der Voort, Omaha, Neb.	1882
*Robert B. Beath, Philadelphia, Pa.	1883
*John S. Kountz, Toledo, Ohio	1884
*S. S. Burdett, Washington, D.C.	1885
*Lucius Fairchild, Madison, Wis.	1886
*John P. Rea, Minneapolis, Minn.	1887
*William Warner, Kansas City, Mo.	1888
*Russell A. Alger, Detroit, Mich.	1889
Wheelock G. Veazey, Rutland, Vt.	1890
*John Palmer, Albany, N.Y.	1891
*A. G. Weissert, Milwaukee, Wis.	1892

PAST SENIOR VICE-COMMANDERS-IN-CHIEF.

†Joshua T. Owen, Pennsylvania [died Nov. 7, 1887]	1868
*Lucius Fairchild, Madison, Wis.	1869-70
*Louis Wagner, Philadelphia, Pa.	1871-72
†Edward Jardine, New York	1874
Joseph S. Reynolds, Chicago, Ill.	1875-76
Elisha H. Rhodes, Providence, R.I.	1877
Paul Van Der Voort, Omaha, Neb.	1878
*John Palmer, Albany, N.Y.	1879
Edgar D. Swain, Chicago, Ill.	1880
Charles L. Young, Toledo, O.	1881
W. E. W. Ross, Baltimore, Md.	1882
*William Warner, Kansas City, Mo.	1883
*John P. Rea, Minneapolis, Minn.	1884
Selden Connor, Portland, Me.	1885
S. W. Backus, San Francisco, Cal.	1886
*Nelson Cole, St. Louis, Mo.	1887
Moses H. Neil, Columbus, O.	1888

* Present.

† Deceased.

*A. G. Weissert, Milwaukee, Wis.	1889
†Richard F. Tobin, Massachusetts [died Nov. 22, 1890] . . .	1890
*George H. Innis, South Boston, Mass. [elected April 7, 1891], 1891	
*Henry M. Duffield, Detroit, Mich.	1891
R. H. Warfield, San Francisco, Cal.	1892

PAST JUNIOR VICE-COMMANDERS-IN-CHIEF.

Joseph R. Hawley, Hartford, Conn.	1868-69
*Louis Wagner, Philadelphia, Pa.	1870
J. Warren Keifer, Springfield, O.	1871-72
Ed. Ferguson, Milwaukee, Wis.	1873
Guy T. Gould, Chicago, Ill.	1874
C. J. Buckbee, New Haven, Conn.	1875-76
†William Earnshaw, Ohio [died July 17, 1885]	1877
†Herbert E. Hill, Massachusetts [died April 8, 1892] . . .	1878
H. Dingman, Washington, D.C.	1879
†George Bowers, New Hampshire [died Feb. 14, 1884] . . .	1880
*C. V. R. Pond, Coldwater, Mich.	1881
I. S. Bangs, Waterville, Me.	1882
†W. H. Holmes, San Francisco, Cal. [died March 26, 1889] . .	1883
*Ira E. Hicks, New Britain, Conn.	1884
John R. Lewis, Atlanta, Ga.	1885
*Edgar Allan, Richmond, Va.	1886
*John C. Linehan, Penacook, N.H.	1887
Joseph Hadfield, New York City, N.Y.	1888
*J. F. Lovett, Trenton, N.J.	1889
George B. Creamer, Baltimore, Md.	1890
*T. S. Clarkson, Omaha, Neb.	1891
*Peter B. Ayars, Wilmington, Del.	1892

* Present.

† Deceased.

DEPARTMENTS.

The figures within the parentheses () show the number of each Department in order of permanent organization.

ALABAMA. (42)

Organized March 12, 1889. Number of members Dec. 31, 1893, 267.

*Commander C. W. Buckley, Montgomery.
 Senior Vice-Commander A. P. Stone, Birmingham.
 Junior Vice-Commander E. E. Griswold, Cullman.
 Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, G. L. Worth, Montgomery.

REPRESENTATIVE.

ALTERNATE.

*T. L. Phillips (at large), Geo. Hoenig (at large), Cullman.
 Birmingham.

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS.

*F. G. Sheppard, Birmingham, 1889. A. B. Hays, Cullman, 1891.
 W. H. Hunter, Birmingham, 1890. Wm. Snyder, Birmingham, 1892.
 Seymour Bullock, 1891. J. Clyde Millar, Birmingham, 1893.

ARIZONA. (40)

Organized Jan. 17, 1888. Number of members Dec. 31, 1893, 279.

Commander Charles D. Belden, Phoenix.
 Senior Vice-Commander James Finley, Tucson.
 Junior Vice-Commander S. C. Rees, Prescott.
 Assistant Adjutant-General . . A. J. Sampson, Phoenix.

REPRESENTATIVE.

ALTERNATE.

*J. Guthrie Savage (at large), J. S. Harding (at large), Tucson.
 Flagstaff.

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS.

A. L. Grow, Tombstone, 1888. Geo. F. Coats, Phoenix, 1890.
 A. B. Sampson, Tucson, 1889. Ed. Schwartz, Phoenix, 1891-2.
 Douglass Snyder, Tucson, 1893.

ARKANSAS. (31)

Organized July 11, 1883. Number of members Dec. 31, 1893, 1,102.

Commander Thomas H. Barnes, Fort Smith.
 Senior Vice-Commander A. H. Sockland, De Witt.
 Junior Vice-Commander R. E. Renner, Springdale.
 Assistant Adjutant-General . . . S. K. Robinson, Fort Smith.

*Present.

ARKANSAS — Continued.

REPRESENTATIVES.

ALTERNATES.

Lee Clow (at large), Arkadelphia. Chas. M. Green (at large), Harrison.
*James Oates, Cincinnati. James Mitchell, Fort Smith.

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS.

Step'n Wheeler, Ft. Smith, 1883-4. S. K. Robinson, Ft. Smith, 1888.
C. M. Barnes, Guthrie, Ok., 1885. *A. S. Fowler, Little Rock, 1889-90.
Chas. C. Waters, Little Rock, 1886. W. H. H. Clayton, Ft. Smith, 1891.
Thomas Boles, Ft. Smith, 1887. Powell Clayton, Eureka Spgs., 1892.
Thomas H. Barnes, Ft. Smith, 1893.

CALIFORNIA AND NEVADA. (10)

Organized Feb. 21, 1868. Number of members Dec. 31, 1893, 6,228.

*Commander J. M. Walling, Nevada City, Cal.
Senior Vice-Commander . . . E. W. Woodward, Oakland, Cal.
Junior Vice-Commander . . . A. F. Dill, San Diego, Cal.
*Assistant Adjutant-General . . T. C. Masteller, San Francisco, Cal.

REPRESENTATIVES.

ALTERNATES.

Samuel McKeague, Honolulu, H.I. W. H. Wharff (at large),
San Francisco, Cal.
*G. F. Abel, San Jose, Cal. J. C. Currier, San Francisco, Cal.
J. D. Arnold, Honolulu, H.I. W. R. Thomas, Oakland, Cal.
*E. T. Blackmer, San Diego, Cal. W. W. Bowers, San Diego, Cal.
*C. E. Wilson, San Francisco, Cal. N. D'Oyly, San Jose, Cal.
T. L. Shuck, San Francisco, Cal. J. C. Mullen, Oakland, Cal.
George Stone, San Francisco, Cal. George Babcock, Alameda, Cal.

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS.

W. H. Aiken, Wright's Sta., 1873-4. R. H. Warfield, San Francisco, 1885.
E. Carlson, San Francisco, 1875. W. R. Smedburg, San Francisco, 1886.
S. W. Backus, San Francisco, 1877. E. S. Solomon, San Francisco, 1887.
†S. P. Ford, 1878-9. T. H. Goodman, San Francisco, 1888.
*C. M. Kinne, San Francisco, 1880-1. Geo. E. Gard, Los Angeles, 1889.
W. A. Robinson, Santa Cruz, 1882. A. J. Buckles, Fairfield, 1890.
†James W. Staples, 1883. W. H. L. Barnes, San Fran'co, 1891.
J. M. Davis, Los Angeles, 1884. J. B. Fuller, Marysville, 1892.
E. C. Seymour, San Bernardino, Cal., 1893.

COLORADO AND WYOMING. (21)

Organized as Department of the Mountain, Dec. 11, 1879; name changed
to Colorado July 31, 1882; name changed to Colorado and Wyoming
Aug. 28, 1889. Number of members Dec. 31, 1893, 2,841.

* Present.
† Deceased.

COLORADO AND WYOMING — Continued.

- *Commander N. Rollins, Leadville, Col.
 *Senior Vice-Commander . . . Wm. Youngson, Aspen, Col.
 *Junior Vice-Commander . . . Thos. C. Graden, Durango, Col.
 *Assistant Adjutant-General . . J. W. Anderson, Denver, Col.

REPRESENTATIVES.

ALTERNATES.

- | | |
|---|---|
| J. B. Jennings (at large),
Rawlins, Wyoming. | *H. M. Rhoads (at large),
Denver, Col. |
| *Warner A. Root, Denver, Col. | W. L. Duncan, Amethyst, Col. |
| W. C. Davidson, Durango, Col. | *L. C. Withuap, Evans, Col. |
| A. Royal, Pueblo, Col. | *W. H. Macomber, Aspen, Col. |

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| †Andrew Taylor, 1875-8. | George Ady, Denver, 1886-7. |
| F. J. Bancroft, Denver, 1878-9. | John W. Browning, Denver, 1887-8. |
| J. W. Donnellan, Salt Lake, 1879-80. | Thomas M. Fisher, Cheyenne, 1888-9. |
| E. K. Stimson, Denver, 1880-3. | D. L. Holden, Pueblo, 1889-90. |
| B. L. Carr, Longmont, 1883-4. | Geo. W. Cook, Denver, 1890-1. |
| A. V. Bohn, Leadville, 1884-5. | John C. Kennedy, Denver, 1891-2. |
| H. Bowman, Idaho Springs, 1885-6. | Myron W. Reed, Denver, 1892-3. |

CONNECTICUT. (6)

Organized April 11, 1867. Number of members Dec. 31, 1893, 6,704.

- *Commander Selah G. Blakeman, Shelton.
 *Senior Vice-Commander . . . John M. Brewer, Norwich.
 *Junior Vice-Commander . . . Oscar W. Cornish, Waterbury.
 *Assistant Adjutant-General. . . John H. Thacher, Hartford.

REPRESENTATIVES.

ALTERNATES.

- | | |
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| *C. S. Darrow (at large),
New London. | W. A. Hendrick (at large),
South Norwalk. |
| *J. W. Winch, Union. | J. C. Bucklyn, Mystic. |
| W. C. Harbison, Voluntown. | John Downe, New Hartford. |
| *Loren D. Penfield, New Britain. | Thomas Boudren, Bridgeport. |
| *W. C. Hillard, Bristol. | W. H. Arnold, Danielsonville. |
| *Christian Quein, Danbury. | W. H. Tift, Norwich. |
| *A. R. McKee, Middletown. | *Hart Landon, Guilford. |
| *W. R. Palmer, Bridgeport. | Henry Plouquet, Thomaston. |

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Edward Harland, Norwich, 1867. | Isaac B. Hyatt, Meriden, 1883. |
| †Theodore G. Ellis, 1868-9. | †William Berry, 1884. |
| †Wm. H. Mallory, 1870-1. | Frank D. Sloat, New Haven, 1885. |
| L. A. Dickinson, Hartford, 1872-3. | *John T. Crary, Norwich, 1886. |
| C. J. Buckbee, New Haven, 1874-5. | *Henry E. Taintor, Hartford, 1887. |
| W. E. Disbrow, Bridgeport, 1876-7. | Sam'l B. Horne, Winsted, 1888. |

* Present.
 † Deceased.

CONNECTICUT — Continued.

†Frank G. Otis, 1878.	W. H. Pierpont, New Haven, 1889.
†Chas. E. Fowler, 1878-9.	J. C. Broatch, Middletown, 1890.
Geo. S. Smith, Norwich, 1880.	Henry N. Fanton, Danbury, 1891.
Alfred B. Beers, Bridgeport, 1881.	Benajah E. Smith, Willimantic, 1892.
Ira E. Hicks, New Britain, 1882.	Wilbur F. Rogers, Meriden, 1893.

DELAWARE. (23)

Organized Jan. 14, 1881. Number of members Dec. 31, 1893, 1,071.

*Commander	Joseph E. Vantine, Wilmington.
*Senior Vice-Commander . . .	John C. Short, Georgetown.
*Junior Vice-Commander . . .	Wm. H. Pennock, Pleasant Hill.
*Assistant Adjutant-General . .	Edgar A. Finley, Wilmington.

REPRESENTATIVES.

ALTERNATES.

*Joseph S. Booth (at large), Wilmington.	Moses Bullock (at large), Wilmington.
Sylvester Solomon, Wilmington.	*John W. Worrall, Pleasant Hill.

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS.

†William S. McNair, 1881.	*R. G. Buckingham, Pl's'nt Hill, '88.
*J. Wainwright, Wilmington, 1882.	Peter B. Ayars, Wilmington, 1889.
*Daniel Ross, Wilmington, 1883.	*Samuel Lewis, Wilmington, 1890.
*J. S. Litzenberg, Wilmington, 1885.	*A. J. Woodman, Wilmington, 1891.
†John M. Dunn, 1886.	*Geo. W. Stradley, Bridgeville, 1892.
*John E. Mowbray, Dover, 1887.	*Benjamin D. Bogia, Wilmington, '93.

FLORIDA. (36)

Organized June 19, 1884. Number of members Dec. 31, 1893, 570.

*Commander	D. L. Way, Sanford.
*Senior Vice-Commander . . .	P. E. McMurray, Jacksonville.
Junior Vice-Commander . . .	L. Y. Jenness, St. Petersburg.
Assistant Adjutant-General . .	E. J. Blinn, Sanford.

REPRESENTATIVES.

ALTERNATES.

Jacob Gumbinger (at large), Jacksonville.	*T. C. Vleys, Eustis.
Wm. De Lacy, Key West.	*E. B. Gleason, Deland.

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS.

T. S. Wilmarth, Columbia, 1884-5.	J. W. V. R. Plummer, Key West, 1889.
G. H. Norton, Eustis, 1886.	F. S. Goodrich, De Land, 1890.
*E. W. Henck, Longwood, 1887.	J. H. Welsh, Welshton, 1891.
Wm. James, Jacksonville, 1888.	*J. De V. Hazzard, Eustis, 1892.
	*Geo. F. Foote, Zellwood, 1893.

* Present.
† Deceased.

GEORGIA. (41)

Organized Jan. 25, 1889. Number of members Dec. 31, 1893, 515.

*Commander Charles T. Watson, Atlanta.
 Senior Vice-Commander . . . S. F. B. Gillespie, Savannah.
 Junior Vice-Commander . . . Geo. F. Schwarz, Augusta.
 *Assistant Adjutant-General . . James P. Averill, Atlanta.

REPRESENTATIVES.**ALTERNATES.**

*Joseph H. Thibadeau (at large), Robert Smalls (at large),
 Atlanta. Beaufort, S.C.
 *Levi B. Nelson, Atlanta. James O. Ladd, Summerville, S.C.

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS.

John R. Lewis, Atlanta, 1889. Albert C. Sholes, Augusta, 1891.
 †David Porter, 1890. Thomas F. Gleason, Savannah, 1892-3

IDAHO. (39)

Organized Jan. 11, 1888. Number of members Dec. 31, 1893, 454.

Commander Thomas J. Groome, Star.
 Senior Vice-Commander . . . Peter Martin.
 Junior Vice-Commander . . . J. L. Fuller.
 Assistant Adjutant-General . . .

REPRESENTATIVE.**ALTERNATE.**

J. F. Curtis (at large), Boise City. *W. A. Dodge (at large), Blackfoot.

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS.

†Wm. H. Nye, 1888. Judson Spofford, Boise City, 1891.
 A. S. Senter, Blackfoot, 1889. A. O. Ingalls, Murray, 1892.
 W. T. Riley, Hailey, 1890. R. H. Barton, Moscow, 1893.

ILLINOIS. (1)

Organized April 1, 1866. Number of members Dec. 31, 1893, 29,521.

*Commander H. H. McDowell, Pontiac.
 *Senior Vice-Commander . . . E. A. Keeler, Chicago.
 *Junior Vice-Commander . . . John R. Inman, Springfield.
 *Assistant Adjutant-General . . Fred W. Spink, Chicago.

REPRESENTATIVES.**ALTERNATES.**

*George S. Roper (at large), *W. S. Kaufman (at large), Chicago.
 Rockford.
 *W. H. Bean, Chicago. *John W. Everett, Quincy.
 *Alvah Camp, Chicago. *J. E. Morrow, Pontiac.
 *W. A. Freeman, Chicago. W. H. Shaffer, Edwardsville.
 *J. G. Everest, Chicago. *W. L. Smith, Chicago.
 *W. P. Thompson, Nunda. L. H. Whitney, Chicago.
 *C. C. Jones, Rockford. *C. Hunter Miller, Pittsburgh, Pa.

*Present.

† Deceased.

ILLINOIS — Continued.

William Parker, Rock Falls.	David M. Sapp, Augusta.
*William W. Bean, Streator.	J. C. Bonnell, Chicago.
*H. C. Clark, Kankakee.	P. C. Hayes, Joliet.
*G. M. Armstrong, Canton.	John Kirby, Monticello.
J. W. Morgan, Moline.	F. H. Gray, Homer.
*George H. Palmer, Winchester.	A. S. Kinsloe, Malta.
B. R. Hieronymus, Springfield.	C. Moore, Benton.
*E. T. Lee, Monticello.	*I. E. Thorp, Flagg.
*James Bailey, Danville.	J. W. Caldwell, Sparta.
John Lynch, Olney.	*W. T. Boyd, Peoria.
*John W. Greaves, Moweaqua.	*John Underfanger, Springfield.
*Louis Krughoff, Nashville.	A. H. McLaren, Fairfield.
Charles W. Pavey, Mt. Vernon.	C. A. Ramsey, Hillsboro.
*R. B. Stinson, Anna.	H. Vail, Kewanee.
†Thos. C. Fullerton, Ottawa.	H. C. Mead, West McHenry.
Joseph W. Fifer, Bloomington.	W. M. Meredith, Austin.
*F. A. Freer, Galesburg.	Chauncey H. Castle, Quincy.
*P. M. Romeiser, Belleville.	H. C. Cooke, Chicago.
*H. H. Gage, Chicago.	O. W. Nash, Oak Park.
*James O'Donnell, Chicago.	George Howison, Chicago.
*J. R. Corhus, Chicago.	Theodore F. Brown, Chicago.
*P. G. Galvin, Pana.	W. R. Bradley, Chicago.
*S. G. Burdick, Centralia.	A. J. Cheney, Oak Park.
Charles Bent, Morrison.	P. G. Gardner, La Grange.

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS.

†B. F. Stephenson, 1866.	*L. T. Dickason, Chicago, 1884.
Guy T. Gould, Chicago, 1873.	W. W. Berry, Quincy, 1885.
†H. H. Hilliard, 1874-5-6.	P. S. Post, Galesburg, 1886.
J. S. Reynolds, Chicago, 1877.	A. C. Sweetser, Bloomington, 1887.
T. B. Coulter, Aurora, 1878.	*Jas. A. Sexton, Chicago, 1888.
Edgar D. Swain, Chicago, 1879-80.	*Jas. S. Martin, Salem, 1889.
*J. W. Burst, Sycamore, 1881.	*W. L. Distin, Quincy, 1890.
*Thos. G. Lawler, Rockford, 1882.	*Horace S. Clark, Mattoon, 1891.
S. A. Harper, Peoria, 1883.	Edwin Harlan, Marshall, 1892.
	*E. A. Blodgett, Chicago, 1893.

INDIANA. (20)

Organized Nov. 21, 1866. Reorganized Oct. 3, 1879.

Number of members Dec. 31, 1893, 24,215.

*Commander	Albert O. Marsh, Winchester.
*Senior Vice-Commander . . .	James B. Shaw, La Fayette.
*Junior Vice-Commander . . .	Henry H. Ragon, Lowell.
*Assistant Adjutant-General . .	Richard M. Smock, Indianapolis.

*Present.
†Deceased.

INDIANA — Continued.

REPRESENTATIVES.	ALTERNATES.
*Irvin Robbins (at large), Indianapolis.	W. F. Daly (at large), Peru.
*Charles H. Myerhoff, Evansville.	James S. Epperson, Princeton.
*H. C. Mallott, Bedford.	Josiah C. Robinson, Washington.
*John A. J. White, Petersburg.	A. J. Best, Loogootee.
*John Schwallier, Jeffersonville.	Daniel Prosser, New Albany.
*J. H. Andrews, Seymour.	John H. Shambock, Madison.
*John C. Edwards, Shelbyville.	*William H. Jones, Brookville.
*J. F. Spencer, Moore's Hill.	Edward Fisher, Milroy.
*V. M. Carr, Hartsville.	Gilbert K. Perry, Bloomington.
James Grimsley, Gosport.	Abe Douglass, Danville.
*William K. Young, Richmond.	John B. Macy, Liberty.
Thomas M. Little, Connersville.	*Isaac C. Doan, Richmond.
*D. R. Lucas, Indianapolis.	James Kenroy, Anderson.
*H. M. Bronson, Indianapolis.	R. A. Black, Greenfield.
*J. N. Dilley, Brazil.	*H. R. Tinsley, Crawfordsville.
*S. La Tourette, Covington.	George T. Briggs, Sullivan.
*Josiah Stanley, Greentown.	Charles E. Hampton, Fowler.
H. B. Collins, Frankfort.	James Davidson, La Fayette.
*W. H. Rifenburg, Hobart.	J. E. Loughry, Monticello.
J. W. Foster, Pittsburg.	James A. Burnham, Rensselaer.
*B. F. Williams, Wabash.	*W. C. Fees, Dunkirk.
Snead Thomas, Marion.	Ira Friend, Denver.
*John H. Rerick, Lagrange.	C. S. Hilton, Fort Wayne
*Charles Frank, Mishawaka.	James D. Braden, Elkhart.
*H. A. Root, Michigan City.	George D. Adams, Fort Wayne.
PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS.	
*Robert S. Foster, Indianapolis,	*Edwin Nicar, South Bend, 1884.
1868.	*David N. Foster, Ft. Wayne, 1885.
*O. M. Wilson, Arkansas City, Kan.,	†Thomas W. Bennett, 1886.
1869.	*Ira J. Chase, Indianapolis, 1887.
†Lewis Humphrey, 1879.	*A. D. Vanosdol, Madison, 1888.
†Jonathan B. Hager, 1880.	*C. M. Travis, Crawfordsville, 1889.
*W. W. Dudley, Washington, D.C.,	*Gil. R. Stormont, Princeton, 1890.
1881.	I. N. Walker, Indianapolis, 1891.
*J. R. Carnahan, Indianapolis, 1882-3.	*Joseph B. Cheadle, Frankfort, 1892.
	*James T. Johnston, Rockville, 1893.

INDIAN TERRITORY. (45)

Organized July 3, 1891.	Number of members Dec. 31, 1893,
Commander	Savelon Boyles, Tahlequah.
Senior Vice-Commander	Jacob L. Thomas, Muskogee.

*Present.

†Deceased.

INDIAN TERRITORY — Continued.

Junior Vice-Commander . . . U. B. Bowers, McAlester.
 Assistant Adjutant-General . . . William F. Rasmus, Tahlequah.

REPRESENTATIVE.

ALTERNATE.

I. M. Walburn (at large), William Johnston (at large),
 South McAlester. Tahlequah.

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS.

Edward Calkins, *Robert W. Hill, Muscogee, 1892.
 Josephus H. Spann, McAlester, 1893.

IOWA. (19)

Organized Sept. 26, 1866. Reorganized Jan. 23, 1879.

Number of members Dec. 31, 1893, 17,658.

*Commander. George A. Newman, Cedar Falls.
 *Senior Vice-Commander J. C. Milliman, Logan.
 *Junior Vice-Commander W. W. Ellis, Villisca.
 *Assistant Adjutant-General . . . Chas. L. Longley, Des Moines.

REPRESENTATIVES.

ALTERNATES.

*M. L. Leonard (at large), Des Moines.	C. T. Granger (at large), Des Moines.
*W. C. Steinmetz, Burlington.	*D. W. McElroy, Keokuk.
*Lot Abraham, Mt. Pleasant.	M. Hornbaker, Vernon.
*J. H. Miller, Emeline.	S. C. Dunn, Muscatine.
*E. A. Snyder, Cedar Falls.	J. H. Bales, Eldora.
*J. S. Barney, Sheffield.	C. F. Coonley, Bristow.
*N. S. Durgin, Cresco.	George Oathout, Luana.
*S. W. Smith, Mason City.	P. McCusker, Decorah.
J. S. Alexander, Marion, George Trautman, Marshalltown.	L. L. Wilson, Centre Point.
*G. C. Johnson, Oskaloosa.	*B. Smith, Gladbrook.
*A. Masser, Des Moines.	W. L. Johnson, Brooklyn.
*S. V. West, Des Moines.	T. F. Mardis, Winterset.
*J. C. McDonald, Cincinnati.	E. B. Clary, Dallas Centre.
*S. M. Singleton, Atlantic.	J. H. Dunlap, Clarinda.
*D. W. Moss, Luther.	W. H. Brown, Shelby.
*T. C. Gregg, Rockwell City.	W. H. Perkins, Scranton.
*W. H. Barker, Sioux City.	Jas. Rollins, Denison.
*L. K. Page, Ida Grove.	F. H. Guthrie, Sheldon.
	A. W. Parsons, Akron.

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS.

J. C. Parrot, Keokuk, 1874-5. W. A. McHenry, Denison, 1886.
 A. A. Perkins, Burlington, 1876-7-8. †J. M. Tuttle, 1887.
 H. E. Griswold, Atlantic, 1879. E. A. Consigny, Avoca, 1888.
 W. F. Conrad, Des Moines, 1880. *Chas. H. Smith, Aurora, Ill., 1889.
 Geo. B. Hugin, Des Moines, 1882. Mason P. Mills, Cedar Rapids, 1890.

*Present.
 † Deceased.

IOWA — Continued.

†John B. Cook, 1883.	Chas. L. Davidson, Hull, 1891.
E. G. Miller, Waterloo, 1884.	J. J. Steadman, Council Bluffs, 1892.
*W. R. Manning, Newton, 1885.	Phil Schaller, Sac City, 1893.

KANSAS. (22)

Organized Dec. 7, 1866. Reorganized March 16, 1880.

Number of members Dec. 31, 1893, 16,621.

*Commander	William P. Campbell, Wichita.
Senior Vice-Commander	T. S. Stover, Iola.
*Junior Vice-Commander	Thomas Shuler, Mankato.
*Assistant Adjutant-General . . .	Charles Hatton, Wichita.

REPRESENTATIVES.

ALTERNATES.

A. W. Smith (at large), McPherson.	W. B. Shockley (at large), National Military Home.
*D. R. Anthony, Leavenworth.	*E. B. Jones, Holton.
H. A. Allen, Russell.	J. Shoup, Abilene.
G. W. Weed, Topeka.	Ben Fagan, Ellsworth.
Cy Leland, Jr., Troy.	*L. R. Yates, Hiawatha.
*M. Marcus, Atchison.	*Joseph Randolph, Atchison.
*James Robb, Ottawa.	J. B. Grace, Fort Scott.
*W. A. Johnson, Garnett.	J. A. Brown, Paola.
A. B. Arment, Winfield.	*Alva Clark, Osage Mission.
*A. J. Georgia, Pittsburg.	R. P. McGregor, Baxter Springs.
*R. B. McClure, Towanda.	W. H. Ward, Topeka.
*George Weber, Lyndon.	J. M. Young, Marion.
John S. McDowell, Smith Centre.	J. A. Robertson, Manhattan.
Jas. R. Baird, Spearville.	W. Hawk, Irving.
Jere. Shaw, Dodge City.	*C. M. Cunningham, Osborne.
*Harrison Naylor, Lucas.	O. H. Durand, Mankato.
W. H. Smith, Marysville.	Robert Dougherty, Newton.
*John A. Doran, Wichita.	D. W. Dunnett, Hutchinson.

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS.

†John A. Martin, 1867.	Milton Stewart, Chicago, Ill., 1885.
John C. Carpenter, Chanute, 1868.	C.J. McDivitt, Santa Barbara, Cal., '86
John Guthrie, Topeka, 1876.	J.W. Feighan, Spok. F'ls, Wash., 1888.
J. H. Gilpatrick, Le'nworth, 1877-8.	Henry Booth, Larned, 1889.
*J.C. Walkinshaw, Le'nworth, '79-82	Ira F. Collins, Sabetha, 1890.
*T. J. Anderson, Topeka, 1883.	T. McCarthy, Larned, 1891.
Homer W. Pond, Ft. Scott, 1884.	Albert R. Greene, Leecompton, 1892.
	Bernard Kelly, Topeka, 1893.

* Present.
† Deceased.

KENTUCKY. (27)

Organized Jan. 16, 1883. Number of members Dec. 31, 1893. 6,577.

*Commander Dan O'Riley, Leitchfield.
 *Senior Vice-Commander . . . J. W. Hammond, Louisville.
 Junior Vice-Commander . . . E. L. Motley, Bowling Green.
 *Assistant Adjutant-General . . P. S. Brunner, Leitchfield.

REPRESENTATIVES.

ALTERNATES.

*R. M'Kelly (at large), Louisville.	A. Whedon (at large), Louisville.
*Lewis Robinson, Bowling Green.	*J. H. Browning, Louisville.
*W. H. Buckley, Louisville.	*J. P. Hicks, Louisville.
S. T. Jack, Covington.	Edward Douglass, Lexington.
*W. T. Morrow, Shepherdsville.	*F. Ninekirk, Louisville.
*John Fowler, Louisville.	W. G. Force, Louisville.
A. J. Hanson, Berea.	W. M. Adair, Louisville.
J. F. Kimbley, Owensboro.	Albert Scott, Louisville.

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS.

J. C. Michie, Nat'l Home, O., 1883. *O. A. Reynolds, Covington, 1888.
 W. H. Harton, Newport, 1884. Vincent Boreing, London, 1889.
 G. W. Northup, Louisville, 1885. *M. Minton, Louisville, 1890.
 T. Z. Morrow, Somerset, 1886. S. G. Hillis, Concord, 1891.
 *Wm. Bowman, Tolesboro, 1887. *E. H. Hobson, Greensburg, 1892.
 T. Elwood Livezey, Covington, 1893.

LOUISIANA AND MISSISSIPPI. (35)

Organized as the Department of the Gulf May 15, 1884; changed to Louisiana and Mississippi June 13, 1888. Number of members Dec. 31, 1893. 1,431.

Commander Chas. W. Keeting, New Orleans, La.
 *Senior Vice-Commander . . . Thomas L. Macvay, Jennings, La.
 Junior Vice-Commander . . . Geo. R. Washington, Natchez, Miss.
 Assistant Adjutant-General . . E. H. Wheeler, New Orleans, La.

REPRESENTATIVES.

ALTERNATES.

*James Lewis (at large). Wm. Rogers at large,
 New Orleans, La. New Orleans, La.
 *H. N. Singleton, Vicksburg, Miss. J. F. Jallott, New Orleans, La.

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS.

Wm. Roy, Nogales, Ariz., 1884. A.S. Badger, New Orleans, 1886-91-2.
 J. W. Scully, New Orleans, 1885. *C. H. Shute, New Orleans, 1893.

MAINE. (9)

Organized Jan. 10, 1868. Number of members Dec. 31, 1893, 9,275.

*Commander John Wesley Gilman, Oakland.
 *Senior Vice-Commander . . . James E. Parsons, Ellsworth.
 Junior Vice-Commander . . . Charles M. Chase, Freeport.
 *Assistant Adjutant-General . . James L. Merrick, Waterville.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Frederick Robie (at large),
 Gorham.

ALTERNATES.

Alex. B. Sumner (at large), Lubec.

Joseph T. Mason, Biddeford. Harlan P. Ingalls, Portland.
 *John Q. Adams, Houlton. Jacob L. Hayes, Lewiston.
 A. M. Sawyer, Portland. Geo. Z. Higgins, Phillips.
 H. M. Colby, Rumford Centre. Augustus R. Devereux, Ellsworth.
 Irving Osgood, Ellsworth. Frank A. Hutchins, Waldoboro.
 Evander Gilpatrick, Waterford. Henry M. Bearse, Oxford.
 I. E. Whitcomb, Searsport. *Frank E. Pond, Bath.
 *Charles A. Southard, St. Albans. Elisha Hopkins, Searsport.
 *Wm. R. Stackpole, Hallowell. George Smith, Biddeford.

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS.

Geo. L. Beal, Augusta, 1868-9. Benjamin Williams, Rockland, 1884.
 Chas. P. Mattocks, Portland, 1870-1. †James A. Hall, 1885.
 Daniel White, Boston, Mass., 1872-3 Sam'l W. Lane, Augusta, 1886.
 Selden Connor, Augusta, 1874-5. Richard K. Gatley, Portland, 1887.
 Nelson Howard, Lewiston, 1876. Horace H. Burbank, Saco, 1888.
 †John D. Myrick, 1877. Franklin M. Drew, Lewiston, 1889.
 Augustus C. Hamlin, Bangor, 1878. John D. Anderson, Togus, 1890.
 †Winsor B. Smith, 1879. Sam'l L. Miller, Waldoboro, 1891.
 Isaac S. Bangs, Waterville, 1880. Isaac Dyer, Skowhegan, 1892.
 Augustus B. Farnham, Bangor, '82. Wainwright Cushing, Foxcroft, '93.
 Elijah M. Shaw, Nashua, N.H., 1883.

MARYLAND. (16)

Organized Jan. 8, 1868. Reorganized June 9, 1876.

Number of members Dec. 31, 1893, 3,632.

*Commander Myron J. Rose, Baltimore.
 *Senior Vice-Commander . . . O. A. Horner, Emmitsburg.
 *Junior Vice-Commander . . . John W. Cable, Smithburg.
 *Assistant Adjutant-General . . Lewis M. Zimmerman, Baltimore.

REPRESENTATIVES.

*Hugh A. Maughlin (at large),
 Baltimore.

ALTERNATES.

Charles R. Keiser (at large),
 Cumberland.

*George W. Grove, Frederick. Charles A. Connor, Havre de Grace.

* Present.

† Deceased.

MARYLAND — Continued.

*John E. Hough, Baltimore.	James H. Downs, Baltimore.
*Charles A. Rotan, Baltimore.	John F. Keller, Baltimore.
*Alex. M. Briscoe, Baltimore.	John B. Briscoe, Baltimore.

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS.

†Andrew W. Denison, 1867-8-9.	*Frank M. Smith, Baltimore, 1884.
*E. Y. Goldsborough, Frederick, '70.	*John J. Horn, Cheltenham, 1885.
*Edwin L. Daneker, Baltimore, '71.	*Geo. W. F. Vernon, Baltimore, 1886.
*Adam E. King, Baltimore, 1872.	†Henry P. Underhill, 1887.
†E. B. Tyler, 1876-7-8.	*Theodore F. Lang, Baltimore, 1888.
*Wm. E. Griffith, Cumberland, 1879.	*Geo. F. Wheeler, Fredericksburg, Va., 1889.
Wm. E. W. Ross, Baltimore, '80-1.	*Geo. R. Graham, Baltimore, 1890.
*Graham Dukehart, Baltimore, '82.	*Joseph C. Hill, Baltimore, 1891.
†John H. Suter, 1883.	*W. A. Bartlett, Wash., D. C., 1892.
*Frank Nolen, Baltimore, 1893.	

MASSACHUSETTS. (7)

Organized May 7, 1867. Number of members Dec. 31, 1893, 23,687.

*Commander	Wilfred A. Wetherbee, Newton.
*Senior Vice-Commander . . .	Joseph W. Thayer, Chelsea.
*Junior Vice-Commander . . .	William P. Derby, Springfield.
*Assistant Adjutant-General . .	Hubert O. Moore, Boston.

REPRESENTATIVES.

ALTERNATES.

*John R. Merritt (at large), Swampscott.	*Frank E. Orcutt (at large), Melrose.
*J. Payson Bradley, S. Boston.	Benjamin D. Wiley, Charlestown.
*A. H. Spencer, Dorchester.	Edward P. Loring, Boston.
*Dennis Linehan, Boston.	Robert Hurley, New Bedford.
*Martin L. Stover, Haverhill.	Theodore A. Manchester, Lynn.
*Thomas Swasey, Marblehead.	Benjamin F. Cook, Gloucester.
*Frank E. Farnham, Peabody.	Thomas E. Cutter, Newburyport.
J. Frank Dalton, Salem.	Nathaniel Shatswell, Ipswich.
*Robert L. Sawin, Boston.	Augustus Lovejoy, Ayer.
*Alphonso B. Pierce, Natick.	W. H. I. Hayes, Lowell.
*Henry Parsons, Marlboro.	Charles S. Seagraves, Cambridge.
*Henry W. Downes, Newton.	William L. Coon, Wakefield.
*Everett S. Horton, Attleboro.	John M. Deane, Fall River.
*Rufus A. Soule, New Bedford.	Alson W. Cobb, Mansfield.
*E. B. Macy, Fitchburg.	Henry O. Sawyer, West Boylston.
*James P. Crosby, Worcester.	Thomas J. Ames, Leominster.
*George Bliss, Warren.	Henry M. Burleigh, Athol Centre.
*Elias P. Morton, Webster.	Charles H. Allen, Spencer.

* Present.
† Deceased.

MASSACHUSETTS — Continued.

REPRESENTATIVES.

*E. T. Harvell, Rockland.	Thomas Weston, Hingham.
*F. D. Tripp, Cottage City.	George N. Munsell, Chatham.
*Henry B. Carrington, Hyde Park.	Franklin Curtis, Quincy.
*William F. Crosier, Williamstown.	J. H. Casey, Lec.
*William S. Loomis, Holyoke.	John G. Warren, Westfield.
*N. W. Farrar, Easthampton.	J. R. Gould, Belchertown.
*J. F. Bartlett, Turner's Falls.	F. H. King, Miller's Falls.

ALTERNATES.

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS.

A. S. Cushman, N. Bedford, 1866-7.	†Geo. H. Patch, 1882.
A. B. R. Sprague, Worcester, 1868.	G. S. Evans, Cambridgeport, 1883.
Francis A. Osborne, Boston, 1869.	J. D. Billings, Cambridgeport, 1884.
†James L. Bates, 1870.	J. W. Hersey, Springfield, 1885.
William Cogswell, Salem, 1871.	†Richard F. Tobin, 1886.
†A. B. Underwood, 1873.	Chas. D. Nash, Whitman, 1887.
*John W. Kimball, Fitchburg, 1874.	*Myron P. Walker, Belchertown, 1888.
*Geo. S. Merrill, Lawrence, 1875.	*Geo. L. Goodale, Medford, 1889.
H. B. Sargent, S. Monica, Cal., 1876-7-8.	*Geo. H. Innis, South Boston, 1890.
*John G. B. Adams, Lynn, 1879.	A. A. Smith, Griswoldville, 1891.
†John A. Hawes, 1880.	*J. K. Churchill, Worcester, 1892.
*Geo. W. Creasey, Chelsea, '81.	*Eli W. Hall, Lynn, 1893.

MICHIGAN. (18)

Organized May 6, 1868. Reorganized Jan. 22, 1879.

Number of members Dec. 31, 1893, 19,020.

*Commander	Louis Kanitz, Muskegon.
*Senior Vice-Commander . . .	Herman C. Frieske, Owosso.
*Junior Vice-Commander . . .	James M. Greenfield, Flushing.
*Assistant Adjutant-General . .	John R. Bennett, Muskegon.

REPRESENTATIVES.

ALTERNATES.

*E. P. Allen (at large), Ypsilanti.	*M. C. Dawes (at large), Owosso.
Edgar O. Durfee, Detroit.	*Henry M. White, Northville.
*R. H. Halsted, Concord.	H. H. Collins, Howell.
Giles B. Allen, Charlotte.	*A. C. Litchfield, Petoskey.
*P. W. Humiston, Ransom.	W. F. Cooley, Clare.
*Daniel Spicer, Paw Paw.	E. A. Bullard, Vassar.
*Wilbur E. Culler, Middleville.	Wm. Dowsett, Battle Creek.
*Thomas Keyes, Ionia.	Wm. Gay, St. Louis.
*W. T. Johnston, Grand Rapids.	*James C. Sherman, Menominee.
G. W. Buckingham, Flint.	E. E. Lewis, Coldwater.
*Asa Smith, Lansing.	*Eldridge S. Post, Port Huron.

* Present.
† Deceased.

MICHIGAN — Continued.

*Henry A. White, Romeo.	Archibald Hunter, Ludington.
C. F. Holzheimer, Saginaw.	George W. Westerman, Adrian.
S. B. Daboll, St. Johns.	L. V. Curry, Fenton.
Chas. W. Gardner, Fremont.	*John J. Houser, Three Rivers.
*Chas. L. Brundage, Muskegon.	Joseph Doherty, Detroit.
*A. McMillan, Bay City.	Nathan Adams, Shelby.
*Edgar Pierce, Big Rapids.	Eber Rice, Grand Rapids.
*James C. Percival, Stanton.	Wallace R. Snyder, Marcellus.
*Edward C. Anthony, Negaunee.	George Judd, Grand Rapids.

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS.

William Humphrey, Lansing, 1868.	J. Northwood, New Lathrop, 1886.
C. V. R. Pond, Coldwater, 1878-9.	*L. G. Rutherford, Gr. Rapids, 1887.
A. T. McReynolds, Gr. Rapids, 1880.	Washington Gardner, Albion, 1888.
B. R. Pierce, Gr. Rapids, 1881-2.	Michael Brown, Big Rapids, 1889.
Oscar A. Janes, Hillsdale, 1883.	Henry M. Duffield, Detroit, 1890.
Rush J. Shank, Lansing, 1884.	*Chas. L. Eaton, Paw Paw, 1891.
*Chas. D. Long, Detroit, 1885.	*Henry S. Dean, Ann Arbor, 1892.
	*James H. Kidd, Ionia, 1893.

MINNESOTA. (24)

Organized Aug. 14, 1867. Reorganized Aug. 17, 1881.

Number of members Dec. 31, 1893, 8,037.

*Commander	Sam R. Van Sant, Winona.
Senior Vice-Commander	A. H. Reed, Glencoe.
*Junior Vice-Commander	C. W. McKay, Fergus Falls.
*Assistant Adjutant-General . . .	J. K. Mertz, Minneapolis.

REPRESENTATIVES.

ALTERNATES.

*Robert Stratton (at large), Minneapolis.	E. R. Perkins (at large), Excelsior.
*J. H. Davidson, St. Paul.	B. G. Merry, Stillwater.
*George B. Arnold, Kasson.	A. E. Christie, Austin.
*James H. Baker, Garden City.	C. C. Goodnow, Pipestone.
*James Hunter, Faribault.	D. S. Hall, Stewart.
*John Espey, St. Paul.	Samuel Bloomer, Stillwater.
*B. M. Hicks, Minneapolis.	William Leltz, Minneapolis.
*John Schaefer, St. Cloud.	N. A. Gearhart, Duluth.
M. S. Converse, Detroit.	*J. B. Ashelman, Ada.

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS.

*H. G. Hicks, Minneapolis, 1868.	L. L. Wheelock, Owatonna, 1887.
*H. A. Castle, St. Paul, 1872-3-4.	Jas. H. Ege, Minneapolis, 1888.
Adam Marty, Stillwater, 1881-2.	Alphonzo Barto, Sauk Center, 1889.
John P. Rea, Minneapolis, 1883.	James Compton, St. Paul, 1890.
*E. C. Babb, Minneapolis, 1884.	Chas. D. Parker, St. Paul, 1891.
R. A. Becker, St. Paul, 1885.	L. M. Lange, Marshall, 1892.
Wm. Thomas, Mankato, 1886.	John Day Smith, Minneapolis, 1893.

* Present.

MISSOURI. (25)

Organized May 16, 1867. Reorganized April 22, 1882.

Number of members Dec. 31, 1893, 18,611.

- *Commander Louis Grund, St. Louis.
 *Senior Vice-Commander . . . Louis Fischer, Salem.
 *Junior Vice-Commander . . . Chas. W. Rubey, Lebanon.
 *Assistant Adjutant-General . . Thos. B. Rodgers, St. Louis.

REPRESENTATIVES.**ALTERNATES.**

- | | |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| A. J. Smith (at large), St. Louis. | *J. L. Briggs (at large), Joplin. |
| *Eugene F. Weigel, St. Louis. | *Henry C. Sankey, Salem. |
| *E. D. Johnson, Springfield. | George A. Purdy, Pierce City. |
| *T. P. Berry, Sedalia. | *John F. Cluley, St. Louis. |
| *John B. Cotty, Moberly. | W. B. Hatchett, Willow Springs. |
| *W. H. Lusk, Jefferson City. | Wm. L. Heckman, Hermann. |
| *C. C. Draper, Lebanon. | J. A. Kerr, Republic. |
| *W. F. Henry, Kansas City. | S. G. Brock, Macon. |
| *W. E. Evans, Carl Junction. | I. M. White, Trenton. |
| E. D. Canan, Clinton. | Jacob Hott, Clarksburg. |
| C. A. Mosman, St. Joseph. | *C. M. Miller, Lamar. |
| J. C. Seabourn, South West City. | R. C. Packard, Cameron. |
| *John Stupp, St. Louis. | John P. Platt, Kingston. |
| *D. S. Harriman, Kansas City. | C. P. Woodruff, Marionville. |
| *Louis Benecke, Brunswick. | *J. R. Hollibaugh, Joplin. |
| *Henry Pins, St. Louis. | W. H. Graham, Middletown. |
| Chas. Englehart, Kidder. | John Howry, Powersville. |
| *T. B. Tuttle, Carthage. | Thos. Anderson, Conway. |
| *Jno. T. Birdseye, Nevada. | J. M. Hawkins, Brumley. |
| *Euphrates Boucher, Mt. Vernon. | *James M. Norris, Ash Grove. |

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Wm. Warner, Kansas City, 1882-3. | John E. Phelps, Springfield, 1889. |
| W. F. Chamberlain, Hannibal, 1884. | Leo Rassieur, St. Louis, 1890. |
| Nelson Cole, St. Louis, 1885-6. | *Geo. W. Martin, Brookfield, 1891. |
| †E. E. Kimball, 1887. | *C. W. Whitehead, Kansas City, 1892. |
| *Hiram Smith, Jr., Cameron, 1888. | Charles G. Burton, Nevada, 1893. |

MONTANA. (37)

Organized March 10, 1885. Number of members Dec. 31, 1893, 513.

- *Commander P. R. Dolman, Butte.
 *Senior Vice-Commander . . . R. E. Fiske, Helena.
 Junior Vice-Commander . . . F. Geo. Heldt, Great Falls.
 *Assistant Adjutant-General . . Perry H. Manchester, Butte.

*Present.
 † Deceased.

MONTANA — Continued.**REPRESENTATIVES.****ALTERNATES.**

- *George Ten Eyck (at large), R. M. Whitefoot (at large),
Boulder. Bozeman.
- *R. C. Wallace, Helena. C. S. Shoemaker, Helena.

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS.

- Thomas P. Fuller, Helena, 1885. J. E. Calloway, Virginia City, 1889.
Chas. S. Warren, Butte, 1886. Ed. F. Ferris, Bozeman, 1890.
E. C. Waters, Eau Claire, Wis., '87. Harry C. Kessler, Butte, 1891.
James G. Sanders, Helena, 1888. John L. Sloan, Missoula, 1892.
*J. O. Gregg, Great Falls, 1893.

NEBRASKA. (17)

Organized June 11, 1877. Number of members Dec. 31, 1893, 8,023.

- *Commander Church Howe, Howe.
Senior Vice-Commander . . . C. E. Adams, Superior.
Junior Vice-Commander . . . J. B. Barnes, Albion.
*Assistant Adjutant-General . . A. M. Trimble, Lincoln.

REPRESENTATIVES.**ALTERNATES.**

- *John F. Denler (at large), C. Chapman (at large),
Syracuse. Nebraska City.
- *J. T. Sumney, Beaver City. R. S. Razee, Curtis.
Charles H. Gould, Lincoln. *A. J. Minor, Nelson.
John Reese, Broken Bow. *W. J. Williamson, Central City.
*W. S. Askwith, Omaha. Henry Fieldgrove, Shelton.
*J. W. Lafferty, Wisner. Jno. P. Henderson, Omaha.
*J. D. Garner, Lincoln. C. H. Horth, Shelton.
*T. L. Hull, Omaha. John Davis, Bennet.
*T. J. Bender, Fairmont. John Jenkins, Omaha.

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS.

- Paul Van Der Voort, Omaha, 1877. H. C. Russell, Schuyler, 1887.
†James W. Savage, 1879-80. W. C. Henry, Fairmont, 1888.
S. J. Alexander, Lincoln, 1881-2. S. H. Morrison, Nebraska City, '89.
H. E. Palmer, Omaha, 1884. *T. S. Clarkson, Omaha, 1890.
*A. V. Cole, Juniata, 1885. Joseph Teeter, Lincoln, 1891.
John M. Thayer, Lincoln, 1886. C. J. Dilworth, Hastings, 1892.
A. H. Church, North Platte, 1893.

NEW HAMPSHIRE. (12)

Organized July 30, 1868. Number of members Dec 31, 1893, 4,963.

- *Commander David R. Pierce, Somersworth.
*Senior Vice-Commander . . . Charles E. Buzzell, Lakeport.
Junior Vice-Commander . . . Levi W. Aldrich, Keene.
*Assistant Adjutant-General . . N. S. Brown, Somersworth.

*Present.

† Deceased.

NEW HAMPSHIRE — Continued.

REPRESENTATIVES.

*Charles A. Holden (at large),
Rumney.
*John A. Goodwin, Dover.
*Horace L. Ingalls, Bristol.
*Daniel B. Newhall, Concord.
*P. C. Atwood, Wilmot.
John B. Cooper, Newport.

ALTERNATES.

Martin B. Plummer (at large),
Laconia.
William P. Nevins, Derry Depot.
John K. Law, New London.
John D. Parshley, Rochester.
W. W. Coburn, North Haverhill.
*Frank P. Fisk, Epping.

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS.

Matthew T. Betton, Portsmouth, '67. Martin A. Haynes, Lakeport, 1881-2.
†William R. Patten, 1868. John C. Linehan, Penacook, 1883-4.
D. J. Vaughan, Cambridge, Mass., '69. Marcus M. Collis, Portsmouth, 1885.
James E. Larkin, Everett, Mass., '70. George Farr, Littleton, 1886.
Aug. H. Bixby, Francess town, '71. Otis C. Wyatt, Tilton, 1887.
W. H. Trickey, Danvers, Mass., '72. †A. B. Thompson, 1888.
†Timothy W. Challis, 1873-74. J. F. Grimes, Hillsbor'gh Bridge, '89.
Alvin S. Eaton, Nashua, 1875. *T. Cogswell, Gilmanton I. W., 1890.
*C. J. Richards, Chicago, Ill., '76-7-8. *Everett B. Huse, Enfield, 1891.
†Geo. Bowers, 1879-80. Daniel Hall, Dover, 1892.
Frank G. Noyes, Nashua, 1893.

NEW JERSEY. (8)

Organized Dec. 10, 1867. Number of members Dec. 31, 1893, 7,511.

*Commander John Shields, Flemington.
Senior Vice-Commander . . . W. W. Branson, Rahway.
*Junior Vice-Commander . . . E. F. Brainard, Newark.
*Assistant Adjutant-General . . A. T. Connet, Flemington.

REPRESENTATIVES.

*E. C. Stahl (at large), Trenton.
*C. H. Benson, Jersey City.
*John A. Rodirgo, Newark.
*Wm. J. Buckley, Paterson.
*W. H. Miller, Elizabeth.
*Samuel S. Weaver, Camden.
*W. Frank Gaul, Camden.
*Samuel B. Foster, Trenton.
*Joel W. Hatt, Orange.

ALTERNATES.

W. H. Miller (at large), Elizabeth.
J. W. Jackson, Newark.
Wm. Becker, Morristown.
G. P. Robinson, Jersey City.
J. W. Kinsey, Camden.
John H. Pickett, Elizabeth.
Frank Briden, Newark.
Bela M. Farnham, Metuchen.
A. R. Dease, Camden.

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS.

†E. Jardine, 1868. †E. L. Campbell, 1882.
William Ward, Newark, 1869-70. Geo. B. Fielder, Jersey City, 1883.
†Richard H. Lec, 1871-2. *H. M. Nevius, Red Bank, 1884-5.
J. R. Goble, 1873. *F. O. Cole, Jersey City, 1886.

* Present.
† Deceased.

NEW JERSEY—Continued.

C. Burrows, Rutherford, 1874-5.	†John L. Wheeler, 1887.
E. W. Davis, Newark, 1876.	*E. Burd Grubb, Edgewater Pk., 1888.
†John Mueller, 1877-8.	*W. B. E. Miller, Camden, 1889.
Samuel Hufty, Camden, 1879.	A. M. Matthews, Orange, 1890.
G. W. Gile, Camden, 1880.	*J. R. Mulliken, Newark, 1891.
C. H. Houghton, Metuchen, 1881.	R. A. Donnelly, Trenton, 1892.
	*H. L. Hartshorn, Camden, 1893.

NEW MEXICO. (32)

Organized July 14, 1883.	Number of members Dec. 31, 1893, 193.
Commander	George W. Knaebel, Santa Fé.
Senior Vice-Commander	Eli Caldwell, Las Vegas.
Junior Vice-Commander	John P. Hyland, Rincon.
Assistant Adjutant-General . .	Henry M. Davis, Santa Fé.

REPRESENTATIVE.**ALTERNATE.**

*J. W. Randall (at large), Albuquerque.	T. W. Collier (at large), Raton.
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PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS.

†H. M. Atkinson, 1883.	†John H. Mills, 1889.
†E. W. Wynkoop, 1884.	Lee H. Rudisille, White Oaks, 1889.
E. S. Stover, Albuquerque, 1886.	A. M. Whitcomb, Albuquerque, 1890.
*Francis Downs, Santa Fé, 1887.	S. W. Dorsey, Denver, Col., 1892.
John Y. Hewitt, White Oaks, 1888.	W. H. Whiteman, Albuquerque, 1893.

NEW YORK. (5)

Organized April 3, 1867.	Number of members Dec. 31, 1893, 39,909.
*Commander	John C. Shotts, Yonkers.
*Senior Vice-Commander	P. C. Soule, Wiscoy.
*Junior Vice-Commander	Daniel Van Wie, Canajoharie.
*Assistant Adjutant-General . .	R. H. McCormic, Albany.

REPRESENTATIVES.**ALTERNATES.**

Charles T. Saxton (at large), Clyde.	Seymour Dexter (at large), Elmira.
*J. S. Gross, Owego.	*C. Ten Eyck, New York City.
Chas. E. Mink, Watertown.	S. B. Dunton, Penn Yan.
*H. A. Wiley, Springwater.	*J. W. Wickes, Syracuse.
*John Conway, Jamestown.	T. H. Dwyer, Albany.
*George W. Marlette, Schenectady.	P. W. Bemis, Westfield.
*P. S. Biglin, New York City.	John H. Van Wyck, New York City.
*Elijah Mosher, Fishkill-on- Hudson.	Ad Reimann, New York City.

* Present.

† Deceased.

NEW YORK — Continued.

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| *James Owens, New York City. | Dwight Devine, Ellenville. |
| J. S. Billington, Corning. | *M. Gleason, New York City. |
| H. Pearsall, Brooklyn. | C. E. Sutherland, Little Falls. |
| *Robert Wilson, Newburgh. | *J. R. Brightman, Rockville Centre. |
| *H. S. Redman, Rochester. | R. D. Spencer, Hamilton. |
| *Geo. D. Conger, Springville. | *J. S. Coster, Lyons Falls. |
| *E. A. Wheeler, Waterville. | S. S. Ballou, Wiscoy. |
| C. J. Ackert, New Paltz. | J. P. Heintz, New York City. |
| George E. Smith, Middleport. | W. J. Cramond, Rome. |
| *T. F. Reed, Spring Valley. | *C. A. Phelps, Syracuse. |
| *Edw. H. Fuller, Saratoga Springs. | D. W. Crum, S. Otselic. |
| *John Halpin, Odessa. | Jas. Foster, Bath. |
| *John Wood, New York City. | C. P. Rice, Little Valley. |
| Martin V. B. Ives, Potsdam. | G. I. Campbell, Nunda. |
| *David S. Brown, New York City. | C. A. Taylor, Oswego. |
| *Alex. J. Stewart, New York City. | *Geo. W. Covey, Hudson. |
| *Orlando J. Forman, Weedsport. | Wm. E. Stebbins, Gilbertville. |
| *T. H. McClenthen, Clayville. | J. K. P. Cottrell, Sandy Creek. |
| *John Barnard, Ithaca. | L. A. Woolcott, Caton. |
| *E. H. Fassett, Kingston. | Geo. W. Holdridge, Catskill. |
| S. H. Leavitt, Bath. | B. F. Van Ame, Buffalo. |
| *Frank Fanning, Pembroke. | *Gilbert Adams, New York City |
| *G. C. Parker, Varysburg. | T. Wells, Brewster. |
| *Henry N. Burhaus, Syracuse. | L. S. Merrick, Syracuse. |
| *C. S. Lynde, Dalton. | J. W. Crum, Suffern. |
| *Fred Cossum, Auburn. | Milton Race, Rochester. |
| Albert D. Shaw, Watertown. | I. Henry Isaacs, Morrisville. |
| *Thomas H. C. Kinkaid, Brooklyn. | S. O. Stoddard, Copenhagen. |
| *Benj. Franklin, Albion. | Jas. E. Cook, Lee Centre. |
| *W. W. Robacher, Rochester. | A. Goodfellow, Fayetteville. |
| *C. A. Cureton, Albany. | H. J. Anthony, Gloversville. |
| *Michael Mead, Savannah. | Geo. A. Price, Brooklyn. |
| *Roman Ovenberg, Rochester. | W. W. Roberts, Boonville. |

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS.

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| †James B. McKean, 1866-7. | James S. Fraser, N.Y. City, 1882. |
| *D. E. Sickles, N.Y. City, 1868-9. | J. A. Reynolds, Rochester, 1883. |
| J. C. Robinson, Binghamton, 1870. | Ira M. Hedges, Haverstraw, 1884. |
| †Henry A. Barnum, 1871-2. | Jos. I. Sayles, Rome, 1886. |
| Stephen P. Corliss, Albany, 1873. | Geo. H. Treadwell, Albany, 1887. |
| John Palmer, Albany, 1874-5. | N. Martin Curtis, Ogdensburgh, 1888. |
| *J. Tanner, Wash., D.C., 1876-7. | Harrison Clark, Albany, 1889. |
| W.F. Rogers, S. & S. Home, Bath, '78. | †Floyd Clarkson, 1890. |
| †James McQuade, 1879. | *Chas. H. Freeman, Corning, 1891. |
| L. Coe Young, Macon, Ga., 1880. | Theodore L. Poole, Syracuse, 1892. |
| †Abraham Merritt, 1881. | *Joseph P. Cleary, Rochester, 1893. |

* Present.
† Deceased.

NORTH DAKOTA. (43)

Organized April 23, 1890. Number of members Dec. 31, 1893, 748.
 Commander James M. O'Neale, Grand Forks.
 Senior Vice-Commander Walter H. Winchester, Bismarck.
 Junior Vice-Commander James Burdick, Fargo.
 Assistant Adjutant-General Wm. Ackerman, Grand Forks.

REPRESENTATIVES.

ALTERNATES.

*J. L. Smith (at large), Power. *M.G. Cushing (at large), Valley City.
 D. W. Luke, Grand Forks. B. H. Webster, Pembina.

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS.

Harrison Allen, Fargo, 1889. W. A. Bentley, Bismarck, 1891.
 G. B. Winship, Grand Forks, 1890. S. G. Robberts, Fargo, 1892.
 *John D. Black, Valley City, 1893.

OHIO. (4)

Organized Jan. 30, 1867. Number of members Dec. 31, 1893, 42,001.
 *Commander E. E. Nutt, Sidney.
 *Senior Vice-Commander John B. Sampson, Cincinnati.
 *Junior Vice-Commander George L. Miller, New Lisbon.
 *Assistant Adjutant-General T. B. Marshall, Sidney.

REPRESENTATIVES.

ALTERNATES.

J. C. Shumaker (at large), Ripley.	*J. O. Winship (at large), Cleveland.
Joseph C. Grannon, Cincinnati.	*J. W. McCafferty, Cincinnati.
*C. C. Bleiler, Cincinnati.	J. W. Sullivan, Lockland.
*W. C. Johnson, Cincinnati.	C. W. Paris, Mt. Healthy.
*Albert White, Ripley.	W. D. Young, Ripley.
*S. C. Kersey, Lebanon.	J. W. Myers, Hamilton.
*C. F. Wilson, Greenfield.	Thomas J. Moon, Wilmington.
*J. V. Rowley, Blue Creek.	E. P. Stuts, Daleyville.
*J. R. Safford, Gallipolis.	Urn J. Muloey, Ironton.
*Maynard Pond, Logan.	Geo. L. Derry, Wilkesville.
Ed. S. Grant, Middleport.	*R. S. King, Glouster.
*John S. Adair, McConnellsville.	Chas. H. Newton, Marietta.
*E. T. Petty, Barnesville.	W. A. Slenker, Caldwell.
*Stewart Harris, Cambridge.	Stuart Speers, Zanesville.
*J. W. Bricker, Smithville.	J. C. Duncan, Killbuck.
*Charles Bangs, Sandusky.	G. W. Salter, New London.
W. H. Gibson, Tiffin.	*J. R. Homer, Gallion.
*Stephen M. Coe, Mifflin.	Geo. W. Hoffman, Plymouth.
*W. W. Snodgrass, Kenton.	Henry W. Peters, Upper Sandusky.
*S. M. Guy, Greenville.	W. I. Martin, Greenville.
*Lewis L. Speagh, Troy.	Leopold Kiefer, Piqua.
*J. C. Cline, Dayton.	M. R. Shalter, Dayton.

* Present.

OHIO — Continued.

*H. C. Hoff, Miamisburg.	D. C. Hoffman, Nat'l Military Home.
*James T. Woodward, Urbana.	D. B. Harrod, Huntsville.
*John F. Armstrong, London.	A. Bradford, South Charleston.
*J. C. Toland, Jamestown.	G. C. Boyer, Circleville.
*Archibald Lybrand, Delaware.	Wm. McFadden, Mt. Vernon.
*W. C. Lyon, Newark.	S. N. Cook, Columbus.
*D. S. Wilder, Columbus.	J. L. Camdon, Marysville.
*B. M. Moulton, Lima.	W. W. Sheffer, Rockford.
*J. T. Hutchinson, Bradner.	R. W. McCamey, McComb.
*E. W. Blizzard, Wauseon.	Jacob Adams, Defiance.
*J. G. Knepper, Gilboa.	L. W. Heben, Paulding.
*W. G. Eggelton, Toledo.	John Wilcox, Maumee City.
*John H. Puck, Toledo.	W. S. Miller, Elmore.
*Wm. Tedrick, New Comerstown.	W. F. Ridgley, Steubenville.
*Geo. W. Bowers, New Philadelphia.	Job Reeder, Kensington.
*R. A. Cassidy, Canton.	D. J. Lentz, Minerva.
*N. D. Tibbels, Akron.	D. O. Musser, Remsen Corners.
*J. C. Walton, Bedford.	L. W. Day, Cleveland.
*D. G. Nesbit, Cleveland.	J. D. Gianque, Elyria.
*J. R. Johnston, Youngstown.	J. L. Smith, Warren.
*Albert Henry, Ashtabula.	Carl Harper, Chardon.

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS.

†B. F. Potts, 1866.	John S. Kountz, Toledo, 1881.
†Thos. L. Young, 1867.	*Chas. T. Clark, Columbus, 1882-3.
J. W. Keifer, Springfield, 1868-9-70.	*H. P. Lloyd, Cincinnati, 1884.
†Wm. C. Bunts, 1871-2.	*R. B. Brown, Zanesville, 1885.
*G. M. Barber, Cleveland, 1873-4.	*Arthur L. Conger, Akron, 1886.
Alvin C. Voris, Akron, 1875.	†D. C. Putnam, 1887.
†William Earnshaw, 1876-7.	James W. O'Neill, Lebanon, 1888.
†Nathan L. Guthrie, 1878.	S. H. Hurst, Chillicothe, 1889.
‡Jas. H. Seymour, Hudson, 1878.	*P. H. Dowling, Toledo, 1890.
†James B. Steedman, 1879.	*A. M. Warner, Cincinnati, 1891.
David W. Thomas, Akron, 1880.	*Isaac F. Mack, Sandusky, 1892.
	*L. H. Williams, Ripley, 1893.

OKLAHOMA. (44)

Organized Aug. 27, 1890.	Number of members Dec. 31, 1893, 555.
Commander	J. P. Cummins, Kingfisher.
*Senior Vice-Commander	S. J. Dyer, El Reno.
Junior Vice-Commander	J. M. Barnhouse, Mulhall.
Assistant Adjutant-General . .	J. V. Admire, Kingfisher.

*Present.

†Deceased.

‡Unexpired term.

OKLAHOMA — Continued.

REPRESENTATIVES.		ALTERNATES.	
*A. G. Trosper (at large),		A. J. Seay (at large),	Kingfisher.
	Oklahoma City.		
*H. C. Bunch, El Reno.		George Nichols,	Kingfisher.
PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS.			
C. M. Barnes, Guthrie, 1890-1.		D. F. Wyatt, Topeka, Kan.,	1892-3.
†G. A. Colton, 1891-2.		Thos. H. Seward, Perry,	1893-4.

OREGON. (26)

Organized Sept. 28, 1882. Number of members Dec. 31, 1893, 2,117.

Commander	S. B. Ormsby, Argenti.
*Senior Vice-Commander	J. G. Flook, Roseburg.
Junior Vice-Commander	W. S. Myers, The Dalles.
Assistant Adjutant-General . . .	W. N. Morse, Portland.

REPRESENTATIVES.		ALTERNATES.	
J. W. Maxwell (at large),		J. E. Smith (at large),	
	Tillamook.		Ashland.
*J. A. Sladen, Portland.		H. B. Compson, Huntington,	
*J. T. Apperson, Oregon City.		B. F. Alley, Florence.	

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS.			
G. E. Caukin, Portland, 1883.		E. B. McElroy, Salem, 1889.	
†F. J. Babcock, 1884.		J. A. Varney, Oakland, 1890.	
F. H. Lamb, San Francisco, '85-6.		Owen Summers, Portland, 1891.	
M. L. Olmsted, Baker City, 1887.		H. H. Northup, Portland, 1892.	
A. E. Borthwick, Portland, 1888.		J. C. Cooper, McMinnville, 1893.	

PENNSYLVANIA. (3)

Organized Jan. 16, 1867. Number of members Dec. 31, 1883, 43,724.

*Commander	William Emsley, Philadelphia.
*Senior Vice-Commander	Alfred Darte, Wilkesbarre.
*Junior Vice-Commander	Thomas B. Byers, Houtzdale.
*Assistant Adjutant-General . . .	James F. Morrison, Philadelphia.

REPRESENTATIVES.		ALTERNATES.	
*H. H. Cumings (at large),		Jos. H. Patrick (at large),	
	Tidioute.		Clarion.
*G. Harry Davis, Philadelphia.		R. M. Musser, Phillipsburg.	
*Edwin Walton, Philadelphia.		J. A. Calvin, Hollidaysburg.	
*Charles M. Betts, Philadelphia.		O. A. Parsons, Wilkesbarre.	
*H. C. Jessop, Montrose.		Geo. A. Lindsay, Marietta.	
*James McCormick, Philadelphia.		M. D. Barndollar, Everett.	
*Samuel A. Losch, Schuylkill		J. D. Hicks, Altoona.	
	Haven.		

*Present.
†Deceased.

PENNSYLVANIA — Continued.

REPRESENTATIVES.

*Phillip Arnold, Philadelphia.
 *Edward S. Hall, Altoona.
 *John L. Wright, Columbia.
 *Fred J. Amsden, Scranton.
 *J. F. Osler, Shamokin.
 *W. H. German, Reading.
 *John L. Wells, Erie.
 *G. W. Wright, Mercer.
 *L. T. Borchers, Warren.
 *J. H. Findon, Susquehanna.
 *Walter W. Greenland, Harrisburg.
 *Otto Gash, Bradford.
 *James H. Levan, Minersville.
 *Francis H. Hoy, Harrisburg.
 *George S. Wood, Pittsburgh.
 *Edward Fisher, Pittsburgh.
 *M. A. Gherst, Lebanon.
 *J. A. E. Reed, Lancaster.
 *Thomas Fording, Pittsburgh.
 *Jas. R. Thompson, Allegheny City.
 *John T. Garman, Philadelphia.
 *A. J. Greenfield, Oil City.
 *W. B. Keller, Johnstown.
 *Scott W. Furnee, Kittanning.
 *George L. Warren, Philadelphia.
 *James Peters, Latrobe.
 *William McMain, Philadelphia.
 *E. L. Schroeder, York.
 *Frank T. Holden, Frankford.
 *Joseph E. Kepler, Philadelphia.
 *A. C. Koser, Mechanicsburg.
 *Charles Miller, Franklin.
 *G. W. R. Carteret, Philadelphia.
 *J. K. Channel, Wrightsville.
 *Chas. W. May, Beaver Falls.
 *L. D. Shearer, Norristown.
 *Wendell Miller, Pittsburgh.
 *Theo. S. Christ, Lemont.

ALTERNATES.

Thomas Golcher, Philadelphia.
 E. G. Campbell, Greensburg.
 John McGovern, Mauch Chunk.
 Harry Watson, Greenville.
 Geo. S. Shattuck, Meadville.
 P. H. Bence, Three Springs.
 John R. Breyer, Philadelphia.
 W. Clark Johnson, Philadelphia.
 A. H. White, Braddock.
 John Weigle, Zellenople.
 N. Finck, McKeesport.
 A. S. Sheropp, Bethlehem.
 A. B. Richey, Butler.
 W. H. Parcels, Lewistown.
 John Spots, Williamsport.
 John W. McElfresh, Philadelphia.
 J. F. McMullin, Fayette City.
 J. M. Gibbs, Harrisburg.
 Frank Durham, Philadelphia.
 J. M. Grosh, Ridgway.
 W. F. Hambright, Lancaster.
 J. W. Hough, Connellsville.
 L. A. Hays, Phoenixville.
 L. J. Speakman, West Chester.
 Chas. H. Dorr, Pittston.
 Theo. Schweriner, Philadelphia.
 W. P. Atkinson, Erie.
 Jno F. Staunton, Philadelphia.
 W. H. Gray, Brookville.
 Jno. M. Hastings, Clearfield.
 H. C. Demme, Philadelphia.
 S. W. Hamilton, Appollo.
 John Bohn, Lehighton.
 Thos. P. Miller, Doylestown.
 John G. Ashbridge, Derry.
 Samuel Wallace, Millvale.
 W. H. Werst, Hellertown.
 W. C. Besselievre, Philadelphia.

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS.

Louis Wagner, Philadelphia, 1867. *J. M. Vanderslice, Phila., 1882.
 A. L. Pearson, Pittsburgh, 1868. *E. S. Osborne, Wilkesbarre, 1883.
 *O. C. Bosbyshell, Phila., 1869. *F. H. Dyer, Washington, 1884.
 R. B. Beath, Philadelphia, 1873. *Austin Curtin, Roland, 1885.

*Present.

PENNSYLVANIA — Continued.

- †A. Wilson, Norris, 1874. *J. P. S. Gobin, Lebanon, 1886.
 *W. W. Tyson, Erie, 1875. †Samuel Harper, 1887.
 *James W. Latta, Philadelphia, '76. *Frank J. Magee, Wrightsville, 1888.
 *S. Irwin Givin, Philadelphia, 1877. Thos. J. Stewart, Norristown, '89.
 *Chas. T. Hull, Athens, 1878. *Jos. F. Denniston, Pittsburgh, 1890.
 *G. L. Brown, Minersville, 1879. *Geo. G. Boyer, Harrisburg, 1891.
 *C. W. Hazzard, Monong'la City, '80. *John P. Taylor, Reedsville, 1892.
 *John Taylor, Philadelphia, 1881. *Thos. G. Sample, Allegheny City, '93.

POTOMAC. (14)

- Organized Feb. 13, 1869. Number of members Dec. 31, 1893, 3,750.
 *Commander Nathan Bickford, Washington, D.C.
 *Senior Vice-Commander M. T. Anderson, Washington, D.C.
 *Junior Vice-Commander J. H. Howlett, Washington, D.C.
 *Assistant Adjutant-General . . . Israel W. Stone, Washington, D.C.

REPRESENTATIVES.

ALTERNATES.

- *Green Clay Smith (at large), Arthur Goins (at large),
 Washington, D.C. Washington, D.C.
 *H. H. Moler, Washington, D.C. Walter Middleton, Washington, D.C.
 *Thos. R. Senior, Washington, D.C. W. H. Peck, Anacostia, D.C.
 *J. M. Keogh, Washington, D.C. C. F. Garrette, Washington, D.C.
 *J. H. Dewees, Washington, D.C. S. W. Tuley, Washington, D.C.

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS.

- F. H. Sprague, 1873-4. *N. M. Brooks, Wash., D. C., 1885.
 *B. F. Hawkes, Wash., D.C., 1876. *J. B. Burke, Washington, 1886-7.
 *A. H. G. Richardson, Wash., 1877. Chas. P. Lincoln, Wash., 1888.
 G. E. Corson, Washington, 1878. W. S. Odell, Washington, 1889.
 H. Dingman, Washington, 1879. *M. Emmet Urell, Washington, 1890.
 C. C. Royce, Chico, Cal., 1880. *J. M. Pipes, Washington, 1891.
 *William Gibson, Washington, '81. A. F. Dinsmore, Washington, 1892.
 S. S. Burdett, Wash., D.C., 1882-3. *S. E. Faunce, Washington, 1893.
 D. S. Alexander, Buffalo, N.Y., 1884.

RHODE ISLAND. (11)

- Organized March 24, 1868. Number of members Dec. 31, 1893, 2,757.
 *Commander Charles H. Baker, Providence.
 *Senior Vice-Commander . . . Charles A. Barbour, Bristol.
 *Junior Vice-Commander . . . Daniel R. Ballou, Providence.
 *Assistant Adjutant-General . . . Philip S. Chase, Providence.

*Present.

†Deceased.

RHODE ISLAND — Continued.

REPRESENTATIVES.

*Edward O'Neill (at large),
Providence.
*Edward F. Curtis, Providence.
*Edmund F. Prentiss, Providence.
Geo. F. Woodley, Providence.

ALTERNATES.

James E. Johnson (at large),
Providence.
William A. Beatty, Providence.
Samuel F. Crompton, E. Greenwich.
Patrick Fitzpatrick, River Point.

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS.

†Ambrose E. Burnside, 1868.	Henry F. Jenks, Pawtucket, 1882.
Horatio Rogers, Providence, 1869.	P. S. Chase, Providence 1883.
C. R. Brayton, Providence, 1870-1.	A. K. McMahon, Newport, 1884.
E. H. Rhodes, Providence, 1872-3.	E. A. Cory, Philadelphia, Pa., 1885.
†Ed. Metcalf, 1874.	T. A. Barton, Providence, 1886.
†E. C. Pomroy, Providence, 1875.	Benj. L. Hall, Bristol, 1887.
C. H. Williams, Providence, 1876.	G. Spencer, Providence, 1888.
Henry J. Spooner, Prov., 1877.	A. Williams, Providence, 1889.
*Fred A. Arnold, Providence, 1878.	Ben. F. Davis, Pawtucket, 1890.
H. R. Barker, Providence, 1879.	*Ben. H. Child, Providence, 1891.
Chas. C. Gray, Providence, 1880.	*David S. Ray, E. Providence, 1892.
†William H. P. Steere, 1881.	George T. Cranston, Wickford, 1893.

SOUTH DAKOTA. (29)

Organized March 20, 1883. Number of members Dec. 31, 1893, 2,672.

*Commander George W. Carpenter, Watertown.
Senior Vice-Commander . . . E. E. Clough, Deadwood.
*Junior Vice-Commander . . . George S. Johnson, Redfield.
*Assistant Adjutant-General . . L. D. Lyon, Watertown.

REPRESENTATIVES.

*W. J. Johnson (at large), Onida.
*A. H. Daniels, Mitchell.
J. M. Preston, Madison.
W. H. McDonald, Tyndall.

ALTERNATES.

*A. S. Stuver (at large), Kimball.
*B. F. Bowman, Deadwood.
A. B. McFarland, Centerville.
J. W. Thompson, Carthage.

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS.

†Thomas S. Free, 1883-4-5.	Geo. A. Silsby, Mitchell, 1889-90.
W. V. Lucas, Chamberlain, 1885-6-7.	E. T. Langley, Huron, 1890-1.
Harrison Allen, Fargo, N. D., 1887-8.	C. S. Palmer, Sioux Falls, 1891-2.
S. F. Hammond, Ashton, 1888-9.	J. B. Hoit, Aberdeen, 1892-3.
	N. C. Nash, Canton, 1893-4.

* Present.

† Deceased.

TENNESSEE. (34)

Organized Feb. 26, 1884. Number of members Dec. 31, 1893, 3,270.

- *Commander W. E. F. Milburn, Greeneville.
 Senior Vice-Commander . . . W. R. Carter, Knoxville.
 Junior Vice-Commander . . . Joel I. Pyott, Athens.
 *Assistant Adjutant-General . . Wm. T. Mitchell, Greenville.

REPRESENTATIVES.**ALTERNATES.**

- *W. J. Smith (at large), Memphis. Wm. H. Nelson (at large), Backwoods.
 *Louis C. Mills, Nashua. John Gray, Greeneville.
 W. F. McCarron, Athens. Thos. H. Reeves, Jonesborough.
 *Herman W. Veazey, Harri-man. W. A. Gage, Knoxville.

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS.

- †Edward S. Jones, 1884-5. Aug. H. Pettibone, Greeneville, '89.
 E. E. Winters, Macon, Ga., 1886. Chas. F. Muller, Chattanooga, 1890.
 Wm. J. Ramage, Knoxville, 1887. A. J. Gahagan, Chattanooga, 1891.
 William Rule, Knoxville, 1888. H.C. Whitaker, Friends Station, 1892.
 Frank Seaman, Knoxville, 1893.

TEXAS. (38)

Organized March 25, 1885. Number of members Dec. 31, 1893, 1,457.

- *Commander R. M. Moore, San Antonio.
 *Senior Vice-Commander . . . John Roch, Dublin.
 *Junior Vice-Commander . . . W. H. Harvey, Belton.
 *Assistant Adjutant-General . . W. H. Robinson, San Antonio.

REPRESENTATIVES.**ALTERNATES.**

- *W. W. Bostwick (at large), Denison. Edwin Ketchum (at large), Galveston.
 *J. M. Steere, Dallas. John Sullivan, Comanche.

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS.

- †E. J. Davis, 1872. A. G. Malloy, El Paso, 1889.
 W. D. Wylie, Dallas, 1885. A. K. Taylor, Houston, 1890.
 O. T. Lyon, Sherman, 1886. *M. W. Mann, Dallas, 1891.
 W. H. Sinclair, Galveston, 1887. *O. G. Peterson, Springtown, 1892.
 †J. C. De Gress, 1888. *Jno. W. Parks, Dallas, 1893.

UTAH. (33)

Organized Oct. 19, 1883. Number of members Dec. 31, 1893, 164.

- *Commander Thomas C. Hiff, Salt Lake City.
 Senior Vice-Commander . . . R. H. G. Minty, Ogden.
 Junior Vice-Commander . . . M. J. Barrett, Provo.
 Assistant Adjutant-General . . C. O. Farnsworth, Salt Lake City.

* Present.
 † Deceased.

UTAH — Continued.

REPRESENTATIVE.	ALTERNATE.
*E. W. Tatlock (at large), Salt Lake City.	M. M. Kellogg (at large), Provo.

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS.

Ransford Smith, Ogden, 1884.	Henry T. Snyder, Ogden, 1889.
H. C. Wardleigh, Ogden, 1885.	Henry Page, Salt Lake, 1890.
Elijah Sells, Salt Lake, 1886.	Frank Hoffman, Salt Lake, 1891.
Eli H. Murray, San Diego, Cal., '87.	J. R. Elliott, Ogden, 1892.
Nathan Kimball, Ogden, 1888.	Jno. W. Greenman, Salt Lake, 1893.

VERMONT. (13)

Organized Oct. 23, 1868. Number of members Dec. 31, 1893, 5,274.

*Commander	Charles F. Branch, Newport.
Senior Vice-Commander	Thomas Hannon, Brattleboro.
*Junior Vice-Commander	L. H. Thurston, Barre.
*Assistant Adjutant-General . .	Kendrick Richmond, Newport.

REPRESENTATIVES.

ALTERNATES.

*E. J. Ormsbee (at large), Brandon.	Roswell Farnham (at large), Bradford.
Eli N. Peck, Burlington.	*J. W. Currier, North Troy.
*S. H. Woods, St. Albans.	*W. W. Foster, Barton Landing.
Henry Boynton, Woodstock.	*Geo. W. Bridgeman, Hardwick.
C. M. Russell, Wilmington.	C. T. S. Pierce, Vergennes.
C. D. Gibson, Bennington.	*Geo. W. Kenney, Rutland.

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS.

†Geo. P. Foster, 1868-9.	W. L. Greenleaf, Burlington, 1885.
W. W. Henry, Burlington, 1870-1.	Geo. T. Childs, St. Albans, 1886.
W. G. Veazey, Wash., D.C., 1872-3.	P. D. Blodgett, St. Johnsbury, 1887.
S. Thomas, Montpelier, 1874-5.	H. E. Taylor, Brattleboro, 1888.
Theo. S. Peck, Burlington, 1876-7.	A. S. Tracey, Middlebury, 1889.
J. H. Goulding, Brattleboro, 1878-9.	Z. M. Mansur, Island Pond, 1890.
G. W. Hooker, Brattleboro, 1880-1.	D. L. Morgan, Rutland, 1891.
*A. B. Valentine, Bennington, '82-3.	*Hugh Henry, Chester, 1892.
C. C. Kinsman, Rutland, 1884.	Geo. W. Doty, Morrisville, 1893.

VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA. (15)

Organized July 27, 1871. Number of members Dec. 31, 1893, 1,552.

*Commander	J. G. Fulton, Fort Monroe, Va.
Senior Vice-Commander	H. W. Weiss, Emporia, Va.
*Junior Vice-Commander	J. D. Chavers, Richmond, Va.
*Assistant Adjutant-General . .	Wm. N. Eaton, Portsmouth, Va.

* Present.
† Deceased.

VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA — Continued.

REPRESENTATIVES.		ALTERNATES.	
Theodore Livezey (at large),	Hampton, Va.	*James E. Porter (at large),	Roanoke, Va.
*Wm. P. Sands, National Home,	D.V.S., Va.	T. F. Rock, Portsmouth, Va.	
*R. G. Griffin, Yorktown, Va.		Lewis Dawley, Norfolk, Va.	
PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS.			
H. Carlisle, Portsmouth, 1871-2.		P. T. Woodfin, Nat. Home, 1882-3.	
S. B. Kenney, Windsor, N.C., 1873.		B. C. Cook, Richmond, Va., 1884.	
W. N. Eaton, Portsmouth, 1874.		H. De B. Clay, Newport News, '85-6.	
†W. H. Appenzeller, 1875-6.		J.W. Woodman, Portsmouth, 1887-8.	
Wm. Ryder, Portsmouth, 1877.		†R. P. Wheeler, 1889.	
†R. G. Staples, 1878.		N. J. Smith, Richmond, 1890.	
*R. Bond, Phoebus, Va., 1879.		H. B. Nichols, Norfolk, 1891.	
*A. B. Hurlbut, Wash., D.C., 1880.		E. Allan, Washington, D.C., 1892.	
†W. Harvey King, 1881.		*T. T. Whitcomb, Portsmouth, 1893.	

WASHINGTON AND ALASKA. (30)

Organized June 20, 1883.	Number of members Dec. 31, 1893,	2,580.
*Commander	J. N. Scott, Port Townsend, Wash.	
Senior Vice-Commander . . .	E. W. Elliot, Walla Walla, Wash.	
Junior Vice-Commander . . .	M. W. Forrest, Chehalis, Wash.	
Assistant Adjutant-General . .	Thad S. Smith, Pt. Townsend, Wash.	

REPRESENTATIVES.		ALTERNATES.	
*J. T. Newland (at large),	Toledo, Wash.	*E. L. Wade (at large),	Cosmopolis, Wash.
Thos. M. Young, Seattle, Wash.		B. W. Bradfield, Tacoma, Wash.	
*W. H. White, Seattle, Wash.		W. T. Byham, Winlock, Wash.	
*E. P. Bolton, Spokane, Wash.		D. K. Oliver, Spokane, Wash.	

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS.	
F. W. Sparling (Provis'l),	Seattle, 1878-83. †J. W. Sprague, 1888.
†G. D. Hill, 1883.	S. G. Cosgrove, Pomeroy, 1889.
†H. A. Morrow, 1884.	M. M. Holmes, Seattle, 1890.
A. M. Brookes, Seattle, 1885.	D. G. Lovell, Tacoma, 1891.
C. M. Holton, Yakima, 1886.	J. S. Brown, Spokane, 1892.
A. P. Curry, Spokane, 1887.	Jos. F. Sinclair, Ballard, 1893.

WEST VIRGINIA. (28)

Organized April 9, 1868.	Reorganized Feb. 20, 1883.	Number of members Dec. 31, 1893,	2,880.
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* Present.
† Deceased.

WEST VIRGINIA — Continued.

- *Commander F. H. Crago, Wheeling.
 *Senior Vice-Commander . . . R. H. Lee, St. Albans.
 *Junior Vice-Commander . . . R. H. Freer, Ritchie C.H.
 *Assistant Adjutant-General . . Joseph A. Arkle, Wheeling.

REPRESENTATIVES.**ALTERNATES.**

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| *C. W. Hart (at large),
Buckhannon. | *Geo. K. Mallory (at large),
Parkersburg. |
| L. A. Martin, Charleston. | J. T. Piggott, Parkersburg. |
| *T. H. Marks, Coellsburg. | J. J. Miller, Jackson C.H. |
| *James S. Watson, Morgantown. | S. F. Shaw, Parkersburg. |

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS.

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| W. H. H. Flick, Martinsburg, '82-3. | *R. E. Fleming, Fairmont, 1888. |
| *C. B. Smith, Parkersburg, 1884. | *S. S. Hazen, Parkersburg, 1889. |
| †John Carlin, 1885. | *G. J. Walker, Jackson C.H., 1890. |
| G. W. Taggart, Parkersburg, 1886. | *I. H. Duval, Wellsburg, 1891. |
| *Lee Haymond, Clarksburg, 1887. | *Chas. E. Anderson, Weston, 1892. |
| Anthony Smith, Wick, 1893. | |

WISCONSIN. (2)

Organized June 7, 1866. Number of members Dec. 31, 1893, 12,761.

- *Commander J. A. Watrous, Milwaukee.
 Senior Vice-Commander . . . Richard Carter, Dodgeville.
 Junior Vice-Commander . . . Chas. H. Russell, Berlin.
 *Assistant Adjutant-General . . S. H. Tallmadge, Milwaukee.

REPRESENTATIVES.**ALTERNATES.**

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| *H. R. Allen (at large), Merrill. | *E. B. Gray (at large), Palmyra. |
| *P. J. Clauson, Monroe. | S. W. Campbell, New Richmond. |
| John D. Coon, Fon-du-Lac. | F. S. Veeder, Mauston. |
| *Duncan S. McKay, Chippewa Falls. | S. A. Cook, Neenah. |
| *G. W. Farrer, Delavan. | S. S. Owen, Milton. |
| *W. D. Hoard, Fort Atkinson. | W. D. Ames, Fox Lake. |
| *Alexander Ivey, Lancaster. | G. G. Cox, Mineral Point. |
| *P. O'Connell, Nat'l Home,
Milwaukee. | *J. H. Fertig, Milwaukee. |
| *Samuel G. Curtis, Waukesha. | Chas. A. Corbett, Greenbush. |
| *George W. Morton, Berlin. | C. L. Wood, Oshkosh. |
| *L. P. Hotchkiss, Eau Claire. | A. H. DeGroff, Misha Mokwa. |
| *E. K. Ansorge, Green Bay. | J. W. Evans, Waupaca. |
| M. H. Barnum, Wausau. | Fred Reitz, Neillsville. |
| *James H. Agen, West Superior. | Wm. S. Ensign, River Falls. |

• Present.
 † Deceased.

WISCONSIN — Continued.**PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS.**

James K. Proudfit, Kansas City,
Kan., 1866. G.J. Thomas, Harvard, Neb., '79-80-1.
H. A. Starr, Milwaukee, 1867. H. M. Enos, Waukesha, 1882.
†J. M. Rusk, 1868. Philip Cheek, Jr., Baraboo, 1883-4.
T. S. Allen, Oshkosh, 1869-70. †James Davidson, 1885.
Edw. Ferguson, Milwaukee, '71-2. H. P. Fisher, Milwaukee, 1886.
†A. J. McCoy, 1873. M. Griffin, Eau Claire, 1887.
G. A. Hannaford, Chicago, Ill., 1874-5. A. G. Weissert, Milwaukee, 1888-9.
†John Hancock, 1876. L. Ferguson, Brandon, 1889.
H. G. Rogers, Milwaukee, 1877. Benj. F. Bryant, La Crosse, 1890.
S. F. Hammond, Ashton, South Dakota, 1878. W. H. Upham, Marshfield, 1891.
C. B. Welton, Madison, 1892.
*E. A. Shores, Ashland, 1893.

PENSION COMMITTEE.

I. N. Walker, Indianapolis, Ind. J. W. Burst, Sycamore, Ill.
H. E. Taintor, Hartford, Conn. A. R. Greene, Lecompton, Kan.
A. M. Warner, Cincinnati, Ohio.

COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATION.

Joseph W. Kay, Brooklyn, N.Y. Charles P. Lincoln, Washington, D.C.
John Raynes, N.Y. Amos J. Cummings, N.Y.
Wm. E. W. Ross, Baltimore, Md.

COMMITTEE ON GRANT MEMORIAL.

S. S. Burdett, Washington, D.C. W. G. Veazey, Rutland, Vt.
Louis Wagner, Philadelphia, Pa. R. B. Beath, Philadelphia, Pa.
Russell A. Alger, Detroit, Mich. John Palmer, Albany, N.Y.
A. G. Weissert, Milwaukee, Wis.

COMMITTEE ON THE SENIORITY OF DEPARTMENTS.

R. B. Beath, Philadelphia, Pa. P. H. Dowling, Toledo, Ohio.
Chas. H. Freeman, Corning, N.Y.

* Present.
† Deceased.

The Commander-in-Chief read his address as follows : —

ADDRESS OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Comrades:

For the twenty-eighth time in the history of our Order we assemble in National Encampment for inspection and review, to look over the records of the past year, hear reports of the several officers who have had charge of our affairs, inspect our lines, and if any weak places are found strengthen them by wise legislation, in order that our future may be as bright as our past has been.

We meet in one of the most loyal states of the Union, in a city noted for its patriotism and hospitality. While Philadelphia cared for the "Boys in Blue" who passed through it from the East, Pittsburgh did equally well for those coming from the West, on their way to the front, or, when sick or wounded, were returning to their homes.

The noble spirit of loyalty manifested during the days of war has not abated through the long years of peace; and the cordial grasp of the hand and the fervent "God bless you!" that greet us everywhere, assure us that the survivors of the war are not forgotten, but welcomed as of old.

Placed in command of the Order by the unanimous vote of the Twenty-seventh National Encampment, I at once actively entered upon the duties of the office; but before the campaign was fairly opened, I was ordered to the hospital, and four months of the time intended for official visits was lost. Yet I had received the Order in such excellent condition from the hands of Past Commander-in-Chief A. G. Weissert, and the Departments and Posts being commanded by loyal, earnest comrades, the Order did not suffer by reason of my disability. Singular as it may appear, the weeks spent in the sick room were the happiest of the year. I was in a strange city, far from home; but Past Commander-in-Chief George S. Merrill and Senior Aide-de-Camp S. A. Barton were with me, and the constant attention of Commander Blodgett and Comrades

of the Department of Illinois, the telegrams and letters of sympathy from all parts of the country, afforded me an opportunity to see into the hearts of the comrades, that under other circumstances would not have been given me. It assured me that your hearts were filled with that fraternity of feeling that binds us together in the bonds of brotherly love.

Through the year, fate has been against my making official visits. During the months of February and March, I visited nine Departments, but was ordered by my physician to discontinue traveling for a time; and although active in New England, was not able to go beyond its borders until May, when I visited the Department Encampments of Ohio and Illinois. In June I had arranged to cross the country to California, visiting the States of the Southwest, returning through the Northwest, when the railroad trouble forced me to abandon the trip. I do not feel that the work has been neglected. Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief Walker and Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief Bigger have ably represented me at many Department Encampments, the latter visiting all the Departments in the South.

MEMBERSHIP AND CONDITION OF THE ORDER.

The consolidated reports of the several Departments, submitted to me by the Adjutant-General, show the following:—

One year ago there were in good standing . . . 397,223
There have been gained during the year

By muster-in	16,849
“ transfer	6,390
“ reinstatement	14,077
“ reinstatement from delinquent reports	2,522
Total gain	39,838
Aggregate	437,061

There have been lost

By death	7,302
“ honorable discharge	1,766
“ transfer	7,179
“ suspension	35,093
“ dishonorable discharge	157
“ delinquent reports	14,009
Total loss	65,506

Number remaining in good standing June 30, 1894, 371,555

These figures show that the Grand Army of the Republic has reached the "beginning of the end," and each succeeding year will show a gradual decrease in our membership. The long-continued depression in business has caused many suspensions, and these we hope to regain when prosperity returns; but it will be impossible for us to recruit our ranks as fast as our members are mustered out by death.

I am of the opinion that in the near future steps should be taken to re-organize our Posts and Departments; for, as in our army life, when the companies and regiments were reduced in numbers, they were consolidated. In this connection attention is called to the fact that thirteen Departments number less than 1,000 members each, and of these thirteen, seven Departments have less than 500 members each. These are divided into Posts with a membership of only enough comrades to fill the offices. With no prospect of adding to their number, disbandment must soon come unless they are consolidated. I would suggest that permission be given Posts to meet in the several towns in their vicinity in order to carry the Post to the comrades rather than to bring them to the Posts. The plan adopted by the Commander of the Department of Tennessee, in establishing "Picket Posts" is a good one, and upon investigation might be found worthy of adoption by the National Encampment.

Our financial condition is excellent. By examining the Quartermaster-General's report, you will find that, notwithstanding our loss in membership, we have more money in the treasury than a year ago, and all bills paid. I earnestly urge the strictest economy in the expenditures. It is believed that our organization will find a full treasury very acceptable in its declining years.

We have not forgotten the great work of Charity, and have expended \$204,559.27 for relief. While we have lost in membership, the interest in the Order has not abated but has grown stronger. The little bronze button was never worn with more pride than it is today, and the enthusiasm of our comrades in Grand Army work is everywhere apparent.

MEMORIAL DAY.

This sacred day was more generally observed than ever before, proving that time has not changed the feelings of the people toward those who saved the Nation. By the report of the

Chaplain-in-Chief you will find a detailed statement of all matters connected with its observance. By vote of the Twenty-seventh National Encampment, all moneys contributed for decorating the graves in the South were sent through the Quartermaster-General, and enough was received through the Grand Army of the Republic, Woman's Relief Corps and Sons of Veterans to fill every requisition for flags. While I fully approve of the plan of having all moneys pass through the hands of the Quartermaster-General, I do not think we fully appreciate the work of our comrades in the South, and believe in a larger expenditure of money for the proper observance of the day. Our Southern comrades are scattered in little bands surrounded on every hand by the graves of our dead. With little or no sympathy from the citizens in their vicinity, they have performed their duty faithfully.

It is an easy thing for comrades in the North to observe the day. The communities where the Posts are located are in full sympathy with them, and cities and towns make appropriations to defray the expenses. In the South, Posts have neither moral nor financial assistance. Take, for instance, the day in Richmond, Va., this year. Everything possible was done to turn the day and the occasion into a glorification of the lost cause; but our comrades of that city, loyal and true to those who died for the right, marched to Seven Pines and other battle-fields and laid their garlands of love upon the graves.

Memorial Day is not only to honor the dead but to teach patriotism to the living. In order to do this, you must get the attention of the people, and experience teaches that this can only be accomplished by public exercises. I would have services of the most impressive character held in every National Cemetery. The expense would not be large, and I am confident enough money could be contributed in the North to pay all the cost. I trust this subject will receive careful attention from the incoming Council of Administration.

The Sunday preceding the day was observed by the loyal clergy, the schools were visited by comrades, and the lesson of the day explained to the children. In many States the school exercises are ordered by vote and are a part of the school instruction. Nearly all are held the Friday preceding Memorial Day. If it were possible, I would have all the school children in the land, at

the same hour on that day, unite in singing "America." This, I believe, would awaken a renewed love of country in every heart.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

By direction of the Twenty-seventh National Encampment, Posts were requested by General Orders to properly observe the day. From reports that have come to Headquarters, it was generally observed. In the Department of Iowa, by placing the National Flag on the public school buildings; in other Departments, by presenting pictures of Washington to the schools. It was my good fortune to be with the Department of New York at Rochester that day and to witness the grandest sight my eyes have ever seen. Several years ago, George H. Thomas Post, of Rochester, presented a standard to each class of the public schools in that city, to be carried by the scholar of the class ranking highest in deportment and scholarship; he, the next year, to turn it over to his successor. The exercises were held in the largest hall in the city, and it was packed with citizens and comrades. On the stage were seated the children, who, with songs and recitations appropriate to the occasion, entertained the audience. At the close of the exercises the standard bearers advanced to the front of the stage and the colors were placed in the hands of those who were to bear them the coming year. As I looked into the eyes of the boys and saw the proud and determined expression on their faces, I felt that our country and its flag were safe in such hands, and could but wish that the appropriate services inaugurated by George H. Thomas Post of Rochester might be followed by every Post in the Union.

The services of Post 40, Department of Massachusetts, at Malden, were very interesting. Besides the patriotic exercises, a picture of Washington was presented to each school to be hung in the schoolroom, and one hanging in the hall was crowned with a wreath of laurel.

All these exercises are directly in line with our Grand Army work; and we should lose no opportunity to create and strengthen a spirit of loyalty in the hearts of our children.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

While we are keeping alive the memory of Washington, the "father of our country," might we not in like manner remember its

savior, our martyred President, the great Emancipator Lincoln. His birthday, coming as it does in February, may make it impossible to celebrate both. The Sons of Veterans have it as one of their duties to hold exercises on that day, and we should co-operate with them. In what better way could a day in our public schools be devoted than in recalling the lessons of Lincoln's pure and unparalleled life? Its story is an inspiration. Born of poor parents, in obscurity, self-educated, attaining to the highest position in the gift of the people; dying, loved and lamented by all.

His memory will ever be sacred to us who, during the terrible days of war, looked up to him as our father; and I trust some action will be taken by this Encampment, whereby the anniversary of his birthday may be properly celebrated.

WOMAN'S RELIEF CORPS.

So many kind and complimentary words have been said by my predecessors in office of this organization that there is little for me to add. Born under my administration, when Commander of the Department of Massachusetts, I have seen them grow from a little band of earnest women, meeting at the Headquarters of that Department, to more than 140,000, located wherever a Grand Army Post could be found, or a worthy comrade or his family required assistance.

They have never sought to lead the procession, but have always stood in reserve ready to march up to the line when their services were required. Besides the great work of charity, they are seeking every opportunity to teach loyalty to the children of our land.

For the first time, this year the Woman's Relief Corps was officially represented in the "National Council of Women" by Mrs. Sarah C. Mink, National President, and Mrs. Kate B. Sherwood, Delegate. In the deliberations of this noble organization of women, our Auxiliary took an important part. The following resolution, presented by Kate B. Sherwood, was adopted, and the National Council of Women pledged to carry out its provisions:—

"WHEREAS, There is a manifest need of primary instruction in Constitutional Government in our public schools, and of a more direct method of cultivating a broader spirit of Nationality among the children of the country, based upon the Declaration of Independence and the

principles of universal charity and equal rights inculcated therein; therefore.

“Resolved, That the National Woman’s Council approve of the great movement to teach patriotism in the schools of the United States, and of placing the flag over every schoolhouse and in every schoolroom in the land; and that a committee on patriotic teaching in all the schools of the United States be added to the list of standing committees of the National Council.”

We are also indebted to the Woman’s Relief Corps for the salute to the flag now given in many of the public schools throughout the loyal States. It is an inspiring sight to see the children standing with their right hands pointing to the flag, then carried to their head and heart, and hear them say, “We give our heads and our hearts to our country—one country, one language, one flag.”

Thus far they have only been able to enter the schools of the States that were true to Union. Is it not possible to go into the schools of the South carrying our flag and theirs, and teaching the children that we are one country and have one common destiny? I am unable to understand why so many who, like the prodigal son, wandered from their father’s house, will persist in living upon husks, cherishing love for a cause that is forever lost, and refuse to return and eat the bread of loyalty under the Stars and Stripes.

I most cordially endorse all the work of the Woman’s Relief Corps, and take this opportunity to thank their President, Mrs. Sarah C. Mink, for her cordial co-operation in all matters connected with my administration; and am sure I express the feelings of every comrade when I say that the Grand Army of the Republic, whose auxiliary they are, thank them from their heart of hearts for the assistance they have so grandly rendered to us.

SONS OF VETERANS.

Upon assuming command of our Order, I began to look around for the best methods of strength. I saw that our comrades were growing old and that the time was not far distant when all public exercises carried on by us must be either given up or transferred to others. I saw this body of earnest young men organized to help us, yet not called, as in my opinion they should be, into active service. Upon visiting their headquarters I was tendered the services of the organization by Commander-in-Chief Maccabe for any duty,

no matter how humble, the Grand Army of the Republic might require of them. During the year I have met them everywhere, working to assist Departments and Post, and believe in them we have an organization that will carry on our work when we lay it down. I do not believe they should ever become members of our Order in any way, and am of the opinion they do not ask or expect it. I believe the Grand Army of the Republic should cease to exist and live only in history when the last comrade is mustered out, but our principles must live forever.

To conscientiously obey the laws of the land, encourage honesty and purity in public affairs, and to defend the Flag of the Nation as the emblem of equal rights and national unity, is a work that any organization might be dedicated to; and to whom better can we leave this sacred trust than to our sons? Many have heard the story of the war from their fathers, and many, alas, have no fathers to tell the story, but they can remember during those terrible days how they knelt at their mother's knee and offered up their prayer for father, and that the news came that father would never return. From that hour they learned to love the Union for which their fathers fought; and this love should be organized, crystalized and encouraged in every possible way. God alone knows how soon the Nation will require men to stand where we stood only thirty years ago. All indications point to the fact that we are drifting from the landmarks of our fathers. As never before has this government of the people, by the people and for the people been tested. The ballot box and not the torch must be the means used to right the wrongs of the American citizen.

The Sons of Veterans are as loyal and true as were their fathers, and should the country require their services they would respond as promptly to the call to arms. As our ranks grow thinner let us urge them to strengthen theirs, so that this Nation will ever have a reserve force of loyal men organized and officered as our Order has been, ready as are we to march in support of the constituted authorities of the United States whenever the services of the Volunteer are required.

PENSIONS.

This question is of vital interest to comrades of our Order. While we dislike to consider money matters in connection with our

services to the Government, the disabled condition of a large number of our comrades forces it upon us. At our last National Encampment the gross injustice to the veterans was brought to our attention and prompt action was taken. As the shot fired at the bridge at Concord in the Revolutionary War was "heard around the world," so the one fired by our Pension Committee was heard in Washington and to some extent heeded by the Pension Office. So clearly did this report state our position on the pension question, I at once ordered it read in full in every Post, and published, as far as possible, in the newspapers of the country.

By vote of the Encampment, the Commander-in-Chief was instructed to make a test case in the Courts of the United States. As soon as possible after my sickness I called a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Council and was given by them full power. Upon visiting Washington I learned that Comrade Long, of the Department of Michigan, had already begun a suit. I called the attention of the Judge-Advocate-General to the case and instructed him to make a careful examination, and ascertain if all points desired were covered by Comrade Long. The opinion of the Judge-Advocate-General was that they were and until that case was settled no other should be begun. As Comrade Long was fighting the battle of his comrades alone, and contending against the Department of the Interior at large expense, I believed it to be the duty of the Grand Army of the Republic to bear a portion of the cost, and therefore instructed the Judge-Advocate-General to draw on the Quartermaster-General for three hundred dollars. I understand the case is still pending.

By act of Congress, the pension is now made a vested right. I have been doing my best to find out what that does for the pensioner. As he is examined, re-examined, reduced and dropped the same as before, I am unable to say what advantage the act is.

Soon after the assembling of Congress the cry of enormous pension frauds was raised. The President in his message stated that "thousands of neighborhoods had their well-known pension frauds." Extra examiners were employed and nearly all other work in the Pension Office suspended until they could be hunted down. As your Commander, I called upon the comrades to assist in the work. The result, as far as I can learn, is that very few frauds were discovered and, when found, were not cases where

soldiers had defrauded the Government, but where some dishonest agent had worked a poor, ignorant widow, and put the money thus obtained into his pocket. It was clearly the intention of the Congress that passed the act of June 27, 1890, to deal liberally and justly by the veterans; and the loyal people of the country were in full sympathy with them.

Whenever a doubt exists the veterans should have the benefit of it; but such has not been the policy of the Pension Office. Most of the medical examining boards have been changed; army surgeons, who understood the conditions under which the veterans incurred the disability claimed have been relieved, and in many instances these places filled by men not in sympathy with the veteran and whose recommendation for the office was political service rendered the party in power. Comrades have been ordered before these boards, and although suffering from disability of long standing, and having once proved their claims by reliable witnesses, are deprived in whole or in part of what they are justly entitled to receive.

Rejection of claims has been the rule. In my own Post (No. 5 of Lynn, Mass.), out of the twenty-one that died during the past year, seven were rejected claimants for pensions; and all this that the Administration may make a show of economy and return to the Treasury money appropriated by Congress for payment of pensions. Let no veteran be discouraged. The loyal people of this land never believed in the Union soldiers and sailors more than they do today; and the politician who thinks he will win favor by underrating them or depriving them of what they are entitled to receive will, in the near future, find his mistake and feel very, very lonesome.

PERMANENT HEADQUARTERS.

The attention of the last National Encampment was called to this matter by my predecessor, and no action was taken. I trust such will not be its fate this time. While I do not recommend a permanent Adjutant- or Quartermaster-General, I do recommend and urge that some place be selected where a fire-proof vault can be had and a custodian of our archives be appointed. The records of the Grand Army are very valuable and becoming more so every year; yet at the close of each Encampment they are packed up and sent across the country, exposed to destruction by

fire or loss from transportation, and for two or three weeks are not accessible to any officer of the Order. The cost of transportation, packing, unpacking and arranging is in the vicinity of \$300.00, and would pay the salary of the custodian.

Besides the valuable archives, office furniture is now moved from place to place. Old desks and chairs that were of the cheapest quality at first have, by long service, become more venerable and disabled than any comrades of our Order, and should be retired. Other articles have collected that no one has a right to destroy or sell; and I, therefore, recommend that a Board of Survey be appointed to examine all books, papers and furniture in the hands of the Adjutant- and Quartermaster-Generals, said Board to have power to sell or destroy the same, if not, in their opinion, required at Headquarters, and that they discharge their duties before the removal of the property from the present Headquarters, and report to the next National Encampment.

RECORDS OF VOLUNTEERS.

The completion and publication of the Records of Volunteers who served in the Army and Navy is of the greatest importance. While former generations honored the men who served in the Revolution and the War of 1812, their individual record is hard to obtain; and several of the older States have recently made large appropriations for that purpose. We do not want to be thus neglected. No complete record can be made except by the War Department. I understand that in the Record and Pension Office of that Department such records are nearly all carded, copied and ready for printing. To do this, an act of Congress and an appropriation are required. I earnestly recommend that the incoming Commander-in-Chief appoint a committee whose duty it shall be to obtain from Congress an act authorizing the Secretary of War to publish the records in his office of the men who served in the Army, Navy or Marine Corps of the United States during the War of the Rebellion in such form as is desirable and in such numbers as will satisfy the reasonable demands of the States.

LAW AND ORDER.

Since we broke ranks after the victory at Appomattox, and returned to the pursuits of civil life, the condition of our country has changed. We have seen our population doubled. Our pros-

perity has brought to our shores large numbers of men who understand little of a government by the people. While we welcome all who intend to unite with us as American citizens, uphold our Constitution and obey the laws of our land, we have no room for those whose only desire is to destroy what has been secured by the blood and treasure of our people. The work of the Union soldiers and sailors did not end when the war closed: it only began. Organized as we are into Posts of the Grand Army of the Republic, we have kept the camp-fires of Loyalty burning brightly all over our land. They must not be allowed to go out or grow dim. "Remembering always that by eternal vigilance alone can National Liberty be maintained," we must constantly be "on guard."

While our age is such that we could perform little active service, we are still young enough to protect property and support the constituted authorities in enforcing obedience to law. The past year has been one of anxiety. At one time the National Guards of five States of our Union were under arms, and the Regular Army called to service. I made no tender of service of our Order to the President of the United States, and issued no call to my comrades; yet my ear was to the ground and my eye along the horizon. Had the men on duty been unable to restore law and order, I should have called on the Grand Army of the Republic, and am confident that every comrade able to bear arms would have responded. We cannot too highly compliment the volunteer militia for their prompt response to the call, and the faithful manner in which their duty was discharged. It tells us that patriotism is not dead in the hearts of the American people, and that the young men of today are as loyal as were we. In every way possible should we encourage this spirit. Visit the armories of our National Guards, encourage the best class of young men to join their ranks, invite them to our camp-fires and our Memorial Day services. Assure them that the soldiers that were are in full sympathy with the soldiers that are, and will support them in the discharge of their duties to the fullest extent.

CONCLUSION.

I have made few recommendations. The Grand Army of the Republic was built on such a strong foundation that few changes in its construction are required, and the only suggestion to be

made is that it should be simplified. Our principles of Fraternity, Charity and Loyalty are known to all, and our fidelity to them for twenty-eight years has been such that we can take a just pride in our Order. The highest honors that can ever be conferred upon me was when called to command this organization. I realize how far short of my expectation I have fallen; and were it not that the comrades selected by the Encampment as my associates, and those appointed by myself, have been active, earnest and true, I could not return the trust in the condition I now do.

To each and all of the elective officers, official and personal Staff, I extend my sincere thanks. I also desire to thank my comrades in the several Posts for their loyal support. It is not the officers alone that make the Grand Army of the Republic so successful: it has been and is largely the work of the individual comrades of the Posts—the men who never find the night too dark or the road too rough to prevent them visiting a comrade in distress, who on local committees have worked day and night without compensation or hope of reward. It is this that has made our Order loved, honored and respected by all loyal people.

As our numbers grow less may our love increase. Be true to the principles of the Order. Keep sacred the memory of our dead, stand loyally for the interests of the living, and above and beyond all see to it that the flag we love so well and followed so long is not trailed in the dust. Place it higher and higher until its stars mingle with those in the heavens and its stripes can be seen by all the world, telling that it is the emblem of equal rights and National Unity, saved and made purer and brighter by the loyalty and devotion of its defenders.

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The reports of the other officers of the Encampment were as follows: —

REPORT OF THE SENIOR VICE-COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

OFFICE OF THE SENIOR VICE-COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF,
GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC,
INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 20, 1894.

JAMES F. MEECH,

Adjutant-General, G.A.R.

Comrade :

I have the honor to submit the following report of my official duties during my term of office. The duties devolving upon me were not of a character requiring extended or special mention.

I have visited Encampments in the Departments of Minnesota, Michigan and Indiana, and found the greatest harmony and good feeling prevailing among the membership of these Departments. In addition to the above, on the invitation of the Commander-in-Chief, I visited the Department of Massachusetts during its Encampment, and attended a memorable meeting in Music Hall, Boston. Every loyal man — official and citizen — of the old Bay State honors and aids the Grand Army. Truly it is a “magnificent Department.”

At all the Encampments and reunions that I have attended, the strength of our Order and the enthusiastic fidelity of our Comrades to its cardinal principles were signally manifested; and it was especially gratifying to note the heartiness of welcome and the fullness of hospitality with which the citizens of the cities and towns in which the Encampments were held received the veterans, proving thus by word and deed that the lamps of memory and gratitude are still brightly burning among a loyal people.

Respectfully submitted, in F., C. and L.,

I. N. WALKER,
Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief.

REPORT OF JUNIOR VICE-COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

OFFICE OF JUNIOR VICE-COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF,
GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC,
DALLAS, TEXAS, July 20, 1894.

JAMES F. MEECH,

Adjutant-General, G.A.R.

Comrade:

I herewith, most respectfully, submit my report of official visits made by me during my term of office:—

On April 3, 4 and 5, I attended the annual Encampment of Texas. It was by far the largest and every way the most successful ever held by the Order in the "Lone Star State." Its proceedings were harmonious and the comrades enthusiastic, and I am confident the Department of Texas will exhibit evidences of growth and improvement when its next semi-annual reports reach you.

I visited the Department Encampment of New Mexico on the 19th of April, and found "The Boys" of that excellent little Department "wide awake" and zealous in the "good cause." The Encampment was an entire success, and the presence of Past Commander-in-Chief Lucius Fairchild contributed largely to the pleasure and enjoyment of the occasion.

I was with the comrades of Louisiana and Mississippi during the session of their Encampment, held at New Orleans April 24 and 25. This Department is ably officered and the comrades energetic and zealous in their constant endeavors to build up and improve the Order. During the Encampment, Shaw Post No. 18, of New Orleans, exemplified the work of the Grand Army in a masterly manner. The Post was opened, a candidate mustered, and the Post closed; and during these entire proceedings no *Ritual* or *cards* were used by *any* of the *officers*. The "muster-in" ceremonies were correct in every detail; were conducted with mili-

tary precision and were entertaining and instructive in the highest degree. It would be well for the Order if many of the Posts throughout the country would emulate the efficiency and ardor displayed by the officers of this excellent Post.

On the first of May, I attended the Department Encampment of Alabama at Birmingham, and enjoyed to the fullest the zeal and energy displayed by the officers and comrades of this splendid Department. Though small in numbers, they make up for this deficiency in the "A No. 1" material that constitutes the Department, and I feel safe in predicting continued and complete success for the Department of Alabama.

On the sixteenth of May I visited the Department Encampment of Oklahoma at Guthrie. This Department is growing and in a prosperous condition; its officers competent and energetically working for the best interests of the Department. The comrades, too, are doing everything in their power to push this fine Department far to the front. The Encampment was well attended and an entire success.

On the eighteenth of May I was with the comrades of the Indian Territory at their annual Encampment in Muskogee. This young Department is in a prosperous condition and its officers and comrades diligent and enthusiastic in advancing the interests of their Department. The Encampment was well attended, its work harmoniously and effectively dispatched and a complete success in all its details.

I closed my official journeyings on June 14th in a visit to the Department Encampment of Arkansas at Roger. I found the Arkansas comrades in excellent condition and the Department flourishing and prosperous; the officers and comrades fully alive to the importance of energetic work "all along the line." Their Encampment was a large one, and successful and enjoyable to the fullest extent.

I do not feel like closing this report without making mention of the pleasant evenings spent by me in visiting the "crack Posts" of the Southwest and Northwest, viz., Ransom Post of St. Louis and Geo. H. Thomas Post of Chicago. Too much cannot be said in praise of the excellent manner in which the affairs of these magnificent Posts are conducted, and "long may they wave."

In all I have visited seven Department Encampments, and about 50 Posts and camp-fires; travelled nearly 7,000 miles, and devoted 30 days to the work. At all times I received the most comradely and courteous treatment and enjoyed to completeness the hospitality and good cheer of my comrades of the camp, the march and the battle-field.

In conclusion, permit me, please, to once more sincerely thank the comrades for the great honor they conferred upon me at Indianapolis; and with my kindest wishes for the prosperity, health and happiness of all "The Boys," I remain,

Very truly, and in F., C. & L.,

J. C. BIGGER,
Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief, G.A.R.

REPORT OF ADJUTANT-GENERAL.

HEADQUARTERS GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
LYNN, MASS., Sept. 1, 1894.

JOHN G. B. ADAMS,
Commander-in-Chief, G.A.R.

Commander-in-Chief:

I respectfully submit the following report of this department during your administration, viz.: from Sept. 8, 1893, to Sept. 12, 1894:—

By reports presented to the Twenty-seventh National Encampment based upon returns made by the various Departments to June 30, 1893, it was shown that when you assumed command the membership of the Grand Army of the Republic consisted of 397,223 comrades, divided among 45 Departments and 7,634 Posts. From reports received at National Headquarters for the year ending June 30, 1894, there appears to be 45 Departments; and these show a membership of 371,555, divided among 7,245 Posts, that have reported and paid the per capita tax. By this it will be seen that there are less Posts by 389 than one year ago. Most of them, however, are still chartered and in seeming existence, but for one reason or another they have not reported; but it is believed and expected that many of them will yet be heard from.

The annexed tables will give in detail, by Departments, the number of Posts and membership.

TABLE A.

DEPARTMENTS.	June 30, 1893.		Dec. 31, 1893.		June 30, 1894.		No. of Posts Char- tered.
	Posts.	Members.	Posts.	Members.	Posts.	Members.	
Alabama	13	263	13	267	13	268	13
Arizona.....	9	288	8	279	9	280	9
Arkansas	72	1712	53	1102	50	991	85
California & Nevada ...	108	6316	112	6228	111	5987	124
Colorado & Wyoming...	78	3114	78	2841	80	2627	82
Connecticut	69	6759	72	6704	72	6691	72
Delaware	22	1138	21	1071	18	880	24
Florida	25	560	26	570	25	559	26
Georgia	12	545	12	515	11	412	12
Idaho	21	477	21	454	20	418	21
Illinois	582	30211	590	29521	521	27039	601
Indiana	530	24078	522	24215	512	23328	522
Indian Territory.....	17	318	9	174	6	117	17
Iowa	449	18870	427	17658	427	17507	448
Kansas	463	17562	448	16621	424	15618	464
Kentucky	201	6815	209	6577	146	4712	210
Louisiana & Mississippi	25	1429	25	1431	25	1305	28
Maine	166	9570	167	9275	167	9110	167
Massachusetts.....	210	24105	210	23687	210	23464	210
Maryland	53	3650	54	3632	49	3475	58
Michigan	387	19617	384	19020	370	18356	394
Minnesota.....	178	8148	183	8037	180	7869	183
Missouri	436	19391	434	18611	415	17766	436
Montana	19	612	18	513	18	530	19
Nebraska	274	8625	264	8023	242	7629	272
New Hampshire	94	5023	94	4963	94	4882	94
New Jersey	115	7757	115	7511	115	7432	115
New Mexico.....	11	253	10	193	11	202	11
New York.....	661	40306	657	39909	654	39414	659
North Dakota.....	35	830	34	748	29	625	36
Ohio	697	42680	740	42001	680	38321	742
Oklahoma	21	576	19	555	9	242	21
Oregon	55	2177	58	2117	53	1861	59
Pennsylvania	619	43181	621	43724	624	43831	624
Potomac	20	3759	19	3750	19	3583	19
Rhode Island.....	27	2818	26	2757	26	2732	26
South Dakota.....	99	2745	93	2672	95	2609	102
Tennessee	90	3498	85	3270	87	3248	87
Texas.....	60	1686	56	1457	39	1144	58
Utah	5	191	5	164	5	168	5
Vermont	112	5349	111	5274	113	5187	113
Virginia.....	48	1542	52	1552	53	1539	52
Washington & Alaska..	77	2511	79	2580	70	2521	80
West Virginia.....	99	3044	99	2880	78	2456	111
Wisconsin	270	13124	268	12761	270	12620	271
	7634	397223	7601	387864	7245	371555	7782

RECAPITULATION.

Members in good standing June 30, 1893	397,223
Gain by muster-in	16,849
“ by transfer	6,390
“ by reinstatement	14,077
“ from delinquent reports	2,522
Total gain	39,838
Aggregate	437,061
Loss by death	7,302
“ honorable discharge	1,766
“ transfer	7,179
“ suspension	35,093
“ dishonorable discharge	157
“ delinquent reports	14,009
Total loss	65,506
Members in good standing June 30, 1894	371,555
Members remaining suspended, 45,512.	

It will be seen by the foregoing table and recapitulation that we have 389 Posts less than one year ago. These Posts have an estimated membership of 5,439, which is included in “loss by delinquent reports.”

Some of these may eventually become active and “in fact” members of the Order. I do not, however, rely greatly upon such a membership, as it seems to me to be quite, if not wholly, fictitious. The loss in membership is easily accounted for, primarily by the stringency of the times, the discrimination against the Union Veterans in the matter of pensions, and the gradual forcing out of our comrades from nearly all the avenues of trade on account of advancing years, and the natural infirmities incident to their services in the early sixties.

It will be noticed that the loss by

DEATH

is a little greater than last year, namely, 7,302. For the sake of comparison, I give a table, showing loss by death each year for the past ten (10) years:—

Loss by death for year ending March 31, 1885	. . . . .	2,544
" " " " " " 31, 1886	. . . . .	3,020
" " " " " " 31, 1887	. . . . .	3,406
" " " " " " 31, 1888	. . . . .	4,433
" " " " " June 30, 1889	. . . . .	4,696
" " " " " " 30, 1890	. . . . .	5,476
" " " " " " 30, 1891	. . . . .	5,965
" " " " " " 30, 1892	. . . . .	6,404
" " " " " " 30, 1893	. . . . .	7,002
" " " " " " 30, 1894	. . . . .	7,302

EXPENDED IN CHARITY.

For six months ending Dec. 31, 1893	. . . . .	\$100,486 03
" " " " June 30, 1894	. . . . .	104,073 24
Total for year " June 30, 1894	. . . . .	\$204,559 27

I add the customary table showing the membership of the Grand Army of the Republic on March 31 or June 30, each year for the past eighteen (18) years:—

MEMBERS.		MEMBERS.	
1877	27,179	1886	323,571
1878	31,016	1887	355,916
1879	44,752	1888	372,960
1880	60,634	1889	397,974
1881	85,856	1890	409,489
1882	134,701	1891	407,781
1883	215,446	1892 (June)	399,880
1884	273,168	1893 "	397,223
1885	294,787	1894 "	371,555

This question of membership is to me, especially looking at it from one year's experience as Adjutant-General, and after many years' active interest in the Order, of great interest. I am firmly convinced that the Rules and Regulations are not lived up to in the matter of the suspension and dropping of members. Cases are not rare where Posts, with a questionable feeling of charity, have declined to suspend or drop comrades, or even to remit their dues; and so they have gone on for years in many cases, until the burden of accumulated dues has become too great and membership ceases.

I am confident that the same difficulty has existed too long and still exists, as to Posts in many Departments; and if delinquent or sleeping Posts were followed up more closely it would give us a stronger and more honest membership. There are Departments in our organization where from 20 per cent to 50 per cent of the Posts are hung up or delinquent. It is for this reason that I have added to the Table A a column giving number of Posts chartered.

Why should we assume what we are not, or walk on stilts? Let us get as near the earth and facts as possible, and insist upon it that the rules shall be lived up to. If this were done there would be no delinquent comrades, Posts or Departments. As it is now, the Adjutant-General has to practically fight for reports from some Departments; others are prompt and pride themselves on it. I am convinced now more firmly than ever that the two things that bring the best results to Departments are, permanent headquarters and a first-class assistant adjutant-general, continuous in office. The same rule in Posts as to certain officers is undoubtedly beneficial, especially the retention of adjutants and quartermasters. Why should not the same rules apply here as in business? Certainly a bank, or corporation, or firm, would not think of taking new cashiers, clerks and other responsible employees each year. This question of retention of competent Post and Department officers is best illustrated by the fact that reports or requisitions are seldom, if ever, returned for correction to such Departments, while on the other hand official papers are seldom correct and have to go back sometimes more than once unless, perchance, an old incumbent of the office is recalled.

OFFICE WORK.

Number of Commissions issued	715
“ General Orders	11
“ Circulars	5
“ Special Orders	14

It is necessary to issue an edition of about 11,000 of every General Order and Circular. About 13,000 letter heads and folio sheets have been used at Headquarters and 2,000 by the various other National officers.

There appears to be a growing feeling among the comrades that each and every one of them can appeal direct to National Headquarters, and obtain an opinion or an interpretation on any disputed point, when in most cases they would find an answer to their inquiry in Rules and Regulations or the Blue Book, or by inquiring of their Post or Department officers.

In connection with this matter of office work, I am decidedly of the opinion that there should be a revision in our

SYSTEM AND FORMS OF REPORTS.

It is evident that certain of the present blanks are not understood, especially Forms A, B, C and D, by new Post and Department officers. This, I think, could be remedied by the issuance of instructions for the making of reports. This need not be cumbersome or in any sense complicated; but there is certainly great and urgent need of a better understanding of certain questions that are now in dispute. For instance, from one-quarter to one-half of the Departments (and I believe the same proportion holds good in Posts) do not report or commence their reports with the same "Number in good standing last report," even though the same Posts are reported. When inquiry is made regarding this we are informed that there was an error in previous reports.

Then again, many officers get mixed in the matter of "Reinstatement" and "Reinstatement from Delinquent Reports," both as to "gains" and "losses." A very common error in this respect is for a Department to report Posts as having gained or lost from one to ten, or perhaps twenty, comrades by "Delinquent Reports," while the Post makes its reports promptly and the actual gain or loss is from some other cause, as "Suspension," etc.

There are many other mistakes and inconsistencies that are constantly being made, and that could be pointed out if time and space would permit, most or all of which could be corrected if slight changes could be made in the forms used and instructions issued to Departments and Posts; and I recommend, therefore, that steps be taken to remedy these difficulties, the necessary changes be made in the blanks, and instructions be prepared to secure greater uniformity in the making of reports; and I also recommend that copies of such instructions be supplied to all Posts

and Departments; and further, that all blanks for reports be supplied and forwarded to the various Department Headquarters for Post and Department reports at least one month before such reports are to be made out. As it is now, such blanks are furnished free upon requisition; but experience shows that in very many cases Post and Department officers do not apply for the necessary blanks until days and weeks after their reports are due; and I am confident by the plan outlined many of the errors referred to might be eliminated, thereby making it much easier for Post and Department officers, and at the same time reduce the labor of the Adjutant-General very materially.

I am also desirous of bringing to your attention, and so to the attention of the Twenty-eighth National Encampment, another matter that I consider of vital importance, viz.: the wide latitude allowed Departments in which to hold their Annual Encampments. Our Rules and Regulations compel Posts to hold their election of officers at the first stated meeting in December, and therefore all the Posts of our organization have one month in which to elect their officers; while Departments are allowed six (6) months, and the present year our Department Encampments were scattered over nearly five (5) months, the first being held the last week in January, and the last the first week in June. The result is demoralizing in that many of the Departments holding their Encampments in May or June do not get the new administration in working order until some time in July, and the result is delay and confusion in their reports. I therefore renew the recommendations of several of my predecessors, who have seen and experienced the evil effects of the present system, and recommend that the Rules be changed so that all Department Encampments be held between February 1st and May 1st, giving them an allowance of three months in which to hold their Encampments.

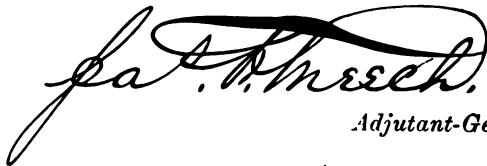
I do not think it would be becoming in me to dwell especially on a matter that I know you discuss in your address as Commander-in-Chief; still I cannot refrain from expressing the earnest hope that some practical steps will be taken by this Encampment in the way of a permanent and safe location for our National records and papers, and a custodian who, in addition to his duties in that respect, could send out the necessary blanks for Post and Depart-

ment reports, if the suggestion made in another part of this report is considered worthy of adoption.

The system of requisitions established one year ago, requiring all such to be forwarded to the Adjutant-General, accompanied by the necessary funds to pay for same, said remittances to be made payable to the Quartermaster-General, has worked well, as has also the system of combined check and voucher. I believe no better plan or system could be devised; and certainly you, as Commander-in-Chief, have reason to congratulate the organization on its financial showing.

In closing this report I desire to express my appreciation to you for the great honor accorded me in connection with your administration. My official relations with all National officers, both elected and appointed, as well as Department officers, have been of the most fraternal character; and to all my comrades I desire to extend my grateful thanks, for renewed honors and most kindly consideration.

In Fraternity, Charity and Loyalty,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "J. A. B. Meech". The signature is fluid and elegant, with a large, sweeping flourish at the end.

Adjutant-General.

Following the usual custom, I present herewith records of the meetings of the National Council of Administration and the meetings of the Executive Committee of the Council, for the information of the Twenty-eighth National Encampment:—

PROCEEDINGS OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF ADMINISTRATION.

Upon the call of Commander-in-Chief J. G. B. Adams, the newly-elected Council of Administration met at National Headquarters at "The Denison," Indianapolis, Indiana, at 7 P.M., Thursday, Sept. 7, 1893, the following members of the Council being present:—

Commander-in-Chief	J. G. B. Adams.
Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief	I. N. Walker.
Adjutant-General	Jas. F. Meech.
Quartermaster-General	Louis Wagner.
A. D. Thomas	Arkansas.
Gustavus D. Bates	Connecticut.
Frank G. Parcell	Florida.
W. A. Dodge	Idaho.
H. S. Dietrich	Illinois.
Robert W. Hill	Indian Territory.
John Lindt	Iowa.
J. P. Harris	Kansas.
R. B. Baquie	Louisiana and Miss.
Wm. M. Olin	Massachusetts.
Chas. G. Edwards	Minnesota.
Geo. E. Martin	New Jersey.
Byron A. Knowles	New Mexico.
R. H. Cochran	Ohio.
W. L. Palmer	South Dakota.
Alexander Brownlee	Texas.

Comrade Wagner suggested the City Trust and Security Company, of Philadelphia, as security on Quartermaster General's bond, subject to approval by the Commander-in-Chief.

Moved, That bond be fixed at \$20,000, and the Company suggested accepted as surety, provided it is satisfactory to Commander-in-Chief. Comrade Cochran moved to amend by making it \$30,000. Amendment lost. Original motion prevailed.

Moved, That Adjutant-General's bond be \$1,000 in same Company. Carried.

Moved, That the matter of new forms, supplies, prices of supplies, etc., be referred to the Executive Committee. Amendment to refer to special committee of three, to be appointed by Commander-in-Chief. Amendment prevailed, and as amended the motion was adopted.

Comrade Wagner called up matter of bills of expenses of officers and committees, and suggested that some action be taken now or hereafter as to what bills should be paid.

Motion to refer to a special committee of three, to be appointed by Commander-in-Chief, to report to Council as soon as possible. Carried.

Moved, That Commander-in-Chief be authorized to appoint executive committee of seven to act for the Council when the Council is not in session. Carried.

Moved, That the Commander-in-Chief be allowed \$2,000 for expenses of his office. Carried.

That salary of Adjutant-General be \$2,000. Carried.

That \$600 be appropriated for typewriter at Headquarters. Carried.

That salary of Quartermaster-General be \$1,200. Carried.

That retiring Adjutant-General be authorized to publish 10,000 copies of Journal and be allowed, for editing the same, such sum as Commander-in-Chief shall prescribe.

Moved, That \$200 be appropriated for reporting Encampment proceedings. Carried.

Moved, That engravings of Past Commanders-in-Chief Weissert and Robinson be published with Proceedings at an expense not exceeding \$250. Carried.

Moved, That matter of date of next Encampment be left to Executive Committee. Carried.

Moved, That Commander-in-Chief be requested to issue an Order forbidding Posts to ask for contributions from Posts or comrades outside of their Departments unless approved by Commander-in-Chief. Carried.

A stylized, cursive handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "J. A. P. Meech". The signature is fluid and extends across the width of the text block.

Adjutant-General and Recorder.

MEETINGS OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF ADMINISTRATION.

PITTSBURGH, PA., Dec. 12, 1893.

In compliance with authority given the Commander-in-Chief at the meeting of the National Council of Administration, held at Indianapolis, Sept. 7, 1893, the Executive Committee of the Council was announced in General Orders No. 2; and at the call of the Commander-in-Chief, the said Executive Committee met at Hotel Duquesne, Pittsburgh, at 12 o'clock noon, this date, all of the members of the Executive Committee being present except the Quartermaster-General, namely: —

Commander-in-Chief	John G. B. Adams.
Adjutant-General	Jas. F. Meech.
R. H. Cochran	Ohio.
A. P. Burchfield	Pennsylvania.
H. S. Dietrich	Illinois.
Wm. M. Olin	Massachusetts.
Samuel N. Brown	New Hampshire.
Nicholas W. Day	New York.
Geo. H. Hopkins	Michigan.

The records of the meeting of the National Council of Administration, held at Indianapolis on September 7, were read for the information of the Executive Committee.

The matter of date of the Twenty-eighth National Encampment was discussed and laid upon the table until after a conference with the Citizens' Executive Board.

The matter of making a test pension case was considered very fully, and on motion of Comrade Cochran it was voted to refer the whole matter to the Commander-in-Chief, with full power; but it was the unanimous opinion of the members present that a test case should be made.

A proposition having been received from some gentleman in Brooklyn, N.Y., regarding the publishing of a history of the Grand Army of the Republic, was referred to and it was voted to

give the Messrs. Wilson ten minutes to explain the plan they had in mind. The Wilson brothers were admitted and, after stating their plans and proposition, many questions were asked; and after they retired the following resolution was unanimously adopted:—

Inasmuch as the proposed publication of a history of the Grand Army of the Republic is a matter of too much gravity and importance to be hastily treated,

Resolved, That the whole matter be referred to the Commander-in-Chief, the Adjutant-General, the Quartermaster-General, Comrade Wm. M. Olin, of this Committee, and Past Commander-in-Chief Robert B. Beath, for consideration and report.

A communication was presented from Comrade A. D. Cutler of California suggesting a grand "reunion of all survivors of the men who fought from 1861–5, under the auspices of the Grand Army of the Republic, at Washington, D.C., on the 30th of May or 4th of July, 1900, and that the National Encampment be held at the same date and place."

The foregoing matter was briefly discussed, and it was voted that all the papers in the case be referred to the next National Encampment with the suggestion that they go to the Committee on Resolutions.

The Adjutant-General presented a communication from Chaplain-in-Chief Kendrick, suggesting that, in his opinion, it would be desirable to cause blanks to be prepared for reports of Post Chaplains throughout our entire organization upon the observance of Memorial Day within their jurisdiction, and it was voted that such blanks be prepared if found not inconsistent with the Rules and Regulations.

A communication was received from Calvin Duke Post, G.A.R., presenting certain resolutions with respect to the pension question, which, on motion, was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

The matter referred to the Council by the Twenty-seventh National Encampment regarding a Soldiers' Home in Oklahoma was, by vote, to be referred to the Board of Managers of National Homes for Disabled Veteran Soldiers, by the Adjutant-General.

The following resolution, presented by Comrade Cochran of Ohio, was unanimously adopted:—

"In scanning the reports of Encampments, we discover and report that, through inadvertance no doubt, no testimonial has yet been pre-

sented, as is the custom, to our Past Commander-in-Chief, John Palmer of New York, and we call attention of the forthcoming Encampment to the fact, that appropriate action may be taken."

Various other matters were discussed, and at 1 o'clock the Executive Committee adjourned for dinner, with the understanding that at 2 o'clock they were to meet the members of the Citizens' Executive Board of Pittsburgh.

The Executive Committee reassembled at 2 P.M., and were presented to the members of the Executive Board, who had convened in the main parlor of Hotel Duquesne in large numbers. The Chairman of the Citizens' Executive Board, Mr. Dan'l C. Ripley, stated as concisely as possible the general plan outlined for the forthcoming Twenty-eighth National Encampment, and introduced in turn the chairmen of the various sub-committees, as follows:—

Committee on Accommodations, who reported that all the hotels in Pittsburgh and Allegheny were disposed to make favorable rates and could accommodate probably 10,000 guests. In addition to that the Committee expected to have all the school-houses and halls free. These would accommodate probably 10,000 more. The agreement made with the hotel proprietors was presented, and, not being considered satisfactory, it was suggested that a new contract be drawn up, which was done and presented to the Committee on Accommodations for signatures of the various proprietors or managers of the hotels, with the understanding that the Executive Committee would meet at 10 o'clock on the next day, the 13th inst., to hear the report of the Committee on the new contract.

The Committee on Transportation reported arrangements in progress that would probably secure a uniform rate of one cent per mile.

The Committee on Parade and Review reported progress and invited the members of the Committee to take a ride over the route proposed.

The Committee on Badges reported, and presented samples of a very neat, tasty, lapel badge to each member of the Executive Committee.

On discussing the question of the date for the Encampment, it was voted that the Twenty-eighth National Encampment be held the week commencing September 10; that the parade be

Tuesday, the 11th inst., and that the Encampment commence Wednesday, the 12th of September. After a general exchange of opinion of the gentlemen present, the Convention dissolved.

The meeting of the Executive Committee of the National Council of Administration met by adjournment at 10 A.M., December 13, at Hotel Duquesne. All present as per previous day. The Commander-in-Chief called attention to the matter of demands that were made by various committees for expenses for stationery, etc., and after a discussion of the matter it was ordered and unanimously voted:—

“That the Council of Administration of the Grand Army of the Republic shall not be deemed as having authorized the expenditure of money, or as being committed to any decision taken, policy outlined, or act done by any officer or committee of the Order unless and until sanctioned by the Commander-in-Chief or the Council of Administration.”

Under the authority of the vote passed at the meeting of the National Council of Administration, at Indianapolis, Sept. 7, 1893, whereby the Commander-in-Chief was authorized to appoint a special committee of three (3) to consider the question of all bills of expenses of officers and committees, and suggesting that they should especially consider what bills and expenses should be paid in the future, the Commander-in-Chief appointed as said committee Comrades Cochran, Burchfield and Wagner. Said Committee to report at the next meeting of the Executive Committee.

The question of permanent Headquarters, or a place for the storage of the records and papers of National Headquarters, thereby avoiding the necessity and expense of carrying them about the country, exposing them to loss by fire and in transportation, was considered, and there seemed to be a general feeling that a permanent location should be secured; and on motion the Commander-in-Chief appointed a committee of three, consisting of the Adjutant-General and Comrades Brown and Olin, of the Council, to consider the whole question and report to the next meeting of the Executive Committee.

There being no further business, the Committee adjourned until 2 P.M.

The adjourned meeting of the Committee was held at 2 o'clock at Hotel Duquesne, all the members that were present in the

morning reporting. The Committee on Accommodations presented the new agreement, which, after slight corrections, was satisfactory; and it was voted that no official announcement of the date, or the fact that the next National Encampment would be held at Pittsburgh, should be made until a majority at least of the hotel proprietors or managers of Pittsburgh and Allegheny City had signed said agreement, and that they should be given two weeks in which to do this. The agreement to read as follows:—

“We, the undersigned, proprietors of hotels in Pittsburgh and Allegheny City, hereby severally agree to and with W. H. Keech and his associates of Pittsburgh, that during the week of the National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, to be held in Pittsburgh in September, 1894, that the ordinary schedule of rates shall not be exceeded, and that not more than double the usual capacity of ordinary sleeping rooms shall be required or imposed, except with the consent of the occupants of such rooms; provided, however, that special arrangements may be made respecting parlors and sample rooms; and we further agree that we will not require guests to engage accommodations for a longer period than three days during said week.

“This agreement shall enure to the benefit of members of the Grand Army of the Republic and their families.”

The Executive Committee then adjourned to view the route proposed, after which they were again called to order and it was voted, That the Adjutant-General notify the Committee on Parade and Review that, “after a careful inspection of the route of march proposed for the parade of the Grand Army of the Republic in September next, the Executive Committee of the National Council find the route proposed too long, and respectfully insist that the rule and condition imposed by the National Encampment as to future parades of the Grand Army of the Republic shall be strictly adhered to.” Adjourned.

PITTSBURGH, PA., Sept. 10, 1894.

The Executive Committee of the Council of Administration met at Headquarters, Monongahela House, Pittsburgh, on Monday, Sept. 10, 1894, at 4.15 P.M., the Commander-in-Chief presiding. Present:—

The Commander-in-Chief.

The Adjutant-General.

The Quartermaster-General.

Comrades: Cochran of Ohio.

Burchfield of Pennsylvania.

Dietrich of Illinois.

Olin of Massachusetts.
Brown of New Hampshire.
Day of New York.
Hopkins of Michigan.

The reading of record of last meeting was dispensed with.

In regard to the matter of Grand Army History, which was considered at the meeting of Dec. 12, 1893, the Adjutant-General reported as follows:—

In compliance with instructions the Committee met in Philadelphia, conferred with Messrs. Wilson, and decided that nothing should be done until something more definite should be received from the Wilson Brothers.

I wrote them a letter embodying the views of the Committee and asked them to give such information, for the benefit of the Committee, as they desired. They acknowledged the receipt of my communication and said the matter should receive attention; since that time I have heard nothing and assume they do not care to pursue the subject further.

The report was received and the Committee discharged.

Comrade Cochran presented the report of Special Committee of three, consisting of himself, Comrade Burchfield and Comrade Wagner, on payment of expenses of National officers and members of the Executive Committee, as follows:—

The Special Committee appointed by the Commander-in-Chief to consider the question of bills and expenses of officers and committees, and what bills should be paid in the future, respectfully report and recommend:—

1. That the actual and necessary expenses be paid of the Commander-in-Chief, the Adjutant-General and the Quartermaster-General.

2. That the Inspector-General and Judge Advocate-General be each paid \$300 per annum, and no additional sum for expenses.

3. That the Senior and Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief, the Surgeon-General and Chaplain-in-Chief be paid the actual necessary railroad and hotel expenses incurred in attending National Encampments.

4. That the members of the Executive Committee of the National Council of Administration be paid the actual and necessary railroad and hotel expenses incurred in attending meetings called by the Commander-in-Chief.

Comrade Olin presented the following resolution for the Committee on Custody of Records, etc. : —

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Committee, a permanent depository of records and supplies should be established at some central and convenient point, where all records of the National Encampment not in current use shall be kept, and where a competent and discreet member of the Grand Army of the Republic, to be appointed by the Adjutant-General and the Quartermaster-General, subject to the approval of the Commander-in-Chief, shall, under the direction of the Adjutant-General and Quartermaster-General, have custody of such records and receive and issue all forms and supplies.

Resolved, That the question of the location of the depository so to be established be referred to the incoming Council of Administration.

The resolutions were adopted.

The Commander-in-Chief reported that under the action of the Encampment authorizing him to institute a test case to determine the authority of the officers of the Pension Department to suspend pensions, he had directed the Judge Advocate-General to examine the case of Judge Long with a view of determining whether all points are covered in that case; that that officer had reported that all questions were fairly presented in that case, and he had directed that the sum of \$300 be paid to be used in the prosecution of that case. And it has been so paid.

On motion the action of the Commander-in-Chief was approved.

The Adjutant-General reported in the matter of protecting the lapel button by some patented design, that several designs had been submitted, and that of a combination of a camp-fire and knapsack had been allowed by the U.S. Patent Office, and the necessary papers issued to Joseph K. Davison as Trustee for the National Encampment, Grand Army of the Republic.

On motion of Comrade Cochran, the report was accepted and the design approved.

The following Comrades were appointed a committee to audit the accounts of the Quartermaster-General: Cochran, Brown and Hopkins.

Adjourned.

PITTSBURGH, PA., Sept. 10, 1894.

Meeting Council of Administration, 8 P.M., Sept. 10, 1894,
Monongahela House. The following members were present:—

The Commander-in-Chief.

The Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief.

The Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief.

The Adjutant-General.

The Quartermaster-General.

The Inspector-General.

The Judge Advocate-General.

The Chaplain-in-Chief.

Comrades: Gustave D. Bates of Connecticut.

A. S. Naudain of Delaware.

Frank G. Parcell of Florida.

H. S. Dietrich of Illinois.

John Lindt of Iowa.

A. J. Thorpe of Kentucky.

J. B. Neagle of Maine.

Wm. J. King of Maryland.

Wm. M. Olin of Massachusetts.

Geo. H. Hopkins of Michigan.

F. M. Sterritt of Missouri.

Samuel N. Brown of New Hampshire.

Geo. E. Martin of New Jersey.

Nicholas W. Day of New York.

Lyman B. Cutler of Potomac.

W. L. Palmer of South Dakota.

H. A. Bigelow of Washington and Alaska.

D. R. King of West Virginia.

The Adjutant-General read the proceedings of last meeting of Council of Administration. Approved.

Also minutes of meetings of Executive Committee, Dec. 12 and 13, 1893, and meeting of Sept. 10, 1894. Approved.

Comrade Cochran reported that the Committee to audit the accounts of the Quartermaster-General had not completed their work.

Moved by Comrade Wagner, That the Commander-in-Chief be requested to appoint an expert accountant to examine reports of

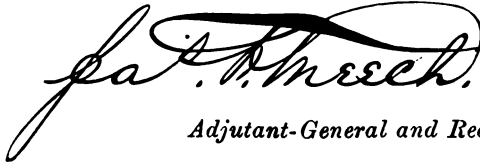
Quartermaster-General and other officers at least once a year. Carried.

The Adjutant-General presented resignation of Henry C. Luther, member Council of Administration from Rhode Island.

On motion of Comrade Dietrich the resignation was accepted and Comrade Wm. E. Stone, who was recommended by the Department Commander of Rhode Island, elected in his stead.

Comrade Day moved that the Auditing Committee report to the Commander-in-Chief in writing. Carried.

Chaplain-in-Chief moved that blanks be prepared for the report of Department Chaplains. Carried. Adjourned.



Adjutant-General and Recorder.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE TO AUDIT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S ACCOUNTS.

Your Committee appointed to audit Quartermaster-General's books and accounts respectfully report that, in discharge of that duty, they have carefully examined, compared and checked the books, vouchers and accounts of the Quartermaster-General, and find them correct and in excellent condition, and have been shown bonds and certificates of deposit covering the funds on hand as shown by the report.

Your Committee heartily commend for adoption the suggestion made by the Quartermaster-General that an expert accountant be annually appointed to examine and audit the books and accounts of the National Encampment.

It is a work requiring more time and care than can be ordinarily given by a committee during the hurry and confusion of the sessions of the Encampment, and we are advised that the expenses of such accountant will not exceed \$75.00 per annum.

R. H. COCHRAN,
GEO. H. HOPKINS,
SAMUEL N. BROWN,
Auditing Committee.

REPORT OF THE QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL.

OFFICE OF THE QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL,
GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC,
PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 1, 1894.

JAMES F. MEECH,

Adjutant-General, G.A.R.

Comrade :

I have the honor to submit this as my report of the transactions of the Quartermaster-General's Department, with abstracts and vouchers for receipts, expenditures and issues made during the year ending Aug. 31, 1894, and a statement of the Assets, Liabilities and Investments on that date.

All transactions from August 31 to the meeting of the National Encampment will be entered in a "Special Account," and thus transferred to the new administration.

A strict enforcement of the resolutions adopted by the National Encampment held in 1893, governing the issue of supplies, has resulted in the satisfactory form in which the accounts of the Quartermaster-General are found today: no unpaid bills against the National Encampment, and nothing owing by the Departments to the National Encampment, except for the *per capita* tax by two of the smaller Departments.

This admirable condition can be, and should be, continued, and all our business be upon a strictly cash basis.

In the circular issued a year ago, advising the several Assistant Quartermaster-Generals of the new regulations, the hope was expressed that their requisitions would be as large as possible, as express charges were but little greater for a larger package than for one of less size, and that much expense would be saved to the National Encampment, and a great deal of labor to the officers of the different Departments, by requisitions fewer in number and larger in amount.

This suggestion seems to have been overlooked by some of the larger Departments, many requisitions being received for supplies costing a less total than \$2.00, and in some cases repeated requisitions for less than \$1.00 each.

They were, of course, all promptly filled, but at an expenditure of labor, by all parties to the transaction, altogether in excess of the results attained.

I beg to suggest the following modifications in the issuing of supplies, and to append a new form of requisition to meet these changes: —

1st. Require the Quartermaster-General to send the needed blanks, without requisition, to all the Departments twice a year: say on November 1, for the returns due on December 31, and on May 1, for those due on June 30.

2d. Issue officers' cards, independent of issues of rituals, at a cost of ten cents per set.

3d. Have separate items for the several rank straps, and

4th. Rearrange the order of supplies on the requisitions so as to put them in logical and consecutive sequence.

No change in the price of supplies or in the *per capita* tax is recommended, as the present satisfactory balance in the "General Fund" will soon be drawn upon and reduced by the reduction in our membership, as already developed in the amount of the taxes paid by the several Departments.

Abstract IV., "Receipts for *Per Capita* Tax," whilst showing a larger total for the year 1894 than for 1893, shows slight decreases from the six months ending Dec. 31, 1893, to the six months ending June 30, 1894, in all but five of the Departments, and the total increase in these amounts to but \$1.80, the largest increase being in the Department having the largest membership, but amounting to only \$1.33.

Because of the overlapping of previous years in the issue of and payment for supplies, it would take a great deal of calculation to submit accurate figures of the profits derived from the Supply Account during the past year, for comparison with preceding

years; but the totals of the "Account Current" for 1894 show that there is but little decrease in the quantity and the cost of the supplies used.

All contracts are made after competitive bids from parties actually engaged in the manufacture of the articles needed, and the prices at which they are issued to the Departments are but slightly in excess of their actual cost. The profits derived enter into our general receipts, and tend to secure a low tax upon the individual member.

The condition of the fund from which to furnish flags for Union graves in Southern cemeteries is as follows: —

Balance from last report	\$714 95
Received from Mrs. Armilla A. Cheney, National Treasurer	
Woman's Relief Corps	815 97
Received from members and Posts of the G.A.R.	196 05
Total	<u>\$1,726 97</u>

EXPENDITURES.

Paid Kearny Post No. 10, Richmond, Va., under claim that this amount was contributed last year for the construction of their Hall . . .	\$610 00
Paid for 50,722 flags shipped	563 58
" expressage on same	87 00
" for 21,278 flags on hand	236 06
	<u>\$1,496 64</u>
Balance cash on hand	\$230 33
The Massachusetts Division, Sons of Veterans, shipped 10,000 flags to Andersonville, and sent to us the flags they had bought and not used	3,600
Which with those on hand and paid for by us	<u>21,278</u>
Makes a total for use next year of	24,878

If the supply of flags is to be continued annually, it is advisable that more positive regulations be made for their issue, and also for securing funds to pay for them.

The financial showing of the past year is anything but creditable to the Grand Army, whose total contributions amounted to \$196.05. Fortunately the Woman's Relief Corps came to our aid with the magnificent sum of \$815.97. So unsatisfactory were

the responses from our own membership, that the Comrades making requisitions for flags had been advised that the number of flags needed could not be furnished, and that all requisitions would be reduced *pro rata*. At this juncture the Relief Corps' contributions came to hand and all anxiety for funds was removed.

The following statement has been sent by Mrs. Cheney, National Treasurer Woman's Relief Corps, of the Departments and Detached Corps, with the amount of their respective contributions : —

California	\$30 50
Colorado	14 00
Connecticut	23 00
South Dakota	6 00
Illinois	20 50
Indiana	12 00
Iowa	29 50
Kansas	45 55
Kentucky	8 00
Massachusetts	220 25
Michigan	65 50
Minnesota	21 00
Missouri	4 00
Nebraska	43 50
New Hampshire	73 00
New Jersey	5 00
New York	47 00
Ohio	34 30
Oregon	1 00
Potomac	1 50
Pennsylvania	14 07
Rhode Island	7 00
Vermont	24 50
Washington	8 50
Wisconsin	42 80
West Virginia	2 00
I. W. C. Alexander W.R.C., Idaho	5 00
Geo. Wright W.R.C., Idaho	1 00
Chickamauga W.R.C., Tenn.	4 00
Geo. R. Maxwell W.R.C., Utah	2 00
Total	\$815 97

The special acknowledgments of the National Encampment are eminently due to the officers and members of the Woman's Relief Corps for their noble work in this direction.

There appears to be money and flags enough on hand for next year's supply, if the demand does not materially increase; but should a larger number than the average of previous years be asked for, we must either increase our own contributions or depend again, as we have done heretofore, upon the good services of our allies of the Woman's Relief Corps.

Many of the requisitions received come in a very unsatisfactory shape. They are frequently from individual Posts, and sometimes from persons whose only identification as members of the Grand Army can be inferred from the fact that they address National Headquarters as "Dear Comrade," and sign themselves in "F., C. and L." A resolution should be adopted prohibiting issues of flags except upon requisitions properly approved by Department Headquarters.

It has been suggested that cash appropriations for music, transportation, etc., on Memorial Day, should be made in addition to the issues of flags; but the foregoing financial exhibit must satisfy that this is, under existing conditions, altogether impracticable.

Thanking you and the officers of the several Departments with whom the transactions of the office of Quartermaster-General have brought me into such pleasant relations, for all the kindness and courtesies shown me,

I remain, in F., C. and L.,

LOUIS WAGNER,
Quartermaster-General.

ABSTRACTS SUBMITTED TO AUGUST 31, 1894.

Abstracts submitted to August 31, 1894.

- I. Account Current.
- II. Abstract of Purchases.
- III. Abstract of Sales.
- IV. Receipts from *Per Capita Tax*.
- V. Supply Account with Departments.
- VI. Supplies Received, Issued and Remaining on Hand.
- VII. Abstract of Expenditures.
- VIII. Flag Fund—Contributions.
- IX. Flags Issued.
- X. Grant Monument Fund.
- XI. Sherman Monument Fund.
- XII. Assets, Liabilities and Investments.
- XIII. Form of Suggested Requisition.

I.— Account Current for year ending Aug. 31, 1894.

LOUIS WAGNER, *Quartermaster-General, in account with Grand Army of the Republic.*

CASH.

Dr.

*Balances on hand Sept. 8, 1893:

General Fund	\$6,069 07	
Grant Monument Fund	8,578 62	
Flag Fund	714 95	
		\$15,362 64

Received from Sale of Supplies, as per Abstract,	9,778 82
Per Capita Tax, " "	9,446,79
Interest on U.S. Bonds	590 00
" Deposits	101 68
" " Grant Monum't Fund,	154 80
Contributions to Flag Fund, as per	
Abstract	1,012 02
Contributions to Sherman Monum't Fund,	204 50
Total to be accounted for . . .	\$36,651 25

Cr.

Expenditures, as per Abstract:

For Supplies	\$7,387 27	
" Travelling Expenses	1,673 15	
" Salaries	3,838 76	
" Postage, Stationery and Incidentals .	5,685 92	
" Flag Fund	1,496 64	
" Grant Monument Fund	3,000 00	
		23,081 74
Balance on hand		\$13,569 51

To be credited as follows:

To General Fund	7,401 26	
Grant Monument Fund	5,733 42	
Flag Fund	230 33	
Sherman Monument Fund	204 50	
		\$13,569 51

*See figures, page 94, Proceedings 1893.

II. — Abstract of Purchases of Supplies by Louis Wagner,

DATE OF PURCHASE.	FROM WHOM PURCHASED.	Number of Voucher.	Services.	Applications.	Charters.	Descriptive Books.	Badges.
September, 1893	Carpenter & Wood	10					730
1893	Jos. K. Davison	11					
October, 1893		13					761
Nov. 8, 1893	Burk & McFetridge Co.	46					
8, 1893	J. B. Lippincott Co.	26					
14, 1893	Corlies, Macy & Co.	25			500		
24, 1893	Burk & McFetridge Co.	46					
30, 1893	Jos. K. Davison	29					688
Dec. 2, 1893	Burk & McFetridge Co.	46				500	
Jan. 1, 1894	Carpenter & Wood	40					
Dec. 30, 1893	Jos. K. Davison	41					991
Jan. 17, 1894	Carpenter & Wood	43					
19, 1894	J. B. Lippincott Co.	45					
22, 1894	Carpenter & Wood	44					
27, 1894	"	50					
31, 1894	"	55					
29, 1894	Burk & McFetridge Co.	51	5000				
31, 1894	Jos. K. Davison	52					1505
Feb. 9, 1894	Carpenter & Wood	55					
17, 1894	G. H. & W. A. Nichols	54					
28, 1894	Jos. K. Davison	58					1008
March 23, 1894	Carpenter & Wood	62					
31, 1894	Jos. K. Davison	63					1845
April 16, 1894	Wm. H. Horstmann Co.	20					
20, 1894	"						
30, 1894	"						
May 3, 1894	Jos. K. Davison	69					682
14, 1894	Wm. H. Horstmann Co.	76					
22, 1894	"						
25, 1894	"						
31, 1894	Jos. K. Davison	79					1084
June 24, 1894	G. H. & W. A. Nichols	73		10000			
30, 1894	J. B. Lippincott Co.	85					
July 31, 1894	Jos. K. Davison	88					1681
Aug. 3, 1894	"	92					1265
22, 1894	Carpenter & Wood	93					
27, 1894	"	99					
31, 1894	Jos. K. Davison						408
		103					
			5000	10000	500	500	12563

Quartermaster-General, G.A.R., for year ending Aug. 31, 1894.

Badge Ribbon, Pieces.	Buttons.	Blue Books.	Straps, Single.	Ribbons, Colored.	Form A.	Form B.	Form C.	Form D.	Form E.	Form H.	VALUE.
1½	890										\$229 00
	1250		125								22 50
											252 75
						30000			500		7 00
											78 50
											45 00
							1000				13 00
3	2670										314 50
			1402								125 00
	4100										224 32
			550								452 75
		1000									88 00
			700								482 50
			800								112 00
			400								128 00
											64 00
1	2290										370 00
			300								498 75
					11000		500	1000		4000	48 00
	2860										76 00
			500								385 00
	4138										80 00
				2500							668 15
				1250							60 00
				2500							30 00
1	2801										60 00
				1250							308 55
				2500							30 00
				750							60 00
				2000							18 00
1	3820½										48 00
							500				452 80
						25000		1000			40 00
1	5578										60 50
1	3171										702 15
			300								477 80
			300								48 00
			100								48 00
	1240										16 00
											162 75
9½	34814	1000	5477	12730	11000	35000	2000	1000	1500	4000	\$7387 27

III.—Abstract of Sales made by Louis Wagner.

DEPARTMENTS.	Cards, Sets.	Ritual Sets.	Services.	Rules and Regulations.	Applications.	Leaves of Absence.	Transfers.	Discharges.	Charters.	Descriptive Books.	Badges.	Badge Ribbon, Pieces.
Alabama												
Arizona			5			100					71	
Arkansas									8			
Colorado and Wyoming		10			500	20	50	25	6		225	
California and Nevada	10	10	20	100	1300	200	400	50	6		450	
Connecticut	10		110	250	1000	100	300		4	2	250	
Dakota, North			6					100				
" South			20	3		150	200	50		6		
Delaware											38	
Florida			16	50	200		40				100	
Georgia		1									64	
Illinois		35	95	700	2500	500	650	200	10	15	825	
Indian Territory		2		8	200						24	1
Indiana	20	10	100	350		200	700	100	12	9	835	
Iowa	5	57	110	250	1000	100	800	300	24	6	350	
Idaho	6		12								36	
Kansas		25	100		1500		800		10	13	300	
Kentucky		10	25	40	600					6	151	
Louisiana and Mississippi		9	9	100	200				12	6	185	
Maine		11	56	100	900		233				150	1
Massachusetts	20		400	300	2000		300	250		10	700	3
Maryland		5		200	1000		50	50	4	6	325	
Minnesota					500	100	200		10	6	400	
Michigan		11	70	100	1300	50	700	50	4	15	445	
Missouri	6	14	70		2000	100	400	100	10		455	
Montana		10	5	58	100						80	
Nebraska		10	60	300	1400	200	500	100			355	1
New Jersey		13	25	200	2000	75	250	25	4	4	350	
New Hampshire			125	150								
New Mexico					100					1	175	
New York		30	130	1300	5300	300	900	100	18	21	1050	
Ohio		37	190	750	2400	616	600	200			1001	1
Oklahoma		6		112	500	20	20		24			
Oregon		6	6		300		100		6	6	65	
Pennsylvania			50	800	4500	250	561	150	4	10	1450	1
Potomac	20	6	10	100	500						170	
Rhode Island	10		10		250		30				50	
Tennessee		4	20	85				25	6	4	250	
Texas				50							100	
Utah												
Vermont		25	50	200	200		100		4	4	151	
Virginia and N. Carolina		14	6	150	100		75	12	5	2	250	
Washington and Alaska		10	24	130			200			10	30	
West Virginia		4	12		100	100	100			4	111	
Wisconsin				300	300		400	50			450	
National Headquarters			2	6								
National Staff		1	1								16	
Woman's Relief Corps												
Totals	107	386	1950	7262	34750	3187	9679	1937	191	166	12563	94

Quartermaster-General G.A.R., for year ending Aug. 31, 1894.

Buttons.	Blue Books.	Odes.	Electrotypes.	Membership Certificates.	Straps, Sets.	Straps, Single.	Ribbon, Colored.	Form A.	Form B.	Form C.	Form D.	Form E.	Form F.	Form G.	Form H.	VALUE.
50	2					1	28	50	100	42	32	25	25	10	25	\$4 71
100						28	66									35 62
400	5					90	20	200	200	12	12					13 00
700	50					153	210			25	25	25				157 63
600	10					172	216	1000	1000	50						313 59
	1					150			500		45	29			100	203 15
240	6					98										17 76
80						47	12	500	500	25						43 22
80						10		200	200	10	10				100	20 20
45	2					46		100	250							56 56
3450	30	300				10				60	60					28 97
47	3	50				353	324	3000	3000	50	10	50			1500	706 72
1800	12	100				30	3	100	100	20	20	10			100	24 43
2300	20	100				20	15	2000	2000	50		100			600	482 55
50						170		2000	1700	200	100	200			1500	403 95
1800	20	300		25		12		200	200	10	10					18 38
658	6	50				210	225	2000	2000	100		50			1000	354 85
240	3					45		700	800	34			500		500	121 94
600	12					60	10	100	100	35	10	25			100	110 05
2100	10		10			85	250	1000	1200	25	14				200	157 70
450		300				1425		800	900	20	20	85	400	10	1200	548 88
800	26					54	75	300	300	10	10	10			150	174 85
1200	40					172	294	600	600	45					500	268 90
1100	10	100				235	10	1650	1650	10	10	30	400		900	358 53
80	1					2	145	2000	2000	100						280 82
1680	20	300				70		200	200	30	30	30			200	56 14
680	25					158	500	1000	1000	48	48	48	600	24	1400	342 63
500						94	125	300	300	25	25					241 37
53						143	100	500	500	12	37	37	300	12	500	148 53
3000	130	300				70		70	70	14	14	10			40	4 08
2750						523	1011	3000	3000						1500	934 53
300	6					284	680	3200	2600	40	10	20			1600	713 05
3000	40	300				37		300	300	30	30	30			200	22 88
350	4					15					5				50	60 25
300	6					490	1115	2500	2500	200	20	50	650		1400	946 26
400	6					32	75	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	104 12
450	4					25	50	100	100	25	25	25			100	52 23
100						78	132	600	600	50	50					150 37
						8		500	500	10	10	20			150	44 18
500	6					5				10		10				1 05
300	4	100				98	224	204	400	10		100			150	150 38
400	6					95	150	200	300	12	12	12	200	12	200	151 96
400	1	100				61		400	400	20	10	10	200		200	96 46
1000	15					127	60	500	500	50	25				100	103 12
	5					74	150	600	600							270 62
						26	55									13 93
	15															11 25
34814	548	1800		24	25	4587	7749	32874	33270	1619	839	1161	3375	168	16345	\$9526 35

IV.—Per Capita Tax received by Louis Wagner, Quartermaster-General
G.A.R., for the year ending Aug. 31, 1894.

DEPARTMENTS.	2d Half, 1893.	1st Half, 1894.	Received after Aug. 31, 1894.
Alabama.....	\$3 34	\$3 34	
Arizona.....	3 49	3 50	
Arkansas.....	13 77	12 39	
Colorado and Wyoming.....	35 51	32 84	
California and Nevada.....	77 85	71 58	\$3 26
Connecticut.....	83 80	83 64	
Dakota, North.....	9 35	7 81	
Dakota, South.....	33 41	32 61	
Delaware.....	13 39	11 00	
Florida.....	7 12	6 99	
Georgia.....	6 43	5 15	
Illinois.....	369 02	337 99	
Indian Territory.....			3 65
Indiana.....	302 69	291 60	
Iowa.....	220 73	218 83	
Idaho.....	5 68		5 22
Kansas.....	207 76	195 23	
Kentucky.....	82 21	58 90	
Louisiana and Mississippi.....	17 90	16 31	
Maine.....	115 94	113 88	
Massachusetts.....	296 09	283 30	
Maryland.....	45 61	43 44	
Minnesota.....	100 47	98 36	
Michigan.....	237 75	229 45	
Missouri.....	232 64	222 07	
Montana.....	6 41	6 62	
Nebraska.....	100 24	95 37	
New Jersey.....	93 89	92 90	
New Hampshire.....	62 04	61 03	
New Mexico.....		2 53	
New York.....	498 86	492 68	
Ohio.....	525 01	479 01	
Oklahoma.....			6 84 3 02 23 26
Oregon.....	26 46		
Pennsylvania.....	546 55	547 88	
Potomac.....	46 88	44 79	
Rhode Island.....	34 46	34 15	
Tennessee.....	40 88	40 60	
Texas.....	18 21	13 35	95
Utah.....	2 05	2 10	
Vermont.....	65 92	64 84	
Virginia and North Carolina.....	19 40	19 24	
Washington and Alaska.....	32 25	31 52	
West Virginia.....	36 00	30 70	
Wisconsin.....	159 51	157 75	
Total, 2d half 1893.....	\$4836 97	4607 27	
Supplementary, 1st half 1893 (Arkansas).....		4836 97	
Totals.....		\$9446 79	\$46 30

*Tax for 2d half 1893 (\$2.41) transferred from credit balance of supply account.

V.—Supply Accounts of Departments with National Headquarters for
the year ending Aug. 31, 1894.

DEPARTMENTS.	Bal. last Report.		Purchases as per Abstract.	Amount Due.	Amount Paid.	BALANCES.	
	Dr.	Cr.				Dr.	Cr.
Alabama			\$4 71	\$4 71	\$4 71		
Arizona		\$1 16	35 62	34 46	34 46		
Arkansas	\$8 79		13 00	21 79	21 79		
Colorado and Wy- oming	35 00		157 63	192 63	192 63		
California and Nevada			313 59	313 59	313 59		
Connecticut			203 15	203 15	203 15		
Dakota, North	20		17 76	17 96	17 96		
" South			43 22	43 22	43 22		
Delaware			20 20	20 20	20 20		
Florida		22	56 56	56 34	56 34		
Georgia	98		28 97	29 95	29 95		
Illinois			706 72	706 72	706 72		
Indian Territory	31 76		24 43	56 19	56 19		
Indiana			482 55	482 55	482 55		
Iowa			403 95	403 95	403 95		
Idaho	35 76		18 38	54 14	54 14		
Kansas		02	354 85	354 83	354 83		
Kentucky		42	121 94	121 52	121 52		
Louisiana and Mis- sissippi			110 05	110 05	110 05		
Maine			157 70	157 70	157 70		
Massachusetts			548 88	548 88	548 88		
Maryland		1 76	174 85	173 09	173 09		
Minnesota		4 50	268 90	264 40	264 40		
Michigan	35 00		358 53	393 53	358 53		*35 00
Missouri		05	280 82	280 77	280 77		
Montana		93	56 14	55 21	55 21		
Nebraska	67		342 63	343 30	343 30		
New Jersey			241 37	241 37	241 37		
New Hampshire			148 53	148 53	148 53		
New Mexico		6 49	4 08				†2 41
New York			934 53	934 53	934 53		
Ohio			713 05	713 05	713 05		
Oklahoma	32 66		22 88	55 54	55 54		
Oregon		5 05	60 25	55 20	55 20		
Pennsylvania			946 26	946 26	946 26		
Potomac			104 12	104 12	104 12		
Rhode Island			52 23	52 23	52 23		
Tennessee			150 37	150 37	150 37		
Texas	129 29		44 18	173 47	173 47		
Utah	45		1 05	1 50	1 50		
Vermont	10 00		150 38	160 38	160 38		
Virginia and North Carolina			151 96	151 96	151 96		
Washington and Alaska	10		96 46	96 56	96 56		
West Virginia			103 12	103 12	103 12		
Wisconsin		15 00	270 62	255 62	255 62		
National Staff			13 93	13 93	13 93		
Woman's Relief Corps			11 25	11 25	11 25		
Totals	\$320 66	\$35 60	\$9,526 35	\$9,813 82	\$9,778 82		

* Charged off, by order of Commander-in Chief.

† Transferred to *Per Capita Tax* account.

**V1. Abstract of Supplies received, issued, and remaining on hand, by Louis Wagner, Quartermaster-General G.A.R.,
during year ending Aug. 31, 1894.**

On hand last report.....	871½	191	10489	31900	5967	13150	2225	177	118	4 7517 45	205	1310	19456	10390	839	404	384	19 3600	579	22400	25400
Purchases as per abstract.....	.....	5000	.....	10000	.....	500	500	500	500	12563	9½	34814	1000	.....	.....	5477	12750	11000	55000	2000	1000	.....	.....	4000
Total to be accounted for.....	871½	5191	10489	41900	5967	13150	2225	677	618	12563	9½	34814	1004	7517 45	205	6787	32206	30390	55550	2404	1384	1519	3600	26400	
Issued to Departments.....	380	1050	7202	34750	3187	9079	1037	101	106	12563	9½	34814	548	1900 24	25	4587	7749	32970	33270	1619	839	1161	3375	108	
Samples for Printers.....	.....	4	.....	6	.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
27th National Encampment.....	.....	2	25	5	3	3	3	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Old issue destroyed and spoiled.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total issued.....	386	1056	7287	34761	3190	9082	1040	104	171	12563	9½	34814	552	1900 27	25	4587	7749	32981	33281	1632	850	1172	3380	173	
Balance on hand.....	491½	3235	3287	7130	2077	5468	285	493	447	.....	.....	.....	452	6617 18	270	2290	24457	.....	22578	772	534	347	220	10024

Issue Value of Supplies on hand Sept. 8, 1893 (including gun metal).....	\$2,765 27
Paid for Supplies during the current year.....	7,387 27
Total to be accounted for.....	\$10,152 54
Received for Supplies sold during the current year.....	\$9,523 35
Issue Value of Supplies on hand (including gun metal).....	3,827 02
Profit from Supply Account.....	\$13,353 37
	\$3,200 83

VII.—Abstract of Expenditures made by Louis Wagner, Quartermaster-General G.A.R.,
for year ending Aug. 31, 1894.

Date of Payment	Order Number	To WHOM PAID.	FOR WHAT PURPOSE.	Flag Fund.	Supplies.	Travelling Expenses.	Salaries.	Postage, Stationery and Incidentals
1893.	1	{ Spoiled.						
Oct.	10	O. P. Clarke.....	Expenses Grant Cottage.					\$38 20
"	10	J. R. Lippincott Co.....	Printing Report.....					64 50
"	10	"	"					84 00
"	10	Henry S. Dietrich.....	Expenses 27th Encampment.....		\$9 00			
"	10	City Trust Safe Deposit and Surety Co.....	Bond of Louis Wagner as Q.M. General.....					100 00
"	10	J. L. Bennett.....	Reporting 27th Encampment.....					300 00
"	10	E. B. Gray.....	Expenses moving Headquarters, etc.....					56 70
"	10	Carpenter & Wood.....	Rank Straps.....		\$22 50			
"	10	Joe. K. Davison.....	Buttons, Badges and Ribbons.....		299 00			
"	10	E. B. Gray.....	Printing Reports, etc.....					186 08
Nov.	2	Joe. K. Davison.....	Buttons, Badges and Ribbons.....		205 75			
"	9	Joe. K. Davison.....	Expenses Adjutant-General's Office.....				\$191 68	108 24
"	9	Jas. F. Meech.....	"				216 66	56 79
"	9	"	"					
"	9	"	Attending Com. C. of A.....			28 70		
"	9	Wm. M. Olin.....	"			24 65		
"	11	Globe Lithographing and Printing Co.....	Photogravures of Comrade Weisert.....					130 00
"	11	Swain & Tate Co.....	Printing Proceedings, etc.....					1,421 85
"	11	Chas. M. Rosenthal.....	On Account of Testimonial to A. G. Weisert.....					250 00
"	15	E. B. Gray.....	Shipping Journal 27th Encampment.....					138 66
Dec.	1	E. B. Stillings & Co.....	Printing and Stationery.....					102 50
"	1	"	"					171 13
"	1	Jas. F. Meech.....	Expenses Adjutant-General's Office.....				216 66	45 67
"	1	Corlies, Macy & Co.....	Charts.....		45 00			
"	1	J. B. Lippincott Co.....	Forms B.....		75 50			
"	1	Louis Wagner.....	Salary Q.M.-General, September to November.....				300 00	182 89
"	1	Wagner & Taylor.....	Express, Printing and Incidentals, Sept. to Nov.....					
"	1	Joe. K. Davison.....	Badges, Buttons and Ribbons.....		314 50			
"	1	Wm. Withrow.....	Travelling Expenses, C. of A.....					71 50
"	18	John G. E. Adams.....	"					500 00
"	20	Wm. M. Olin.....	Commander-in-Chief.....					20 00
"	22	Samuel N. Brown.....	"					44 15
"	22	Nicholas W. Day.....	"					31 80

VII.—Abstract of Expenditures made by Louis Wagner, Quartermaster-General G.A.R.,
for year ending Aug. 31, 1894.—Continued.

Date of Payment	Order and Voucher No.	To Whom Paid.	FOR WHAT PURPOSE.	Flag Fund.	Supplies.	Travelling Expenses.	Salaries.	Postage, Stationery and Incidentals.
Dec. 27	35	Geo. H. Hopkins.....	Travelling Expenses, C. of A.....			\$24 00		
" 27	36	H. S. Dietrich.....	"			31 00		
1894.								
Jan. 2	37	R. H. Cochran.....	"			15 00	\$216 66	\$40 45
" 4	38	Jas. F. Meech.....	Expenses Adjutant-General's Office.....					
" 15	39	Carpenter & Wood.....	Travelling Expenses, C. of A.....			42 50		
" 15	40	John A. Davison.....	Rank Straps.....		\$224 32			
" 15	41	Joe K. Davison.....	Badges, Buttons and Ribbons.....		482 75			
" 17	42	E. B. Gray.....	Freight, Journals of 27th Encampment.....					10 43
" 17	43	Carpenter & Wood.....	Rank Straps.....		88 00			
" 23	44	"	"		112 00			
" 23	45	J. B. Lippincott Co.....	Blue Books.....		482 50			
" 24	46	Burk & McFetridge Co.....	Descriptive Books and Forms E and C.....		145 00			
" 24	47	John A. Mariane & Co.....	Printing and Stationery for Adjutant-Gen.'s Office.....					15 10
" 26	48	Geo. C. Herbert & Co.....	Stationery for Adjutant-General's Office.....					12 55
" 31	49	Jas. F. Meech.....	Expenses Adjutant-General's Office.....				216 66	126 40
" 31	50	Carpenter & Wood.....	Rank Straps.....		128 00			
Feb. 8	51	Burk & McFetridge Co.....	Service Books.....		370 60			
" 8	52	Jos. A. Davison.....	Badges, Buttons and Ribbons.....		483 75			300 00
" 12	53	Thos. S. Hopkins.....	Services in Judge Long Case.....					
" 23	54	G. H. & W. A. Nichols.....	Form D, H, A and C.....		76 00			
" 23	55	Carpenter & Wood.....	Rank Straps.....		112 00			
Mar. 6	56	Louis Wagner.....	Salary as M. General, Dec. 1883, to Feb. 1894.....				300 00	
" 6	57	Wagner & Taylor.....	Postage, Press and Incidentals, Dec. 1883, to Feb. 1894.....					97 24
" 9	58	Joe K. Davison.....	Badges, Buttons and Ribbons.....		385 00			
" 14	59	J. C. Bigger.....	Travelling Expenses attending Encampment.....			100 00		
" 14	60	Quartermaster Phil Kearny Post No. 10.....	Contributions returned.....	\$610 00				
" 17	61	Jas. F. Meech.....	Expenses Adjutant-General's Office.....				216 66	122 20
" 27	62	Carpenter & Wood.....	Rank Straps.....		80 00			
April 13	63	Jos. K. Davison.....	Badges, Buttons and Ribbons.....		698 15			
" 14	64	H. C. Luther.....	Travelling Expenses attending Encampment.....			53 50		25 43
" 14	65	Geo. C. Herbert & Co.....	Paper, Type and Stationery.....					41 00
" 18	66	Wm. Beckford.....	Desk, and Repairing Furniture.....					816 75
" 18	67	E. B. Beckford & Co.....	Printing General Orders, etc.....					
" 19	68	Jas. F. Meech.....	Expenses Adjutant-General's Office.....				216 66	85 34
May 2	69	Jos. K. Davison.....	Badges, Buttons and Ribbons.....		308 55			

VIII.—Flag Fund.

Statement of Contributions from Posts and Members of the Grand Army of the Republic, and from Woman's Relief Corps, during the year ending Aug. 31, 1894.

CALIFORNIA.

Jno. A. Martin Post, No. 153	\$5 00	
Lincoln Post, No. 1, San Francisco	5 00	
Warren Post, No. 54, Sacramento	2 50	
Summer Post, No. 3, Sacramento	2 50	
	<hr/>	\$15 00

CONNECTICUT.

Mansfield Post, No. 53, Middletown	\$5 00	
	<hr/>	5 00

ILLINOIS.

McDowell Post, No. 507, East St. Louis	\$1 00	
Post No. 442, Carrollton	1 00	
Colby Post, No. 301, Greenville	1 00	
	<hr/>	3 00

INDIANA.

Burnham Post, No. 276, Lowell	\$1 00	
Jos. Beetem Post, No. 525, Clarksburg	50	
	<hr/>	1 50

IOWA.

Henry Selbert Post, No. 250, Wilton	\$1 00	
Department of Iowa	10 00	
	<hr/>	11 00

KANSAS.

McDaniels Post, No. 256, Bonner Springs	\$1 00	
Phil. Sheridan Post, No. 88	2 00	
	<hr/>	3 00

MAINE.

Sedgwick Post, No. 4, Bath	\$5 00	
Jno. R. Adams Post, No. 101, Gorham	1 00	
Chas. Keizer Post, No. 135, Waldoboro	1 00	
	<hr/>	7 00

Amount carried forward \$45 50

VIII.— Flag Fund — *Continued.*

<i>Amount brought forward</i>		\$45 50
MASSACHUSETTS.		
Chas. S. Stevens Post, No. 53, Leominster	\$5 00	
Reynolds Post, No. 58, East Weymouth	5 00	
Foster Post, No. 163	1 00	
Timothy Ingraham Post, No. 121, Hyde Park	5 00	
	—	16 00
MINNESOTA.		
W. W. Preston Post, No. 185, Ashby	\$2 00	
	—	2 00
NEBRASKA.		
U. S. Grant Post, No. 110, Omaha	\$2 00	
J. B. Wyman Post, No. 101, Firth	1 05	
Bartin Carbet Post, No. 273, Leigh	1 00	
H. Q. Saminan Post, No. 192, Plainview	1 00	
Sennington Post, No. 227, Chadron	1 00	
	—	6 05
NEW JERSEY.		
Bayard Post, No. 8, Trenton	\$3 50	
	—	3 50
NEW YORK.		
U. S. Grant Post, No. 327, Brooklyn	\$10 00	
S. W. Fullerton Post, No. 58, Newburgh	5 00	
Kitching Post, No. 60, Yonkers	3 00	
Staunton Post, No. 396, Le Roy	3 00	
J. B. Burrud Post, No. 444, Marion	1 00	
Plumb Post, No. 493, Sherbourne	1 00	
Morrell Post, No. 144, Sing Sing	1 00	
	—	24 00
OHIO.		
Memorial Post, No. 141, Cleveland	\$5 00	
McLaughlin Post, No. 131, Mansfield	2 00	
Trescott Post, No. 10, Salem	2 00	
Veteran Post, No. 5, National Military Home	2 00	
G. W. Larrimore Post, No. 445, Versailles	1 00	
Jno. Campbell Post, No. 204, Harrison	1 00	
Hamgardner Post, No. 545, Fultenham	50	
	—	13 50
<i>Amount carried forward</i>		\$110 55

VIII.— Flag Fund — *Continued.*

<i>Amount brought forward</i>		\$110 55
OREGON.		
Geo. Wright Post, No. 1, Portland	\$5 00	5 00
PENNSYLVANIA.		
Winfield Scott Post, No. 114, Philadelphia	\$5 00	
Reno Post, No. 64, Williamsport	5 00	
Gen. U. S. Grant Post, No. 5, Philadelphia	5 00	
Strong Vincent Post, No. 67, Erie	5 00	
Duquesne Post, No. 259, Pittsburgh	5 00	
Corporal Skelly Post, No. 9, Gettysburg	2 00	
Col. Geo. A. Cabham Post, No. 31, Tidoute	2 00	
Capt. Jno. M. Jones Post, No. 556, Ebensburg	2 00	
Gen. D. B. Birney Post, No. 63, Philadelphia	2 00	
Kilpatrick Post, No. 212, Millersburg	1 00	
Col. S. G. Simmons Post, No. 116, Harrisburg	1 00	
Post No. 533, Homer City	1 00	
Capt. J. K. Snyder, Liverpool	1 00	37 00
RHODE ISLAND.		
Tower Post, No. 17, Pawtucket	\$10 00	10 00
SOUTH DAKOTA.		
Ranson Post, No. 6, Mitchell	\$2 50	
Jno. A. Rawlins Post, No. 27, Plankinton	1 00	3 50
VERMONT.		
Erastus Buck Post, No. 78, Island Pond	\$2 00	
Hancock Post, No. 105, Montreal	5 00	7 00
WISCONSIN.		
W. T. Sherman Post, No. 66, Plattsville	\$5 00	
E. B. Wolcott Post, No. 1, Milwaukee	5 00	
Harvey Post, No. 45, Darlington	3 00	
Jno. W. Lynn Post, No. 30, Sparta	3 00	
O. C. Washburn Post, No. 11, Milwaukee	3 00	
J. P. Shepard Post, No. 44, Menasha	2 00	
Geo. B. Lincoln Post, No. 215, Union Grove	2 00	23 00
From the Woman's Relief Corps		815 97
Total		\$1,012 02

IX.—Flags Issued in May, 1894.

SHIPMENT OF FLAGS TO			
Names.	Address.	No. of Flags.	Express Charges.
Wm. J. Thornton.....	Mobile, Ala.....	250	\$1 10
Napoleon Price.....	Nicholasville, Ky.....	3,650	5 85
J. M. Dickey.....	Corinth, Miss.....	5,760	13 40
E. T. Gipson.....	New Orleans, La.....	1,008	3 55
C. W. Moody.....	Tompkinsville, Ky.....	60	45
S. M. Davis.....	Marshall, N.C.....	30	30
J. C. Brewster.....	Raleigh, N.C.....	1,200	1 50
J. M. Plummer.....	Charlotte, N.C.....	50	45
Wm. J. Smith.....	Memphis, Tenn.....	5,000	12 20
C. H. Smart.....	Nashville, Tenn.....	1,000	1 75
Jno. H. Bratschi.....	Erin, Tenn.....	1,000	1 75
W. R. Carter.....	Knoxville, Tenn.....	1,000	1 65
J. W. Johnson.....	Nashville, Tenn.....	5,000	10 35
W. W. French.....	Chattanooga, Tenn.....	1,500	2 45
E. J. Kilmer.....	Corpus Christi, Texas...	50	45
A. W. Burgess.....	Petersburgh, Va.....	12,000	10 65
P. T. Woodfin.....	N. S. H., Va.....	5,000	2 85
M. M. Jefferys.....	W. Grafton, W. Va.....	1,257	1 50
J. L. Maynard.....	St. Augustine, Fla.....	200	1 00
J. W. Rutter.....	Portsmouth, Va.....	400	45
T. W. Manchester.....	Ft. Worth, Texas.....	50	45
J. A. Cummerford.....	Marietta, Ga.....	661	1 60
Geo. W. Ford.....	Beaufort, S.C.....	3,583	9 80
W. M. Jones.....	Florence, S.C.....	1,013	1 50
		50,722	\$87 00
Total Flags purchased		72,000	
Balance Flags on hand		21,278	
From S. of V. of Mass.		3,000	
Total Flags on hand			24,878

X.—Grant Monument Fund, August 31, 1894.

Balance on hand last report	\$8,578 62	
Interests on Deposits	154 80	\$8,733 42
Voucher No. 72, Second Installment on Monument		3,000 00
		\$5,733 42

XI.— Sherman Monument Fund, August 31, 1894.

RECEIPTS.	
1893.	
Nov. 18	From Lincoln Post, No. 1, Kansas \$40 00
1894.	
July 27	“ W. T. Sherman Post, No. 96, California 25 00
Aug. 17,	“ Department of Iowa 139 50
	<hr/> \$204 50
No expenditures.	

XII.— Assets, Liabilities and Investments, August 31, 1894.

ASSETS.	
GENERAL FUND.	
Cash Balance	\$7,401 26
Issue Value of Supplies	3,827 02
	<hr/> \$11,228 28
FLAG FUND.	
Cash Balance	230 33
Value of Flags on hand	290 06
	<hr/> 520 39
GRANT MONUMENT FUND.	
Cash Balance	\$5,733 42
SHERMAN MONUMENT FUND.	
Cash Balance	204 50
Total	<hr/> \$17,686 59
Cash	\$13,569 51
Supplies	4,117 08
	<hr/> \$17,686 59

All these balances are deposited in the Third National Bank of Philadelphia, as per certificates of deposit herewith submitted.

LIABILITIES.

NONE,

Except for expenses of this session of the National Encampment.

INVESTMENTS.

U.S. Bonds, 4 per cent, due 1907	\$16,000 00
Certificates herewith submitted.	

XIII.

Requisition for Supplies required for use of the Department of

G.A.R.

No.

Quantities.	Articles.	Cost.	Amount.
	Rules and Regulations..... each	\$ 03	\$
	Sets Rituals (two Rituals and cards for S.V.C., J.V.C., and Chaplain)..... per set	50	
	Sets of Officers' Cards..... per set	10	
	Services (Installation, Dedication, Memorial and Burial)..... each	15	
	Odes..... per 100	50	
	Applications..... "	40	
	Leaves of Absence..... "	1 50	
	Transfers..... "	2 25	
	Discharges..... "	2 25	
	Post Charters..... each	25	
	Descriptive Books..... "	50	
	Blue Books..... "	75	
	Badges, Membership..... "	35	
	Badges, Officers' (wide loop)..... "	35	
	Rank Straps..... "	21	
	....Two Silver Stars. ....One Gilt Leaf (black field).		
	....One Silver Star. ....One Gilt Leaf (blue field).		
	....One Silver Eagle (black field). ....One Silver Star and Cross.		
	....One Silver Eagle (blue field). ....One Silver Cross (large).		
	....One Silver Leaf (black field). ....One Silver Cross (small).		
	....One Silver Leaf (blue field). ....Two Gilt Bars.		
	....One Silver "C." ....One Gilt Bar.		
	....Vacant Field.		
	Total, ———		
	Badge Ribbon (12 yds, about 150 Ribbons), per piece	4 50	
	Buttons..... each	06	
	Ribbon for Regulation Strap, Light Blue .. "	04	
	" " " Cherry..... "	04	
	" " " Buff..... "	04	
	Electrotype of Badge, No. 1, large..... "	35	
	" " " No. 2, medium..... "	35	
	" " " No. 3, small..... "	35	
	Total, \$		

Please furnish the above supplies for the use of this Department.
and ship per, to

and find herewith..... for \$.....
to pay for the same.

Department Commander.

REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL,
GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC,
NEW YORK CITY, August, 1894.

JAS. F. MEECH,

Adjutant-General, G.A.R.

Comrade:

I herewith transmit my report as Inspector-General to and through you to the Commander-in-Chief and the Twenty-eighth National Encampment.

The matter of inspections in some of the Departments appears to have been of secondary consideration, and in others of no consideration whatever. The Rules and Regulations, as amended at the Twenty-seventh National Encampment, appear to be simple enough and yet sufficient to cover the requirements, provided the proper officers did their duty. What penalties could and should be applied for these neglects is matter for consideration. We have made it the duty of the Installing Officer to ascertain whether the Post has been inspected, and if not, to make the inspection before installing the officers.

It has become the custom for the Commander-in-Chief to promulgate new countersign in January. Why should not the new countersign be communicated to the new Post Commander by the Installing Officer at conclusion of the ceremony? In case of the absence of the Installing Officer appointed by the Department Commander, and the ceremony is performed by the Senior Past Post Commander present, the countersign could be obtained from Department Headquarters by making application for it when forwarding the necessary reports.

The amendment passed last year requiring Department Inspectors to consolidate their assistants' reports and furnish a copy

to the Inspector-General within thirty days, does not appear to be generally understood. Many of the Department Inspectors retiring from office at the Department Encampments this year, left that duty for their successors; but thanks to your earnest co-operation, we were enabled to get together the compilation presented herewith. Many Department Inspectors and also Assistant Inspector-Generals have been prompt and efficient in the discharge of their duties. I submit extracts from letters and reports made by

ASSISTANT INSPECTOR-GENERALS.

CALIFORNIA AND NEVADA.

I have the honor to report that I have inspected Headquarters, Department of California, and found them in good condition, they having a complete file of orders from National Headquarters. The Assistant Adjutant-General, T. C. Masteller, is very efficient, and is a hard-working, painstaking official.

The Assistant Quartermaster-General, Eugene Wiegand, is thoroughly conversant with his office. Both these officers are serving their fourth term; and my opinion is, that these officers, as well as Department Headquarters, should be permanent.

There are, in this Department, one hundred and sixteen (116) Posts in good standing: consisting of sixty-two hundred (6,200) comrades in good standing; suspended, nine hundred and seventy (970). (There should be devised some means whereby the suspended list in all Departments may be reduced.)

They have expended for relief during the last six months, eleven hundred and ninety dollars (\$1,190.00).

This Department is spread over a *very* large territory, including the State of Nevada and *one Post* at Honolulu. Nearly all of the comrades of the latter Post are in the Hawaiian Army.

We have a State Soldiers' Home at Yountville, Napa County, with five hundred (500) inmates; also a branch of the National Soldiers' Home at Santa Monica with about twelve hundred (1,200) inmates. We have a State law providing for indigent soldiers' and sailors' burials.

The Department Encampment was held in Oakland, commencing April 23, 1894, and the Grand Army of the Republic day, April 27, 1894, at the Mid-Winter Fair grounds, Golden Gate Park, San Francisco.

I do not think it would be advisable to require semi-annual reports from the Department.

The Woman's Relief Corps had a membership in good standing, Dec. 31, 1893, of 2,853. Cash expended for relief: first and second quarters, 1893, \$1,755.40; third and fourth quarters, \$2,202.35. Total amount for 1893, \$3,988 08. Relief other than money, \$2,129.64. Largest number of soldiers assisted during any one quarter of year, 3,251. This is a splendid record for the loyal women of California.

COLORADO AND WYOMING.

I have the honor to submit the following report as Assistant Inspector-General, Department of Colorado and Wyoming, for the year now closing.

The general business depression of the country has left its mark upon the Department that I represent. The old soldier, always loyal to comrades and true to the Flag, has severely felt the effect of the hard times. Many have been unable to pay their dues, and Posts have felt obliged to order many dropped from the rolls. With a membership in the Department Dec. 31, 1893, of 3,002, the June 30 report, 1894, shows a loss of 395 members, and that largely by suspension.

The Department of Colorado and Wyoming embraces a vast territory, it being fourteen hundred miles from Post 89, located at Cortez, Colo., to Post 62, at Sundance, Wyo. The other eighty Posts are scattered over this large expanse of country; many so remote from railroads that officers and members of Posts, as well as officials of the National and Department organizations, are unable to give personal encouragement or to partake of that inspiration that the touch of elbow — the whispered pass-word — the lining-up at three taps — and the personal contact always gives. I would recommend that you so far consider this condition of things as to say whether or not a necessity does not exist for some action to be taken at our National Encampment. The Inspector-General should be paid a sufficient sum as would enable him (or by detail) to inspect every Department and Post in our organization. Proper inspection means *interest*, and *interest* is our life.

In the majority of Posts which I have had the pleasure of visiting and of learning about, the fire of patriotism is burning brightly upon their altars — the ritualistic work fairly well performed, while a fraternal soldierly spirit prevails.

The interest in Memorial Day, and the exercises incident thereto, increases with each passing year. Nearly every Post held appropriate services. In Denver, with its seven Posts, an elaborate program was carried out successfully, notwithstanding the heavy rain that continued all day. For years our people have been combating the "Memorial Day picnic excursion element." I am glad to report substantial progress.

The hard times has caused a heavy drain upon our relief funds, \$1,267 having been paid out during the year. In this connection, I desire to commend the grand work that has been done by the noble women of the Woman's Relief Corps. No unfortunate comrade or his family have left them empty-handed: as in '61, ever devoted and true.

I would recommend that more encouragement be given by the G.A.R. to the Sons of Veterans. They are our boys. Our trust will soon be theirs. This Department was unfortunate in its selection of Commander last year. Sickness, inability and incapacity has caused very unsatisfactory results. The Commander (Reed) was not present at the Encampment, and no report submitted. Not one of the Council of Administration was present, and consequently no report from them. The Assistant Adjutant-General (Mayo) caused or allowed three leaves of a Record Book, which had the certified approval and signatures of a former Assistant Adjutant-General and Department Commander, to *be cut out*. The leaves are not lost, but it leaves a defaced Record Book. The accounts with Posts are incomplete and left in a most unsatisfactory manner. The employment of an irresponsible clerk who has done this evil is a censurable one, and I am confident that the present Department Commander will give it due consideration. Thirty-five Assistant Inspectors only reported to Department Inspector.

The Department affairs of the late Assistant Quartermaster-General are far from satisfactory, there being about \$1,000 not yet turned over. I would recommend that the bond of the Assistant Quartermaster-General be looked after in the future.

The newly-elected Commander is a man who is in touch with the comrades and who has the confidence and respect of all who know him. His executive officers are duly qualified for the positions to which they have been appointed, and are all zealous and enthusiastic Grand Army workers; and I predict that the Department of Colorado and Wyoming will soon move forward with new life and energy.

CONNECTICUT.

In accordance with Chapter V., Article V., Section 3, General Rules and Regulations, and with orders from National Headquarters dated July 25, 1894, I have the honor to submit the following report:—

The Department of Connecticut, G.A.R., is in excellent condition financially and fraternally. Critical inspection of the books and papers of Asst. Adjt.-Gen. John H. Thacher and Asst. Q.M. Gen. W. E. Morgan not only fails to disclose any irregularity but shows them to be models of business accuracy and fully demonstrates the value of making those offices as permanent as possible. Both these officers are serving their eighth consecutive term; they are thoroughly conversant with the

business methods of the Grand Army, active in all details of its work, and are highly commended by Department Commander Blakeman as well as by all comrades with whom they come in contact.

At the close of the last fiscal year, Dec. 31, 1893, the Department had to its credit:—

Cash in bank	\$3,150 46
Supplies and property	493 53
Total assets	<u>\$3,643 99</u>

LIABILITIES, Nothing.

The impossibility of closing accounts without temporary suspension of business prevents an accurate statement of the financial condition at this time; but a handsome addition to the credit side has been made during the past six months.

Amount of Post Funds June 30, 1894	\$24,680 48
Amount of Relief Funds " "	54,491 41
Other property of Posts " "	78,313 08
Total assets of Posts	<u>\$157,484 97</u>
Expended for charity from July 1, 1893, to June 30, 1894, \$8,860 40	

With the exception of the decreased membership there is nothing to deplore in the Department. The general depression in business throughout the country, added to increased years and infirmities in the comrades, accounts for this loss, notwithstanding the commendable disposition of all the Posts to remit the dues of worthy but unfortunate comrades.

DELAWARE.

I have the honor to report that I have made an inspection of the Department Headquarters:—

I find in Asst. Adjt.-Gen. Comrade Edgar A. Finley's office everything that could be wished for; all the books and records kept in first-class order; all orders, letters and correspondence are filed in alphabetical order, in fact the office is arranged and conducted on strictly business principles. In my opinion there is no room for improvement in that office. Also the books and records of A.Q.M.-Gen. M. B. Fowler are complete and well kept, and he is running his office in a business-like manner, and I have no doubt that his office will compare favorably with that of any other Department.

Altogether the affairs of this Department are in a very encouraging and highly satisfactory condition.

FLORIDA.

I herewith enclose my annual report of inspection of Posts in this Department on Form E, as prescribed by the Rules and Regulations.

In making this report I am glad to say, our Department is at a higher point of prosperity than it has been at any other time during its existence.

As we gain strength in numbers, our comrades show an increased interest in the Order.

Memorial Day is strictly observed throughout the Department, and the United States flag floats proudly over schoolhouses all over the State.

Our Department Encampments are now looked forward to as events of more than ordinary importance, and are largely attended, not only by our local comrades, but we are favored by many visiting comrades, making them most enjoyable gatherings of veterans. Our Posts are naturally small, and the comrades very much scattered; but the same true spirit of loyalty to our Union and our flag can be found throughout the Department of Florida, G.A.R., today that led to final victory and a reunited country in 1865.

GEORGIA.

I enclose herewith copy of report of Inspector, Department of Georgia, for the year ending December, 1893.

It appears that the Inspector neglected to send report either to your Headquarters or to the Inspector-General, but sent it to the Assistant Adjutant-General of this Department, and the copy to his successor. I have had much trouble in reaching him, and the report is not complete in several instances. I regret very much the delay in forwarding this report as well as my own; but I had supposed that the Inspector's report had long since been sent.

I have not been able to visit the Headquarters of this Department, at Atlanta (300 miles distant), on account of press of business in my office in the United States Courts, though I have made several attempts. However, I am in frequent correspondence with both the Assistant Adjutant-General and the Assistant Quartermaster-General, and knowing them personally, believe their offices have been kept in good order and in accordance with the Rules and Regulations of the Order.

It is much to be regretted that our Department is not in as good condition as in the past few years. It seems that we have about exhausted the material to recruit from, and the great losses by suspension have been caused by lack of employment of many of our comrades; but more especially is this true in the Posts situated in South Carolina.

The terrible storm that visited the Carolina coast last August wrought terrible devastation to the comrades there. Many peaceful and happy homes, secured after years of unremitting toil, were swept away. All their growing crops, together with horses, cattle, etc., and everything gone, and left them destitute in their old age. Many lost their wives and children and all their household effects. They have bravely struggled to

regain their homes, and now have good prospects of again securing good crops and becoming once more in good standing in their Posts.

James C. Beecher Post No. 11, of Charleston, S.C., of this Department, was suspended in January last, and charter revoked by the Council of Administration, on the charge of violation of Rules and Regulations, which action was approved by the Commander-in-Chief. This Post was in open rebellion and defied the Department or any authority to revoke their charter, and refused to surrender the property of the Post. Since the session of the Department Encampment, the charter and all the property of Post No. 11 has been turned over to Department Headquarters.

The prospect for this fall and winter is that many of the comrades suspended will be returned to their Posts in good standing, and we trust that the next year will show a much better report than the past.

IDAHO.

In accordance with the rules and regulations of our noble Order, I herewith transmit this my annual report of the Department of Idaho. I was in attendance upon the Department Encampment held at Boise City, May 22 to 26 inclusive. The weather was fine, the attendance large and the enthusiasm all that could be desired. During the session I inspected the Department Headquarters, with the following results:—

In the office of Comrade Lindol Smith, Assistant Quartermaster General, I found the Council of Administration had been before me and after a thorough investigation had branded it, "O.K.", with which verdict upon inspection I had no cause to disagree, and think Comrade Smith is entitled to great credit for the business integrity there manifested.

In the office of Comrade W. H. Beardsley, Assistant Adjutant-General, books, papers and accounts were in an unfortunate condition. Comrade Beardsley was, however, completely exonerated by the Council of Administration, who examined his accounts—as their report shows—and placed the blame of the present disorganized condition of this office upon his predecessor, Comrade J. M. Wolbert, who was appointed by Commander R. H. Barton at the beginning of last year because of his, as it was supposed, peculiar fitness for the position. Time has shown the Commander that he made a mistake, but one which could not be remedied during that administration. Comrade Wolbert, it would seem, neglected his duty—"wandered off after strange gods"; and so the business of the Department suffered. Another lesson to Department Commanders is that they cannot be too careful in their selection of their subordinates, especially of Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster-Generals, upon whom so much of the efficient work of the Department depends. Experience teaches that heads of Departments are often too hasty and indiscreet in making their appointments. Subordinate officers too often regard their positions as

merely honorary, not requiring special effort to fill. This is wrong. Each and every one has his work to do, and it should be well done; because the success of the whole depends upon the united and harmonious working of each and every part.

The prevailing hard times, the present condition of the Silver question and the fluctuation in mining interests generally have lost us some members; but time is proving that the loss is not so great as we had been led to believe.

In the matter of the Soldiers' Home we have done well. Good and commodious grounds have been secured and the Home located near Boise City, the foundation erected and the corner-stone laid with imposing ceremonies suited to the occasion; and by October next we hope to have the work done, the building completed and ready for occupancy, not in name alone but in fact: a building that shall be a credit to the city whose people aided us so liberally in securing the grounds and an honor to the State that has shown such high regard for the welfare of the veteran who taught the world that "Liberty must and shall be preserved."

The Woman's Relief Corps have not been idle. True, they have not yet succeeded in completing their organization in this Department; yet they have made a commendable effort, have increased the number of Corps from five to seven, with a decided upward tendency. The members are in no way disheartened, but more buoyant than ever, and their influence upon both Post and Department work has had a happy effect. "Theirs is a work none others can do"; and to their credit be it said, right well are they doing it here.

In the matter of the Sons of Veterans, the progress is not so rapid. The boys are slowly developing the element of *push*, and will in time come out all right. The reports show three camps in the Department. The camp at Boise City has done remarkably well during the past year, for "Out of the dead the living came" was well exemplified in their case.

There are reported sixteen Posts in good standing, with a membership of 433. The amount charged for muster-in varies from one to five dollars. The amount of money in the Post Quartermasters' hands is \$561.39, and the value of all other property owned by the Posts is \$5,444.56. The amount expended for charity was \$130.60, which is but a moiety of the sum total actually expended. "Let not thy right hand know what thy left hand doeth," is a maxim the "Old Timer" clearly understands. It matters not to him whether in his society or out of it: wherever he finds want and misery, there he is to aid and assist.

I do not think that at the present we are carrying upon our rolls more than thirty per cent of the old soldiers within the limits of this Department. Many of these have once been members of some Post, but have been dropped for non-payment of dues. The present monetary

panic has brought many more of the comrades down to "bed rock." They must live and their families must be taken care of; and so the Post goes. If some comrade at the coming National Encampment could devise ways or means for carrying these worthy but unfortunate comrades upon our rolls, he would prove himself a benefactor—if not to the race, at least to our cause. We hope that such an one may be found, these hearts made happy and the halls of our noble Order be filled to overflowing with earnest, thankful, energetic hearts, ready to do and dare whatever may be necessary for the advancement of the great cause of humanity which we represent.

ILLINOIS.

I have the honor to submit the following report of the Department of Illinois:—

The Adjutant-General's office of this Department, which is also the Department Commander's office and the Headquarters of the Department, is located at 87 and 89 Washington Street, Chicago, and adequate for the transaction of business of the Department: centrally located and convenient to post-office, city hall, hotels, banks, depots, etc.

Assistant Adjutant-General Fred. W. Spink is a faithful, able and courteous officer and ever ready to offer any and all assistance. His books and records are kept in first-class order and are well protected from fire, being kept in a vault. A representative of the Department can always be found at Headquarters, office hours being from 8 A.M. to 5 P.M. every day except Sunday.

On Dec. 31, 1893, the number of Posts in the Department of Illinois was 599, having 29,521 members in good standing.

The records show the sum of \$12,171.29 as having been expended for charity during the year 1893; but the aggregate expenditure is considerably in excess of this amount, as many Posts do not keep a record of the assistance they render.

Number of deaths reported during 1893 is 545.

INDIANA.

In accordance with your instructions of date July 25, 1894, and the Rules and Regulations of the Grand Army of the Republic, I have the honor to report the result of my inspection of the condition of the Department of Indiana as follows:—

I found the office of the Assistant Adjutant-General and the Assistant Quartermaster-General at No. 85 East Market Street, Indianapolis, which is also used as Headquarters of the Department. It is in a business office and is liable to removal with every change of either of these officers.

The present officers keep the records, books and files in as good shape and as conveniently arranged as it is possible in temporary quarters. Steps are being taken to secure permanent headquarters in the capitol building, with what success remains to be seen.

I found Asst. Adjt.-Gen. R. M. Smock and Asst. Q.M.-Gen. O. R. Weaver efficient officers — courteous, gentlemanly and attentive to business. In the Adjutant-General's office I found the following to be the condition of the Department:—

Number of Posts organized since Jan. 1, 1893	14
Number disbanded	29
Total loss in number of Posts	15
Total number of Posts Jan. 1, 1893	527
Total number of Posts at the present time, June 30,	512
Total members of the Department Jan. 1, 1893	23,909
Died since to June 30, 1894	605
Total members of the Department June 30, 1894,	23,328
Loss since last report	581

It is a fact that in this Department there are more old soldiers outside of the Grand Army of the Republic than inside. A little more care in looking after indigent comrades might be the means of retaining more of them in our Order. Possibly we are too technical in suspending comrades for non-payment of dues. Posts in rural districts might be urged to try day meetings at least once a month before disbanding.

The following is the financial condition:—

Cash on hand last report	\$2,294 50
Receipts since from all sources	7,187 43
Total	\$9,481 93
Expended since last report	\$6,095 08
Invested on first mortgage	1,000 00
Cash on hand	2,386 85
Total	\$9,481 93

ASSETS — DEPARTMENT.

First mortgage loans	\$6,900 00
Interest due and payable	224 40
Supplies and furniture	558 36
Cash on hand	2,386 85

Total assets, Department of Indiana \$10,069 61

ASSETS, POSTS' PROPERTY.

Relief funds in hands of Posts	\$3,624 66
Cash in hands of Posts	\$18,767 88
Cash in Collaterals	4,079 93
Real Estate belonging to Posts	12,247 30
Invested in flags, furniture, etc.	40,379 37

Post Funds 75,474 48

Total assets Posts of Department of Indiana . . \$79,099 14

THE DEPARTMENT ENCAMPMENT

Was held at Lafayette, April 4 and 5, 1894, was a very enthusiastic one, and was largely attended. The reception tendered the Grand Army of the Republic by the city showed that the membership is still held in high esteem by the people. Our Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief, Ivan N. Walker, was present and rendered valuable assistance.

From the foregoing it is plain to be seen that this Department is in excellent condition, and the officers and membership deserve credit therefor. Their work in carrying out the spirit of the Order is seen to better advantage from an inspection of their institutions.

THE STATE SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' ORPHANS' HOME.

Is situated at Knightstown and is a model in its way. It was organized by the soldiers immediately after the war, by their own private contributions. It is now the pride of the Hoosier State and the Hoosier soldier. Its affairs are conducted by intelligent, cultured and patriotic men and women. Some six hundred wards of the Grand Army of the Republic are here cared for and educated and fitted for lives of usefulness and patriotism. A well-disciplined and drilled brass band from this Home discoursed excellent music during the meetings of the Department Encampment, at receptions, parades, etc.

MEMORIAL DAY IN INDIANA.

Not since the close of the war has Memorial Day been so generally observed in this Department as this year. The old soldier's step may be more feeble, his physical frame may be weaker; but it is a pleasure for him to know that this beautiful ceremony will not cease, as long as there are Sons and Daughters of Veterans; and as long as the Woman's Relief Corps and the Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic exist, loving hands will be found to strew flowers over the graves of those who did so much. The children of the public schools too took an active interest this year, so that we may conclude that this beautiful ceremony will outlive the Grand Army of the Republic.

THE SOLDIERS' MONUMENT.

The 208,367 Hoosiers who so nobly responded to the call of our War Governor O. P. Morton are not forgotten. Although the Hoosier soldiers need no monument to perpetuate their virtues, yet the grateful people of this Commonwealth have erected one of the most grand and beautiful shafts, as a tribute to their valor and heroism: to commemorate the sacrifices of those living and the glory of the 24,416 who did not return — who died that this nation might live.

This beautiful monument of stone and bronze and marble was only constructed after the leading artists of the world had submitted their designs, and the legislature of the State had appropriated two hundred

thousand dollars, which, with what was on hand was equal to one dollar for every Hoosier who enlisted in the Grand Army which fought, bled and died for Liberty.

The shaft towers high above all surroundings at the centre of the Capital City, Indianapolis, and is now nearing completion. Every living Hoosier soldier can look upon this beautiful column and say, "It is for me." And the father or mother, the brother or sister, the widow, son or daughter of our departed comrade, can look upon it and say, "It is for him." Every Indiana Union Soldier, living or dead, is represented in that monument.

THE NATIONAL HOME FOR DISABLED VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS.

During last winter the National Home at Marion, Indiana, was full to overflowing, and many worthy ex-soldiers of the Union in this Department were obliged to be cared for in the county poor-houses. By actual reports from sixty counties 499 old soldiers and 114 soldiers' widows were being so cared for. In the same ratio for the other counties 766 of the nation's defenders residing in Indiana were being thus supported. And it was not until the vigors of winter had abated that notices were received that there was room for some of those who had wintered in poor-houses. Although it was not until May, many accepted the long-deferred luxury, to them, and went to the Home.

Upon inquiry into the reasons for this, I find that in the winter of 1892-3 there were not the usual number of applications for admission; which was supposed to be on account of the greater number of soldiers receiving pensions, especially under the Act of June 27, 1890; but the hard times of 1893 caused a much greater number to apply for admission than ever before—in fact there was such an increase as to preclude the admission of all applicants, on account of the insufficiency of the appropriation for maintenance, as well as lack of accommodations; so admissions were denied. A special appropriation of \$5,000 for maintenance was asked for this Home from Congress, but it was not granted.

It was originally intended that there should be twenty-eight barracks at this branch, whereas there are now but eight; and the Sundry Civil Appropriation Bill, now before the Senate, provides for the erection of the ninth one, considering that the hard times is with us to stay, at least for some time. Eleven (11) more barracks ought to be erected here at once, in this, the center of a great soldier population; and it seems to me to be the duty of Congress to make suitable appropriations for the maintenance of the dependent soldiers who would occupy them. It would be well that the Grand Army of the Republic, in National Encampment assembled, would take this matter up all over the land and inaugurate some plan which would keep the nation's defenders out of the poor-houses.

Besides this, many who have served gallantly and faithfully in defense of the flag, had doled out to them the meagre pittance of public charity as out-door paupers.

THE STATE SOLDIERS' HOME.

To alleviate the foregoing conditions, the Grand Army of the Republic of this Department has undertaken to secure the erection of a State Home at Lafayette, which city, in conjunction with Tippecanoe County, donated for that purpose, to the Grand Army of the Republic 247 acres of land and \$5,600. The site is a magnificent one, located on the west bank of the Wabash River, and commands a view up and down the beautiful Wabash Valley for many miles. About one-half of the land is an elevated plateau, on which the home will be built. It is to be on the cottage plan. The main buildings are to be erected by the State at a probable cost of \$75,000. The cottages will be grouped about these central buildings. The Department has funds enough for ten cottages, and many societies and patriotic citizens have promised to erect others. The cottages are not expected to exceed five hundred dollars each.

It is the intention of this home to care for, not only the needy old soldier, but also his wife: thus preventing their separation, as is the case of those admitted to the National Homes. The action of this Department may relieve the general government of the care of those to some extent, but not of its duty.

IOWA.

Complying with your orders, I have the honor to make the following report, as Assistant Inspector-General of Iowa:—

DEPARTMENT HEADQUARTERS

I found *permanently located* in our beautiful State Capitol building at Des Moines; the State, by special legislation, having set apart therein a room for our exclusive use, and last winter having generously donated the sum of \$1,500 to furnish and prepare it for us. Our Headquarters are now *at home* during the rest of its life in a comfortable, convenient and elegant situation. The books there kept are well arranged for developing and recording the information there needed, and have been promptly and neatly written up. The supplies, records and property of the Department are carefully preserved and systematically stored, and every indication there shown vouches for a prompt, careful, exact and business-like office. We are proud of it.

THE DEPARTMENT OFFICERS

for 1893-4 deserve the most unstinted praise for the unselfish, unremitting and efficient work they have at all times devoted to the interests of the Department. From Commander down, they all have considered the interests of the Department first, and their own second; and where all have been so equally self-sacrificing and devoted, individual mention would be unwarranted and unnecessary.

Personally I am under great obligations to Commanders Schaller and Newman and Assistant Adjutant-Generals Leonard and Longley for many courtesies and much assistance; and I wish here to acknowledge their kindness and help, and thank them for it.

THE DEPARTMENT ENCAMPMENT

was held at Council Bluffs on the 19th, 20th and 21st of June last, and notwithstanding the late date and warm weather was attended by a large and enthusiastic gathering. Every provision was made by the Council Bluffs comrades and citizens for the comfort and entertainment of visiting veterans. The business meetings were promptly called and energetically conducted. The reports of the officers were business-like and patriotic. The parade, escorted by that magnificent regiment, the Second U.S. Infantry, was one of the largest and best organized in the State history of the Grand Army of the Republic; and the Encampment as a whole must be written down in our records as a grand and satisfactory success.

THE MEMBERSHIP

for 1893, in good standing, is now 447 Posts, with a membership of 17,658 comrades, which is a falling off in membership from a year ago of 1,954.

Many of these lost members, however, were dropped for delinquency and have been reinstated since the reports of December 31 last. Taking the most optimistic view possible of these figures that we may, the sad fact still remains that our beloved organization in Iowa has passed its zenith in point of numbers. The dropped and suspended comrades may return to us, but those upon the Roll of Honor never can.

Of these 266 passed to the "Other Shore" during the last year: a mortality of 15.53 per 1000, and an increase in average mortality of 230 per cent compared with reports of six or seven years ago. This showing bids fair to settle the vexed question of pension legislation in a comparatively few years.

THE FINANCES

are in most excellent condition. During the last year the receipts of the Department Headquarters were \$1,610.66 in excess of disbursements. The Assistant Quartermaster-General has \$2,000 invested in a permanent fund and drawing interest, and \$2,361.58 cash on hand. In addition to this, the Department possesses \$1,980.69 worth of supplies, fixtures, furniture, etc., making a total value of Headquarters property

of	\$ 6,342.27
The Posts of the State report cash and securities	18,361.00
Property of other kinds	78,376.43

Making total G.A.R. property in State	\$103,379.70
So we are not beggars yet.	

THE RELIEF FURNISHED

By Posts of the G.A.R. reported	\$5,571.09
By W.R.C. Auxiliary	9,943.92

Total furnished and reported for 1893	\$15,515.01
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which is a most noble showing. As a matter of fact, however, not one-half of the relief actually furnished by comrades and sisters of the Grand Army of the Republic is ever reported; and the actual amount, could facts be known, would double or treble the amount stated.

THE WOMAN'S RELIEF CORPS.

There are 243 Corps in Iowa, with a membership of 8,394 noble women, who assisted in accomplishing the above grand results. They need no further eulogy. God bless them!

OUR SOLDIERS' HOME,

located at Marshalltown, in a beautiful place, with healthful surroundings, a careful and efficient Commander, and equipped with nearly everything that a grateful State can furnish, will soon be an ideal Home, where the disabled veteran may wait for last "Taps" to sound. At present some things are incomplete and not thoroughly worked out; but everything has promise of reaching perfection in the near future.

THE COTTAGES

are a pleasant and satisfactory department of the institution, as under this cottage system the aged veteran may bring his equally aged wife; and there, surrounded by the comforts of a family home, they may end their days together.

THE SOLDIER'S WIDOW

in Iowa has not been forgotten. At its last session, our Legislature appropriated \$8,000 for the purpose of building a dormitory for the widows of veterans; and very soon they too may exchange the cold comfort of a destitute house or a county poor-farm for the kindly care and protection of a grateful State.

Let others "Go and do likewise."

MEMORIAL DAY

was generally observed throughout the State. Two hundred and seventy-six Posts and 12,417 comrades marched in procession and decorated 6,680 graves. They were assisted by 439 civic and military bodies, and the ceremonies were witnessed by over 164,000 people. Truly the dead are not forgotten.

OUR FLAG,

that thirty years ago over two millions of our comrades followed so long and loved so well, waves in Iowa not only on government buildings and on gala days and in formal procession, but daily from very many of our school buildings throughout the State.

Feeling as we do that our schools are the garrisons of future patriotism and loyalty, the comrades of Department of Iowa will not rest satisfied until our flag waves from every school building in our State and until every scholar therein shall have learned something of what that flag is, some little of what it means and some portion of its cost.

Therefore we are all enthusiastically united in the universal and appropriate observance of

FLAG DAY,

that the four hundred thousand of our comrades, whose blood moistened the ground and whose graves dot the surface of six hundred battle-fields, — that lie on the hills and in the valleys and by the streams all over the South, — may not have died in vain. In Iowa we have selected the 22d day of February for this purpose — a day when all schools are in session, a day already hallowed by memories which all, both North and South, delight to honor and a day that we hope other Departments will adopt, that all may join heart and hand in making one universal time for this one patriotic and glorious work that seems to be left for us of the Grand Army of the Republic still to perform.

KANSAS.

Pursuant to Orders from Headquarters, G.A.R., I visited Headquarters Department of Kansas, on August 7 inst., and inspected Chief of Staff H. H. Homaday, Insp.-Gen. J. B. Waters, Chaplain James Murray; also Assistant Adjutant-General and Assistant Quartermaster-General: all on the Staff of the Department Commander. I found everything in good shape. The Assistant Quartermaster-General informed me there are no bills standing against the Department and money in the treasury.

I hand you herewith annual report of Inspector, Department of Kansas, for the year 1893.

LOUISIANA AND MISSISSIPPI.

I have the honor to submit the following report as Assistant Inspector-General for the Department of Louisiana and Mississippi: —

The Department Encampment was held at New Orleans, La., April 24 and 25, 1894, and was attended by some seventy-five comrades entitled to seats therein, and perhaps twice as many comrades as spectators. The best of feeling was manifest during the proceedings. The number of Posts now in this Department is twenty-eight, with a membership of 1,443, being a gain of 177 during the year. This increase speaks well for the officers who have had the reins of government during the past

year; for it must be remembered that this Department has had many trials in the last two years, and at one time its very life seemed in doubt.

The receipts of the Department have been \$1,174.57, disbursed \$928.49, showing balance of \$246.08.

The Posts in this Department were all inspected before the installation of the new officers, and in most instances found in a satisfactory condition. There is one Post especially that deserves special mention: Robert G. Shaw Post No. 18, Paul Bruce, Commander, composed wholly of colored men. I do not think there is a Post in the Grand Army of the Republic who can surpass this Post in the use of the Ritual and the muster-in ceremony: they are perfect; and eighteen months since, they were *all* raw recruits. In accordance with Rules and Regulations, I have visited Department Headquarters, and upon examination of the books of the Assistant Adjutant-General and Assistant Quartermaster-General, I find them correct and kept in excellent order. Asst. Adjt.-Gen. Chas. W. Keeting deserves special credit for the manner in which he has kept the books and records of the Assistant Adjutant-General's office, especially as the absence of the Assistant Quartermaster-General has thrown the work of that office also into the hands of Comrade Keeting. There is no better officer in the Grand Army of the Republic than Asst. Adjt.-Gen. Keeting. My thanks are due the Department Commander and Assistant Adjutant-General for their kindness shown me while in discharge of my official duties.

MAINE.

In obedience to orders received from you I have the honor to report:—

I have inspected the Headquarters Department of Maine, and find a degree of care and economy in administering Headquarters highly commendable. Every Post has been inspected and brought up to a high standard. In obedience to orders from Asst. Adjt.-Gen. I. L. Merrick, who was Assistant Inspector of the Department last year, nearly one thousand schoolhouses throughout Maine float the Stars and Stripes, and patriotism abounds in all the school districts of the State. The Assistant Quartermaster's books are correct and well may be his pride.

MARYLAND.

In obedience to orders, I respectfully submit this, my report as Assistant Inspector-General of the Department of Maryland:—

I have inspected Headquarters, and find the books and records kept in excellent condition and the business well conducted, showing industry and skill on the part of the Official Staff. All orders are promptly issued,

those received are properly filed—in fact all work done in a careful and business-like manner.

The members of the Personal Staff of the Department Commander are uniformed and equipped, and all seem to take pride in their work and in advancing the interests of the Department and the Grand Army of the Republic.

MASSACHUSETTS.

I have the honor as Assistant Inspector-General of the Department of Massachusetts to submit the following as the official report and condition of this Department:—

It is with a feeling of just pride that I can officially state the Order was never in better condition financially, never more enthusiasm in the morale and spirit that warms the hearts of all the comrades of the two hundred and ten Posts of this Department, than at the present moment; and as we are gradually nearing our last camping ground, the touch of elbow is a little nearer and closer than in years past, simply showing we appreciate each other more and are dependent upon one another to a greater extent than when our beloved Order was at its high-water mark in numbers.

Our membership in good standing June 30, 1894, was 28,464; Jan. 1 the same year, 28,687: showing a net loss of 223 comrades; but of this number we have lost 255 by death; so we have gained thirty-two more comrades by muster than we have lost by death, showing that the interest in the Order is in a healthy state: also remarkable, considering the age of the present veterans of the War of the Rebellion. I made my official visit to Department Headquarters early in June and found them established in their convenient suite of rooms at the State House. And here let me say that the push, energy and work displayed by the Committee in representing to the Massachusetts Legislature that it was proper, and a duty that the State owed to the veterans, that they should provide permanent and suitable quarters at the State Capitol, was worthy the cause.

We now have quarters second to none in the country, with fire-proof vault for all valuable reports, ample space for books and records, convenient lavatory—in fact, a model headquarters and official home. This result, and in fact, the secret of success of the Order in our State, is due in a large measure to our faithful and efficient Assistant Adjutant-General, Hubert O. Moore. May he live long and continue his good work!

It may not be out of place here to refer to the fact that the comrades of this Department generally feel that the success and high standing attained by the Department of Massachusetts from the first is due to the practical permanency in the office of Assistant Adjutant-General. Previous to the present incumbent, but three comrades filled this position for nearly twenty-two years, the present Assistant Adjutant-General

having been in office nearly four years. Or, in other words, there have been but four incumbents of the office in twenty-six years.

I find all books, records, etc., at Department Headquarters in a most complete and systematic condition; neatness and accuracy the rule; all books and returns regularly audited, and every expenditure with proper vouchers and receipts on file.

Department Inspector Wm. L. Gage has proved the proper man in the right place. Much of the information given you has been obtained through him, as he makes Grand Army work not only his business, but his pleasure.

There has been expended from the relief fund for the comrades during the past twelve months \$20,457.55; and our Massachusetts Soldiers' Home is giving shelter and a comfortable asylum to many worthy, worn-out veterans, who as they listen to roll call for the last time, will die blessing the Home and its humane and kind administration.

I did not mean to make my report so lengthy, and have not given you many figures — have wandered from dry details; but we, as old soldiers, are one large, sympathetic family, and are trying to do the greatest good to the largest number; therefore the form of a report is of minor importance: results are what we are after.

Another strong incentive to the interest shown in our Order at the present time, in this State, as well as the country, is the fact that the last National Encampment gave us a Commander that not only had the respect of all that had ever heard of him, but the love of thousands who knew him personally; and if future Encampments can furnish men like "Capt. Jack" Adams, as Commander-in-Chief, then the last roll call of the Corporal's Guard — all that may be left, in the near future, of our grand Order — will find this loyal few still enthusiastic Grand Army men.

I cherish the hope that the balance of your Departments may be "away up in G" in their reports of good work, and feel as buoyant and enthusiastic as we do here in the State of Andrew, Devens and Hincks. If so, you can truly say the Grand Army of the Republic has taken on a new lease of life.

MICHIGAN.

Pursuant to instructions from your office bearing date July 27, 1894, I proceeded to Muskegon, Mich., on the third of August inst., and made an inspection of the Headquarters of the Department of Michigan, G.A.R., as provided in Chapter V., Article V., Section 3, General Rules and Regulations.

By your communication I was much surprised to learn that the Department Inspector's report for 1893 had not been received at National Headquarters. That officer retired from his official position at time of election of present Department officers March 21st, last. At that time

the Inspector made the following report, as a summary of the reports received by him from Assistant Inspectors of Posts:—

This is the only report on file at Department Headquarters. An inquiry for the consolidated report of the work of the Assistant Inspectors by Posts for 1893 brought out the fact that there had not been received by the present Assistant Adjutant-General such a report, or copy of one, from the Assistant Adjutant-General of 1893. Naturally the Department Commander supposed said report had been forwarded to the Inspector-General as provided in Rules and Regulations. Further inquiry of the Past Assistant Adjutant-General elicited the information that the report had been lost. Efforts are now being made to secure another report from original returns.

My inspection of Department Headquarters was most satisfactory. The Assistant Adjutant-General, John R. Bennett, has a keen appreciation of the necessity for keeping the files and books of his office in a complete business-like manner. His daily Memorandum Book, Letter Book, Cash Book, Report Book and records of correspondence, show an earnestness of purpose in keeping the Department Headquarters in such close touch with each Post as to prove of highest benefit to the Order in Michigan.

The books of the Assistant Quartermaster-General, Wm. R. Jones, were found to be models of neat, accurate and systematic methods. The Department Commander is to be congratulated for the manner in which his personal staff above named perform their duties.

The Department of Michigan has felt in severe manner the great financial stringency of the past year. Notwithstanding the unfortunate conditions, because of the thousands of unemployed, and the consequent expected decrease in our membership by suspensions, the entire loss, by death, honorable discharge, transfer and suspensions, since Jan. 1 last, is but a few hundreds. There can but arise a feeling, when considering such a result, that our comrades are making many sacrifices rather than dissolve their connection with each other in this their beloved fraternal Order. 'Tis more than probable that the strict letter of Rules and Regulations are not lived up to as were the orders of 1861-65; and while every reasonable effort is made by Department officers to secure a close attention to all orders, there comes as a partial excuse for some delinquencies, — as age — the struggle with disease and the efforts to earn a livelihood, that cannot come so readily to those of the more recent generation.

NEW POSTS.

Six (6) new Posts have been organized since the last Assistant Inspector-General's report from this Department. Three of these Posts have been mustered since March of this year. The expectancy of such work in this Department in the future is not great, for the territory is already well covered. 'Tis the gathering in of recruits, and the holding

of present membership (save as death makes the call), that now actuates the Department and Post officers.

MEMORIAL DAY.

Memorial Day in Michigan is a day observed in a most complete manner. There is scarcely a hamlet of one hundred souls that does not upon that day prove its loyalty to the memory of our deceased comrades. If the village cemetery is not the resting place of our veterans dead, the people either hold Memorial service in some church or hall, or unite with those in other localities in strewing flowers where "our dead" do lie. May 30, 1894, evidenced a continuous growth in this holy memorial work. Over seven thousand graves were decorated, while twelve thousand five hundred comrades marched in solemn procession to see the work performed. The number of citizens reported in attendance at the various cemeteries was over five hundred and fifty thousand (550,000) of which forty-four thousand (44,000) were school children.

WOMAN'S ANNEX TO SOLDIERS' HOME.

This building, referred to in the last report to the Inspector-General as being contemplated, is today a reality. Through the efforts of a joint committee of the Grand Army of the Republic and Woman's Relief Corps an appropriation of \$15,000 was secured from the Legislature; and on Jan. 3, 1894, there was dedicated upon the grounds of the Soldiers' Home at Grand Rapids, a beautiful building known as the Woman's Annex. In addition to the appropriation by the State many Posts and Woman's Relief Corps, with private individuals, contributed generously; and each room is completely furnished by some of these contributors and known by the name of such. The rules governing the Annex are made by the governing power of the Soldiers' Home. Applicants to the Annex are recommended by a committee of the Woman's Relief Corps, appointed by that body. The occupants of the building at the present time are fourteen (14) in number, several of them over sixty-five years of age. This beginning, of a work inaugurated by Past Department President Mrs. Sara L. Brown of Ithaca, Michigan, three years ago, has through the untiring efforts of that lady and her fellow Committee members, with the zealous help of Comrade A. T. Bliss of Saginaw, who gave not only months of time but liberally of money, been crowned with great success, and will without a doubt be added to, with other buildings of similar character, as the demands of those entitled to such care shall require. The veterans of Michigan are proud of the Soldiers' Home and the Woman's Annex, standing as monuments to a patriotic love of our citizens for the feeble Union soldiers, their wives or widows, who in advancing age are needing assistance.

MINNESOTA.

I have the honor herewith to submit the inspection report of the Department of Minnesota, as required by Chapter V., Article III, of Rules and Regulations:—

The Headquarters of this Department are located at Minneapolis. An examination of the books and papers pertaining to all Departmental business showed the same to be in excellent condition. Orders, journals and letters are neatly filed and readily accessible. The statistics and all information touching the Department are full and quite complete. The Assistant Adjutant-General's office is a large, airy and commodious room, and order and system uniformly mark all matters pertaining to Departmental business. The Posts are well satisfied with the conduct of business at Headquarters, and I can suggest no improvement in the manner of conducting the official business.

POST INSPECTION.

The Post Inspection, for the past year, has been exceptionally thorough. The plan of inspection was to have each Post inspected by a Past Post Commander, detailed from a neighboring Post. This plan was in the interest of economy, and resulted in efficient service. But four delinquent Posts were reported. I present the following condensed statement from Department Inspector Harrison White's excellent report:—

Total number of Posts in good standing . . .	182
“ number of Posts reporting . . .	178
“ number members in good standing . . .	8,001
“ number muskets owned by Posts . . .	896
“ amount of money in Post Relief Fund . . .	\$1,579 89
“ amount of money and securities in the hands of Post Quartermasters . . .	9,373 05
Total value of Post property other than the above . . .	35,919 18
Total amount expended for charity . . .	2,062 92

MINNESOTA'S SOLDIERS' HOME.

The Minnesota Soldiers' Home continues to be the pride of the State. The State has continued its humane policy of very liberal appropriations for its support. There is also a Relief Fund provided, over and beyond the support of the Home. During the past year, \$40,000 was thus distributed. There were, for the year, three hundred inmates in the Home; and of that number, twenty-four died during the year. The average length of military service of the soldiers who enjoy this hospitality was twenty-nine and a half months. The buildings, hospital, and all the equipments of the Home, are in first-class condition. I speak from personal examination. Its officers have been faithful, patient and efficient. This institution will pass into history as one of the States' greatest benefactions.

MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.

There has been a commendable amount of field work done by our Department Officers the past year. The District Encampments, numbering eight, with one exception were all attended by the Department Commander and his Staff, while the larger number of Posts were also thus visited. About \$2,000 was reported as expended by the several Posts for charity. The *per capita* tax, which has been 40 cents, still remains at that figure though a very earnest effort was made to reduce it to thirty cents. The Woman's Relief organization now numbers 97 Corps in this Department, with a membership of 2,971. They are doing a commendable and noble work. Of the Sons of Veterans there are now 60 camps, with a membership of about 1,500. Memorial Day was observed with unusual and impressive devotion. This Department claims to be the EIGHTH in the order of precedence and that it should take rank from the date of its original organization, December, 1866, in place of the date of its reorganization in 1880. If this were so determined, our late Annual Encampment would be the Twenty-seventh, instead of the fourteenth. Minnesota's right to be thus numerated will be in contention at Pittsburgh.

Our annual Encampment, held at Minneapolis, February 13 and 14, was well attended, showing no abatement of interest. The annual reports were full and satisfactory. The proceedings have been published in full, with verbatim reports. A thorough examination of the report, in all its details, shows that good in work, spirit and enthusiasm, it made an excellent record.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

MISSOURI.

I have the honor to submit the following report of the Department of Missouri:—

As to the present condition of this Department and its future prospects, I desire to state that the report of the last State Encampment shows 435 Posts in good standing, with a membership of 18,611.

Gains during the past year by muster . . .	977	
“ “ “ “ “ transfer . . .	275	
“ “ “ “ “ reinstatement . . .	673	
“ “ “ “ “ delinquent reports . . .	43	
Total		1,968
Losses during the past year by death . . .	350	
“ “ “ “ “ honorable discharge . . .	84	
“ “ “ “ “ dishonorable discharge . . .	2	
“ “ “ “ “ transfer . . .	376	
“ “ “ “ “ delinquent reports . . .	533	
“ “ “ “ “ suspension . . .	2,365	
Total		3,710

Total loss during 1893	3,710
Total gain " "	1,968
Net loss " "	1,742

I am sorry to say that this shows a decrease in membership — the increasing age of the comrades. One by one the "old boys are mustered out" by death, the ranks close up and the column moves steadily forward. So has this Department reached high-water mark. Enclosed find report of Department Inspector Alvin Haynie.

At our last State Encampment, held at Lebanon, Mo., the Woman's Relief Corps, in their annual report, stated that their organization for building a Soldiers' Home in this State was completed. This Home is for the old soldiers, their wives and army nurses. Suitable ground for that purpose is to be selected by the ladies; the maintenance, by voluntary contributions of the members of the Grand Army of the Republic and the loyal citizens. Our State being a former slave State, no aid is to be expected by the present Legislature, but by the members of the Grand Army of the Republic. Success should be assured from the start. The financial troubles which the country is now suffering must convince the over-enthusiast that willing hearts overcome all obstacles. In time of prosperity man needs no helper — everybody is willing and anxious to help him; but the poor old soldier, after he has gone through the hardships and dangers of war, now not able to earn a support for himself and old wife, must be provided for.

The members of this Department will cheerfully assist the ladies in their noble work.

In accordance with Rules and Regulations I have inspected the Headquarters of this Department. Upon a careful and thorough examination I found the books and records of the Assistant Adjutant-General and Quartermaster-General in excellent shape, complete and posted to date, and in accordance with the Regulations. Orders, reports of Posts and officers, requisitions, etc., with proper endorsements of subjects and dates, are so systematically arranged, filed and kept as to enable the officers and others to refer to them quickly and obtain information therefrom without delay or confusion. In fact the office is arranged and conducted on strictly business principles, and I have no doubt that the office of the Assistant Adjutant-General, Thomas B. Rodgers, will compare favorably with that of any other Department.

MONTANA.

I have the honor to submit herewith my semi-annual report through you to the Inspector-General.

My report is in no way satisfactory to myself, owing to its incompleteness, which is no fault of my own. I have spared no time or post-

age in trying to secure reports from my Assistant Inspectors. Montana is a big State. There being no appropriation to defray the expense of Department Inspector, the duty of inspection of the several Posts was assigned to Assistant Inspectors. Some of them, not seeing the importance of prompt and efficient action, have neglected their duty, which necessitates my sending incomplete reports.

On the whole I think the Department of Montana should be proud of her record. It has been difficult to hold our own. The stringency of money matters under an administration over which (seemingly) *Providence has no control*, has made it very hard to keep up the finances of the several Posts. Yet we have some as loyal and patriotic men and officers as ever wore the Blue.

Our efficient Commander has had his heart in the work and made a grand rally all along the line. A Commander with less zeal and patriotic enthusiasm would have lost his "grip" on his Department under the adverse circumstances which confronted him and over which he has achieved a signal victory for the Department. Taking command of a Department in a demoralized condition, and a depleted treasury, he has brought systematic order out of chaos, and we find a general interest and love of our beloved Order increasing as the years come and go.

Only two of the Assistant Inspectors report "the prospects of the Post 'poor,'" and I am inclined to think they made their reports when they were feeling a little "blue."

Every encouragement is given the Woman's Relief Corps, a very valuable adjunct to the Grand Army of the Republic.

The Sons of Veterans and Ladies' Aid Society to the Sons of Veterans received recognition of their worth and merit. We begin to realize that ere long the Sons of Veterans and Ladies' Aid Society to the Sons of Veterans will be the only organizations left to perpetuate the memory of the "Boys in Blue." Our belief is beautifully expressed in the language of the poet, when he said, —

"But though the veterans vanish, their children still remain,
The deeds of their fathers to cherish;
And the cause for which we battled our children will maintain,
And the foes of our banner shall perish.
For we battled not in vain if still that banner waves,
Through ages our Nation adorning,
And loyal hands shall plant it 'mid the flowers upon our graves,
Till the great reveille in the morning."

The Assistant Adjutant-General and the Assistant Quartermaster-General are efficient officers: their records and books are kept by a systematic and business-like method.

With such an efficient Department Commander as the present incumbent, the Department of Montana will come to the front and be heard from in the near future.

NEBRASKA.

I have visited a number of Posts in this Department within the last six months, and find our aged, grey-haired comrades still earnestly working in the cause of Fraternity, Charity and Loyalty, notwithstanding that all the western part of our beloved State is in desolation from the drouth and hot winds. This will fall heavily on our old comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic in this Department — will cause a general discontent that will further deepen the gloom that overhangs our State and Nation. But the boys are just as loyal here today as they were in 1861, and prize as highly our free institutions. The Union and the Constitution are as dear to them as ever. Anarchy is almost universally hated, and calamity howlers are few in our ranks. While the rank and file remain on Nebraska soil, the Grand Army of the Republic will exist here and loyalty to country and love of home have a place at our altars.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

I have the honor to report that I made an inspection of the Headquarters of the Department of New Hampshire, G.A.R., July 30, 1894, and found the Department in a good, healthy condition.

The books, orders and records of Asst. Adjt.-Gen. Noah S. Brown I found in first-class order, and on file, so arranged that information could be obtained immediately.

There remain in good standing in this Department 4,882 members, a loss of eighty-one during the last year. From the best information that we can get, there are in Portsmouth 140 veterans and in the State fully 800 who are not members of the Grand Army of the Republic. I have no doubt that if the comrades of this Department would take an interest in these men, that most of them would become members.

The Assistant Quartermaster-General's account was found correct, vouchers on file, Department property in good condition, and \$2,112.43 in banks to the credit of the Department. I do not see any chance for improvement in Asst. Q.M.-Gen. H. M. Hanson's Department.

Commander Pierce and his Staff gave me all the assistance in their power at the inspection.

NEW JERSEY.

I have the honor to report to you that I have visited Department Headquarters at Flemington, and have made a careful examination of books, papers, etc., connected therewith. I found Adjutant's and Quartermaster's reports carefully tabulated and filed separately; all doings of the Council of Administration and matters pertaining to that body entered in a book kept for that purpose, also the movements of the Department Commander; memorandums of orders sent out and information required

and given, mailing list, etc. — in fact, I fail to see where an improvement could be made. I also visited the office of the Department Quartermaster at Trenton, and found books and papers in excellent condition, all being properly filed.

I have visited many Posts during the summer, and must say that in every case but one have found the Posts in good condition, and feel that, taking the depressed condition of the times into consideration, our Order is in a healthy state. In my visits to Posts I have endeavored to set forth the objects of our organization, and have urged upon the comrades a practical application of the cardinal principles of our Order, as set forth in orders from National and Department Headquarters.

It will be seen, by the reports from Department Headquarters, that this Department is in good condition. The Department Commander feels quite encouraged at the prospect of bringing up the Department to its original standing, and he expects to make a good showing at Pittsburgh.

NEW YORK.

Complying with instructions contained in your letter of July 25, I have this day visited the Headquarters of the Department of New York and find as follows:—

Headquarters are located in a large and commodious room, containing 1,600 feet of floor space, with a ceiling 20 feet high, on the ground floor of the Capitol building; easy of access to the general public and elegantly fitted up by the State with carpets, book-cases, wardrobe, desks, two large desk tables, one of which is used at the meeting of the Department Council of Administration, where the fifteen members composing that body seat themselves in elegant, high-back oak chairs, with the Commander at the head of the table.

I believe no Department in the United States is more comfortably or elegantly located. The room is tastefully decorated with American flags hung from ceiling and chandeliers.

Across one end of the room are placed flags representing all of the twenty-seven Corps of the Army, in the center of which is a large picture of General Sherman, surmounted by the flag of the Fifteenth Corps, representing the old corps of "Uncle Billy."

Large pictures of many of the Past Department Commanders and of New York's two Past Commanders-in-Chief, John C. Robinson and John Palmer, are in the room; and one whole side is to be devoted to the purpose of placing the pictures of all of New York's Past Department Commanders.

I find the records of the Assistant Adjutant-General and of the Assistant Quartermaster-General kept in excellent shape and ready at all times for inspection. All reports to National Headquarters have

been forwarded promptly, and the records are very neatly kept. The officers are prompt and courteous and ready at all times to entertain visiting comrades; and Headquarters are made a pleasant place of resort for both resident and visiting comrades.

OHIO.

No report was received from the Assistant Inspector-General of this Department; but from the report of the Department Inspector, as shown in the tabulated report, and from information received from other sources, it is believed that the condition of this Department is generally very good and promising.

OREGON.

I have the honor to report that all Posts in the Department of Oregon were inspected during the past year. There are fifty-eight Posts in the Department, with a membership in good standing of 2,117. These Posts have expended for the relief of old soldiers and their families about \$3,500, in addition to amounts expended from county appropriations placed at their disposal. There was a net decrease of ninety-five in membership during the year. Under the circumstances this could hardly be otherwise; from now on, the rolls of the Grand Army of the Republic must necessarily show a declension in numbers.

I attended the Department Encampment at Roseburg on May 9 and 10, and inspected the work of the Department Staff Officers. It was found to be carefully and effectually attended to. The books and papers of the Adjutant-General, Comrade D. H. Turner, and the Quartermaster-General, Comrade R. L. Taft, were systemetically and accurately kept, and they are entitled to especial credit for their zealous attention to the interests of the Order and the duties of their respective offices.

A Soldiers' Home has been located at Roseburg under appropriation by the last legislature of the State; and being about completed at the time of the Encampment, the Grand Army, by invitation, took part in the opening and dedication with appropriate ceremonies. The building is seventy-three feet by forty-five feet on the ground, is three stories high and can accommodate about forty veterans.

I made a personal inspection of fifteen Posts in different parts of the State, and regret to say that but few of them are in flourishing condition. The spirit of the members is all right, but the industrial depression has seriously affected their ability to keep in good standing.

Some Posts are carrying many of their members until times improve; and others are leaning hard on the Woman's Relief Corps for their very existence.

In the centers of population the Posts are in good condition, active in good works, in charity and devotion to the best interests of the Nation they fought to perpetuate.

The Woman's Relief Corps has rendered invaluable services during the year, not only in extending the helping hand to needy soldiers and their families, but in encouraging and sustaining the active members by all means in their power.

The Sons of Veterans are growing up to be the patriots of the future, and will be found on the side of good government, enforcement of the laws, and the perpetuation of the institutions preserved to them by the valor and sacrifices of their fathers.

PENNSYLVANIA

I have the honor to report that in accordance with Section 5, Article V., of the Rules and Regulations, I have inspected the Headquarters of the Department of Pennsylvania, G.A.R., established at No. 1025 Arch Street, Philadelphia.

The Headquarters of this Department have been for a number of years located in this, the principal city of the Commonwealth—a custom acquiesced in by the various Department Commanders, who, although they have been chosen annually from the several sections of the State, that each portion might have proper recognition at the head of the organization, have deemed it inadvisable to make a departure in this matter from that of their predecessors, and have retained the Headquarters in this city—a conclusion which time and experience have shown the wisdom of, in the thoroughness with which the work there has been conducted.

The present occupants, whose duties require them to be daily in attendance, are Department Commander William Emsley, Asst. Adjt.-Gen. James F. Morrison, Asst. Q.M.-Gen. Abraham Lovering and Department Inspector Charles A. Suydam. These Comrades are zealous and untiring in their efforts to successfully administer to the needs of this Department, as evinced by the thorough and systematic methods employed in the management of the books and accounts in their charge. The desks of the Assistant Adjutant-General and Assistant Quartermaster General are rarely vacant, those officers being always found, during the business hours of the day, devoted to the work required of them by our large membership.

A recently added and pleasant feature connected with these Headquarters is the permanent establishment of a flag-staff in front of the building, from which daily floats the National ensign—at once a distinguishing mark for all having occasion to visit or transact business with these officials, as well as a striking exemplification of our love and adherence to the third of our trinity of cardinal principles—that of Loyalty.

The present Quartermaster-General, Past Commander-in-Chief Louis Wagner, whose acquaintance and practical knowledge in the government of our organization, and who is probably personally known to every comrade, is frequently seen at the Headquarters, assisting by advice or suggestion in the operations connected with the various offices.

The same may be said of many of the Past Department Commanders of this State, of whom twenty-two are now living, who have steadfastly devoted their time and talents for the benefit of our organization. They were capable and courteous during their administration of the office, and show by their enthusiasm now their appreciation of the honors conferred upon them.

The Pennsylvania Soldiers' and Sailors' Home at Erie is now occupied by the full quota of inmates allowed by the laws of the State, the number being limited to 400. It is under the admirable management of Past Dept. Com. W. W. Tyson, and recently enjoyed the high distinction of receiving a medal of honor from the World's Fair Commission of Chicago, commending the Board of Trustees for the best-conducted home of the many in the country. This Board, of which the Governor of the Commonwealth is President, is composed of eleven members, ten of whom are active comrades of this Department. Of the latter number, five are appointed by the Department Commander, and the remaining five, which embrace the

Auditor-General of the State . . .	D. McM. Gregg,
State Treasurer	S. M. Jackson,
One Senator	J. P. S. Gobin,
Two Representatives of the House .	W. Nesbit and Marshall J. Lull,

are members by virtue of their official positions. Thus while the Grand Army have the appointment of only five of the eleven, it so happens that all except the Governor are veterans of the late war.

The Soldiers' Orphans' Schools of this State, which have been in successful operation for some years, mainly through the efforts of the comrades of the Grand Army, are about to undergo a change in the introduction of the Industrial School feature in connection with the system now in vogue.

The new departure, which will be known as the Pennsylvania Soldiers' Orphans' Industrial School, will be located at Scotland, Franklin County, Penn. The State having appropriated \$150,000 toward the project, and the buildings being in course of erection, it is hoped they will be entirely completed prior to the close of the year.

Those children now occupying the schools in operation and located at Harford, Susquehanna Co., Chester Springs, Chester Co., and Uniontown, Fayette Co., will be graduated from them at the age of fourteen years, and admitted for a term of not less than five years at the Industrial School, the commission in charge having the power to close the three schools above mentioned upon the completion of the Industrial

School, or at their discretion continue them for the space of two years. It is more than probable that these schools, which have been the pride and glory of the old soldiers, and which have been of such incalculable benefit in providing for the tuition and care of the children of our deceased comrades, will be continued to the full limit of the time allowed, inasmuch as nine of the eleven members of the Commission are comrades of the Grand Army.

The report of the Assistant Adjutant-General of this State for the year ending Dec. 31, 1893, shows the muster-in of six Posts and the disbandment of one. Those now in good standing reach the grand total of 621 Posts, with a total membership of 43,724. The gain in membership during the year was but slight, being only seventy-nine, due in a great measure to the largely increasing death roll, which numbered 846 members.

In view of the fact that the time for the inspections was changed at the National Encampment held at Indianapolis and ordered to take place between September 1 and December 20, instead of, as formerly, ending March 31, no inspections have been made, inasmuch as the report made at that Encampment contained all the data to that time; and it was therefore deemed inadvisable to again make an inspection of the Posts which would necessarily follow so closely upon the heels of the previous one.

I have the pleasure to report that I visited the Encampment of this Department on the historic field of Gettysburg, July 3 and 4, and desire to reiterate the expressions of approval and satisfaction heard while there of the success attending this summer Encampment.

The attendance was equal to that of former occasions, many of the comrades being accompanied by their families, who take this opportunity of providing for an outing on this romantic spot; hence the week is devoted to one of enjoyment and recreation rather than to that of business.

I desire to express my thanks for courtesies and encouragement received both at the hands of the National and Department Officers and to indulge the hope and anticipation that the coming Encampment at Pittsburgh, in September next, which closes the administration of our highly popular Commander-in-Chief Captain Adams, will exceed in numbers and enthusiasm any former gatherings of our much-loved organization.

POTOMAC.

I have to report that, agreeably to instructions and in accordance with the Rules and Regulations, I officially visited the Headquarters Department of the Potomac on the evening of the 31st ult., without previous notice to the Department Commander or other officers of the

Department, deeming it best that they should not be apprised of my intention. I found the Assistant Adjutant-General at his post of duty, the Assistant Quartermaster-General appearing in a short time, followed by the Department Commander; and during my stay at Headquarters I had the pleasure of meeting the Mustering Officer, Inspector and other members of the Staff of the Department Commander. The utmost courtesy was extended to me, and I found all the officers named ready for any duty that might arise.

Upon examining the records, I found them neatly and properly kept, all orders, etc., being properly filed, including the general orders from National Headquarters to include General Orders No. 8, of July 5, 1894.

The card index, so minutely described by my predecessor in the report of the last National Encampment, is kept up; and I doubt if there is, in any Department, a better or more complete record of its individual members than the one referred to.

Owing to the policy of retrenchment, inaugurated by the present administration, much suffering has been imposed upon our comrades of this Department, many of whom are government employees; and the loss of employment has entailed a great amount of labor upon the officers of the Department, notably upon the Senior Vice Department Commander, who, by virtue of his office, is the chairman of the employment committee. Anticipating this state of affairs, a committee was appointed to call upon the chief executive, appealing to him to spare the old veterans from dismissal; and promises were made that they should be protected. Notwithstanding those promises, scores of our comrades are today left without means of support and have but little prospect for the future. This state of affairs has made its imprint upon Grand Army affairs in this Department and has caused serious embarrassment to the Department officers. Its effect is also visible at the Post meetings, the attendance being smaller and much of the old enthusiasm being found wanting.

Since the last report, one Post, viz., W. T. Sherman Post No. 16, has surrendered its charter; and it would not be surprising if some of the others would, ere long, be compelled to do likewise. The fact becomes daily more apparent here, as well as elsewhere, that the organization has reached its zenith, and that from this time forward our musters-out will exceed our musters-in. But while our members are diminishing in number we find increased enthusiasm among those who remain.

A feature, new to this Department, has been introduced by the Department Commander, which, it is hoped, will have a tendency to create a closer feeling of fraternity among the comrades: viz., the interchange of visits by Posts as organizations. Although it is still in its experimental stage, its benefits are already apparent, resulting in the interchange of thoughts and ideas upon matters highly interesting, and

in many instances new, to the individual comrades. It is reasonable to hope that its advantages will increase as time progresses.

Considerable activity is apparent at Department Headquarters in view of the approaching annual Encampment at Pittsburgh, and from present indications there will be quite a large attendance on that occasion from this Department.

Upon inquiry I learned that all the supplies for the Department are procured from the Quartermaster-General.

Herewith you will find a tabulated statement, prepared in accordance with the form printed in the proceedings of the last annual encampment.

RHODE ISLAND.

Complying with the Rules and Regulations of our Order, I have the honor to make the following report as Assistant Inspector-General of the Department of Rhode Island:—

Under the administration of Past Department Commander Geo. T. Cranston, the affairs of the Department were properly and carefully looked after. He gave a year of close attention to all the duties pertaining to the office and to official visitations to the Posts of this Department. His faithful administration of the affairs of the Department during his term of office, ending Feb. 1, 1894, has placed him in the front rank of Past Department Commanders.

The work done by his efficient Assistant Adjutant-General, Edmund F. Prentiss, cannot be too highly estimated.

Department Commander Chas. H. Baker, by his long and continuous service as a Department officer, his extended acquaintance through the Department, his thorough knowledge of the duties of his office, and the masterly manner in which the same are discharged, greatly facilitates the work of the Department, and has inspired the comrades with new zeal. The affairs of the Department are being managed with economy under his administration.

April 22 I visited Department Headquarters. I found in Asst. Adjt.-Gen. Philip S. Chase's office every detail carefully attended to. The books and records are kept in perfect order. All orders, letters and correspondence are filed in alphabetical order and properly indexed. All the records are so arranged that information can be had instantly. In my opinion there is no room for improvement in that office. Comrade Chase is not new to the duties of the office, having been appointed Assistant Adjutant-General in 1872.

All of the Department officers are zealous in the discharge of their respective duties.

It is gratifying to be able to report that enthusiasm for the Grand Army of the Republic does not seem to wane in this Department, but as

one by one the old boys are mustered out by death the ranks close up and the column moves steadily forward; and while it is possible that the Order has reached high-water mark, the officers of this Department are striving to secure the best possible results from their efforts during the present year.

As a rule the Past Department Commanders still retain an active interest in the affairs of the Department, most of them attending their Post Meetings, Department and National Encampments.

SONS OF VETERANS.

The interest in the Camps of Sons of Veterans in this Department, under the direction of its Colonel, Wm. M. P. Bowen, who is now serving his second term, is on the increase. The following extracts from his report to me ought to be of interest to every member of the Grand Army of the Republic:—

1. The increase of the military spirit and efficiency by arming, equipping and drilling every Camp possible or every member possible, a quarter of this Division being now armed and equipped as infantry.

2. The adoption of the payment of sick benefits (and if desired, death benefits) generally throughout the Division, a beginning having been made in this direction.

3. Better financial conditions, an increase of relief work (both in means, as much as possible, and certainly in physical service, as watchers for example), an extension of business methods and accuracy, and the use of only necessary official business, not as an end but as a means for attaining the aims of the Order, alike within its ranks and in realizing and acting on the duties of American citizenship.

Lastly, that Grand Army Veterans, in their welcome addresses at Camps, urge upon them the necessity of arming, drilling and maintaining a high military standard, so that the best country under the canopy of Heaven may never suffer from want of prompt and skilled military service, in addition and reserve to the regulation militia.

The number of Camps April 25, 1894, was 16. Membership of the Division is 508.

WOMAN'S RELIEF CORPS.

The Department Headquarters for the past year have been kept in excellent shape; the administration of affairs has been thorough, prompt and highly praiseworthy.

Mrs. Emily A. Hunter, Department Secretary, reports that the year ending Dec. 31, 1893, had 19 Corps with a membership of 805.

Amount expended for relief	\$263 26
Amount of relief other than money	393 44
Amount turned into Posts	315 77
Total,	\$972 47
Number of veterans assisted	92

SOLDIERS' HOME.

On the shore of the beautiful and historic Narragansett Bay, in the town of Bristol, R.I., stands the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home for disabled Volunteer Union soldiers and sailors. The temperate, equable and health-giving climatic conditions, the beautiful land and water scenery, are unsurpassed.

During the year of 1893 a Hospital was built at a cost of \$12,000. The building is of wood, conforming in general appearance to those built in 1891. It contains ten wards having a capacity for ten beds each, six small rooms for a bed each, reception rooms, Surgeon's office, dining room, bath rooms, etc.

The membership of the Home Dec. 31, 1893, was 120. Total number admitted since the Home was opened in the Spring of 1891, 220.

The last Legislature appropriated \$22,000.00 for the support of the Home, and \$13,000.00 for the Soldiers' Relief Fund. The State of Rhode Island, through its legislatures, has appropriated during the past six years for the support and care of its veterans, their families, and other matters appertaining to the interests of the veterans in this State, the sum of \$371,427.62.

As Department Inspector Wm. E. Stone has forwarded to you a detailed report of the condition of each Post in this Department, I deem it unnecessary to repeat it in this report.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

I have the honor to enclose herewith the consolidated or annual report of the Inspector for the Department of South Dakota for the year ending 31st day of December 1893.

Eighty Posts have made reports, more or less complete, leaving eighteen Posts, the weakest in point of number, unreported. However, this is a gain of eight Posts reporting over the returns of last year.

On the 5th inst. I visited and inspected the Department Headquarters. I find the records, books, etc., well kept and in good condition. The Department Commander, N. C. Nash, by dint of great personal application to the duties of his office, has managed to preserve the full strength of his command during his term, and notwithstanding the general depression in the financial situation can even show a slight gain over last year. His successor, General Geo. W. Carpenter, of Watertown, was this day duly installed at the Eleventh Annual Department Encampment held at Desmet, June 5, 6, 7 and 8 instant.

A few words about our South Dakota Soldiers' Home at Hot Springs, Fall River County. It is a Home and a Sanitarium as well. I only wish its able President, Col. E. E. Clough, of Deadwood, could take my place at the desk just now and fully describe it to you, and just as he

does to the "boys" at the Annual Encampment. In the first place nature has provided, according to all accounts, and they have never been successfully contradicted, the best waters in the world for the cure of rheumatism. These Springs are fast acquiring a national reputation, and I would sincerely and earnestly advise comrades from any part of the world to try the antidote offered here before supinely "giving it up" and turning their faces to the wall to expire. Comrades can write to the president aforesaid, or to the obliging and gentlemanly Commandant of the Home, Capt. J. P. Megrew, either of whom will gladly answer any questions, and supply to the enquirer the abundant literature of the Home.

TENNESSEE.

I reported to you about last February as being ready for duty; and not hearing from you, I herein again report for the same. Our Department elected officers for the current year last March, though I do not know as yet who our Department Commander is. Past Department Commander Seaman wrote me that no inspection of this Department had been made by the Inspector-General (last March).

TEXAS.

I have the honor to report inspection of Department Headquarters of Texas, G.A.R., and also send you consolidated reports of the Posts of this Department.

Past Dept. Com. Jno. W. Parks brought all his large experience as a Grand Army Comrade, together with his natural affability, enthusiasm and zeal, to his assistance as Commander of the Department, and has rendered good service during his administration; and it is hoped and believed that his successor, R. M. Moore, also a man of wide experience and quite popular, will keep the Department up to its present excellent standing.

At our last Encampment, held in April, three Past Department Commanders were in attendance — Malloy, Mann and Peterson — and took an active part, showing that some of the Past Commanders of this young Department take a lively interest in the workings thereof. Nothing more clearly demonstrates the interest Past Commanders take in the Order than their attendance or non-attendance on Department and National Encampments.

Asst. Adjt.-Gen. J. C. Bigger (now our honored National Junior Vice-Commander), who has faithfully filled the Assistant Adjutant General's office for the past three years, was succeeded at our last Encampment by Comrade Robinson, on the election of R. M. Moore of San Antonio to the office of Commander of the Department; and all the effects of the Adjutant's office were removed to that city.

Q.M.-Gen. Jno. L. Boyd, who has served the Department faithfully in that capacity for the past three years, was retained by the new Commander, with his office still in Dallas. Two more faithful, conscientious, painstaking officers than the comrades above named would be hard to find in any Department. Their books are models of perfection and accuracy, and it is largely due to their energy and faithfulness that the Department is in as prosperous a condition as it is.

I regret to state that my report has been greatly delayed on account of the meagre report of the Department Inspector at the Encampment, only 28 out of the 58 Posts in the Department having reported inspection at that time. I at once corresponded with Commander-elect Moore, requesting him to issue a special order to all delinquent Posts, requiring them to make immediate inspection of their Posts, fill out blanks and forward same to me, the result of which has not been at all satisfactory; but still it enables me to make a somewhat better report than I otherwise could have done. By this extra effort I am enabled to present the reports of 34 out of the 58 Posts, the remaining 24 Posts having no inspection whatever. Our report at the close of last year showed that we had 1,596 members in the Department. The high water mark of Commander Parks' administration was at the close of the first six months, at which time there had been six new Posts added, the total membership being 1,686. The last six months, however, were quite disastrous, and resulted in the disbandment and suspension of seven Posts, leaving the membership only 1,457.

Our Ninth Annual Encampment, held at Dublin, Texas, in April, in response to the earnest invitation of the Frath and Comanche Ex-Confederate Association, of which Gen. J. T. Harris was the Commander, was the best attended and in every way the most successful ever held in this State. The Ex-Confederates gave us a very hearty welcome and, together with the citizens of Dublin, did all in their power to make our meeting a grand success. The Woman's Relief Corps Convention was also quite largely attended and was a success, their deliberations being marked by harmony and earnestness. The local Camp of Sons of Veterans, a fine-looking body of young men, were also in line on parade. The most interesting and touching feature of the parade was the 250 or 300 old "Johnnies," clad in as many hues and styles of dress as ever they wore in "war times," and the 1,000 school children, all drawn up in line as the boys in bright blue uniforms marched down the street to the tune of Dixie. Hundreds of flags waved and cheer upon cheer rent the air as the "Boys in Blue" marched past these old grizzled ex-Confederates and lovely school children. It was here that the "United American Veteran" Association was formed, and about 250 "Yanks" and "Rebs" enrolled themselves side by side as members of the new order. To General Harris more than to any other man belongs the credit of the success of this Encampment, as well as the organization of this

new order. He said, in his talk to the boys, that he had laid awake nights and studied as to how better feelings and closer relations could be established between the old soldiers of the two great armies who confronted each other in the great conflict of 1861-5; and this Association was the result, the object of which is "Friendship and Loyalty." I send you a printed prospectus of the order.

The general depression and stagnation all over the country has had its effect upon our beloved Order in this Department, and a great lack of interest and enthusiasm prevails among the comrades. When we think of the large number of Union soldiers in this State and the small number in the Grand Army, we cannot fail to recognize the fact that something is radically wrong. In searching for the cause of this condition it is apparent that the apathy and indifference of our Grand Army comrades is the real cause of it all. Wherever a Post is alive and willing to work, there is always an ingathering of recruits — a bountiful harvest. We are satisfied that the Grand Army in Texas could be recruited to three or four times its present membership if any considerable number of the comrades had the spirit of the work upon them. In proof of this I have only to cite a few isolated instances of what earnest work has accomplished at different points in the Department.

The Department has a number of times offered a beautiful silk flag as a prize to the Post mustering the greatest number of recruits during the year. One year John A. Dix Post of Dallas entered the lists for the prize, a number of the members pledging themselves to secure at least five new recruits each; and the result was that they increased their numbers by fifty new recruits, but were beaten by a new Post at Denton, — the John A. Logan, — who "beat the bush" and rustled up about sixty recruits from the country round about. The Dix Post, however, kept right on in its good work and rapidly increased its membership from sixteen to one hundred, and is today one of the best working Posts in the Department. Denison, under the same inspiration, crowded her Post up to 156 members.

Another instance shows what determined work will do. Marton Post at Waco struggled on for a few years with about twenty-five members and then finally succumbed to the inevitable, in such case made and provided — disbanded. Last year a comrade removed to that city from a neighboring place and went earnestly to work to "build up the waste places." At the end of six months he had the pleasure of seeing a flourishing post of thirty-eight members in good standing, and all citizens, ex-Confederate, etc., deeply interested in its welfare, ex-Confederate General J. B. Robertson presenting the Post with a full set of the "Records of the Rebellion," published by the government. This Post has now about fifty members, with bright prospects of becoming a large Post.

So there are other isolated cases of remarkable growth of Posts as the result of earnest work on the part of a few members, plainly show-

ing that if the Grand Army was officered from highest to lowest with faithful workers, the Department of Texas could easily be doubled in membership in one year. The reverse is also true, that if there be no spirit of work throughout the Department and it is officered by comrades who care for nothing but the glory of holding office, there will be rapid declension and death.

One point more and I am done. It is a deplorable condition for any Department with fifty-eight Posts, after all the effort that has been made, to be able at this late date to show only thirty-four posts inspected and quite a number of those *not inspected* — merely the blank reports filled out by the Commander or Adjutant. The plan of inspecting the Posts on the night of installation of officers, or better still, at the meeting preceding that of installation, I regard as a good one; and I would like to reiterate my position on that subject made in a former report, as follows: “In this connection I desire to say that I regard this method of inspection required by the National Encampment as a good one — one that may be made more effective than any plan we have yet tried — and that when the comrades come to fully understand that it is a law of our great Order and must be observed, it will result in the thorough inspection of every Post in the Order; and I would suggest: —

1. A thorough inspection of the Post by the installing officer, if it has not already been inspected.

2. That it be placed in the Service Book for the installing officer to require a statement of the retiring officers whether inspection has been made and report forwarded, as in case of other reports.

If it be thoroughly understood that the inspection report stands on the same basis as other reports, and that installation cannot proceed till all these reports have been made, we will have no more trouble about inspection reports.

The action had in National Encampment last year — to quite an extent in line with above suggestions — will, I believe, if rigidly enforced, accomplish what every other plan tried has failed to accomplish, to wit.: thorough inspection of all the Posts.

VERMONT.

Pursuant to orders received from you, I have to report that on July 30, 1894, I visited Headquarters of this Department at Newport, Vt. I was met on my arrival by Department Commander C. F. Branch and Staff, and after a sumptuous repast at the Memphremagog House, in company with the Commander and Staff, we proceeded to Department Headquarters, which are situated in a suite of rooms up one flight on the main street of this beautiful town, nestling as it does among the hills and picturesque scenery of Vermont, on the shores of Lake Memphremagog.

The quarters are complete in their arrangement, neatly but not expensively furnished with necessary desks and other office furniture.

On inspection of the Assistant Adjutant-General and Assistant Quartermaster-General's books and files, I found the books neatly kept in a systematic order, all orders properly filed and labelled in such a manner that reference can be made to any case at a glance, books all posted to date, and in fact all in a manner that shows that Commander Branch was fortunate in the selection of these two important officers. I also found that all important papers and books of record are kept in a fire-proof safe, besides being insured. These Headquarters are kept exclusively for the use of the Department officers, to which they alone have access.

Upon inspection I find that Commander Branch, whose term of office commenced Feb. 1, 1894, has during the first half year of his administration been active and efficient in his work, has already visited forty-one Posts in his Department and made thirty-nine speeches. His faithful, conscientious, gentlemanly administration of the affairs of the Department thus far during his term of office has placed him high in the estimation of the comrades of the Department.

It has not been my pleasure to meet in their official capacity either the Senior or Junior Vice-Commander, but from personal acquaintance have reason to believe they have and will perform their duties ably and well.

It was a pleasure to meet with Asst. Adjt.-Gen. Kendrick Richmond, Asst. Q.M.-Gen. Thomas C. Gale, and Chief Mustering Officer Elbert H. Nye, and am pleased to note that I find them all efficient and painstaking men and fully alive to the best interest of our beloved Order.

It appears from the books of the Department that the officers of the Posts throughout the Department have been fairly prompt and correct in making their returns.

On account of two inspections being made by Department Inspector J. H. Benedict in 1893, and that as the last return, ending Dec. 31, 1893, was only received by me soon after my appointment as Assistant Inspector-General, Dec. 8, 1893, and which report I forwarded to the Inspector-General at New York City without comment, for the reason that I then had no data at hand from which to base a report. But from personal knowledge of Past Department Inspector J. A. Benedict I have every reason to believe that he was a most efficient officer and labored hard for the good of the Order.

I believe in inspections being done by district inspectors instead of as sometimes it is done by Post adjutants. Post work at best becomes monotonous, and in my experience I find it a great incentive to good work to have a live inspector visit every Post at least once a year. It also seems important to me that great care should be taken in the selection of district inspectors. Let them be men that can talk and make the comrades feel that an inspection is not a mere form, a farce, to be walked through with.

It is gratifying to report that there has been an addition of two new Posts in this Department during the first six months of the term of the present officers, and also that the enthusiasm of the Grand Army of the Republic does not wane with increasing age of the comrades of this Department; but as one by one the "old boys are mustered out" by death, the ranks close up and the column moves steadily forward. And while it is probable that the Grand Army of the Republic has reached high-water mark, the new officers of this Department will strive to secure the best possible results from their efforts during the present year.

The importance, as it seems to me, of Posts continuing in office as much as possible the offices of Adjutant and Quartermaster, leads me to recommend the adoption of this course. The duties of these officers are both laborious and exacting, and to be done well a man should have experience as well as ability.

I am aware that the Rules and Regulations do not require an inspection of Soldiers' Homes; but from the fact that inmates must of necessity be soldiers, who then is there among us more deserving of notice and of the fostering care of the Grand Army of the Republic than the very homes of these of our comrades? I therefore append to this my official report what has come under my personal observation at the Vermont Soldiers' Home at Bennington.

The Home was incorporated in 1884, and is under the management of a board of eighteen trustees, fifteen of whom are members of the Grand Army of the Republic. Owing to lack of funds the Home was not established and opened for inmates until May, 1887, since which time it has cared for two hundred and fifty soldiers.

The buildings stand in the center of a large tract; in front is the highest fountain in the world, and also two beautiful groves. The sleeping rooms are neat, comfortable, well ventilated and furnished, each room having two beds and being occupied by two comrades. Many of the rooms have been furnished by G.A.R. Posts and Woman's Relief Corps. A neat and well-arranged hospital was erected two years ago; but the number of chronic diseases has so increased that the trustees have added a wing the present season. The water supply is excellent and very-ample, the sanitary conditions good, no case of any malarial character having ever occurred since it opened.

A beautiful chapel, costing with furnishings \$3,000, has been erected by voluntary contributions of G.A.R. Posts, Woman's Relief Corps and individuals, without any state or government aid: the only building of the kind so erected, so far as we know, in the United States.

All the appointments of the Home seem well adapted for the purpose for which it was designed — a home.

The officers having the immediate charge of affairs are Hugh Henry, Chester, President; C. C. Kinsman, Rutland, Secretary; and John C. Stearns, Bradford, Treasurer; Maj. R. J. Coffey, Superintendent.

VIRGINIA AND NO. CAROLINA.

Complying with instructions contained in your letter of the 25th ult., I have the honor to make the following report of the condition of the Grand Army of the Republic in this Department. Since honored by the Commander-in-Chief with the appointment of Assistant Inspector-General, so much of my time has been taken up in the necessary work of looking after my private business, that I have not been able to give the attention I otherwise would to the duties of the work assigned me. From personal knowledge and trustworthy information I am enabled to report that the condition of the Grand Army of the Republic in this Department, considering our surroundings, is fair. The offices of the Assistant Adjutant-General and Assistant Quartermaster-General are in a most satisfactory condition. This Department is fortunate in having these two offices in charge of such efficient and reliable comrades as W. N. Eaton and J. W. Rutter, respectively the Assistant Adjutant-General and Assistant Quartermaster-General. I have known them both intimately for many years, therefore speak with full knowledge of their worth and fidelity in G.A.R. work.

Dept. Insp. H. W. Weiss, with his corps of faithful Assistant Inspectors, as far as they have been able to do so, have made thorough inspection of the Posts of the Department, and find them, with few exceptions, in fair condition.

Depart. Com. J. G. Fulton is both faithful and zealous in the discharge of his duties, and possesses in a commendable degree the confidence and esteem of his comrades of the Department.

There are fifty-three Posts in this Department, having a membership of 1,439. Loss during the year ending July 1, 1894: by suspension, 142; by death, 19; total, 161. Amount expended on charity, \$572.12.

The high-water mark of the Grand Army of the Republic in this Department has, no doubt, been reached. A few years more and our long and unequal struggle will have ended, and the end may come before our final "muster-out"; for in no section of the Union has the existence of the Grand Army of the Republic been threatened to the extent it has here.

Upon the one side we are contending against "overwhelming numbers and resources." On the other, we are expected to keep abreast of our more favored comrades of the North in "caring for him who has borne the battle, for his widow and orphan"; and suitably remembering each year the 100,000 graves of our heroic dead, who have been given sepulchre in this Department, and keeping alive the spirit which, with God's blessing, led us on to victory.

A few years ago our comrades of the North, East and West contributed nearly \$20,000 toward the erection of a home in this city for indigent Confederates. And, whilst this generosity on the part of those comrades was most commendable, is it not strange that with more than

a hundred thousand comrades buried in this Department to be remembered, and with the urgent need of substantial support in some well-considered plan for the building up of a wider, loyal sentiment here, that beyond contributing toward Memorial Day expenses, our loyal friends of the North have been the more generous to the other side? It may be truthfully said that in no section of the Union have our comrades made greater personal sacrifice, given more of their time and means, or performed better or harder service in all things expected of the Grand Army of the Republic, than has been done by the little band comprising this Department; and they may be relied on in the future, as in the past, to do their whole duty to the end, that when they are called to join the "Silent Majority" they can look back over a record which shall light up their pathway to the "Eternal Camp."

The sentiments expressed by Rev. Cave at the recent unveiling of a monument to the Confederate soldiers and sailors in this city, and their hearty endorsement by Confederate camps and the Southern people generally, has given rise to much earnest discussion between the two sections of our common country. Since Mr. Cave and the well-nigh whole South have avowed sentiments which, if allowed to prevail, would again threaten the life of the Republic, it is well, perhaps, that this incident occurred, as it confirms our contention that there are none so loyal to our country's flag as those who fought to uphold it, and that true allegiance to the National Government cannot be maintained by any citizen who would hold to the views that the surrender of Appomattox settled nothing.

The Union soldier cannot become reconciled to any proposition which does not condemn such teachings. They further hold that he who prefers the company of the Confederate flag to that of "Old Glory," makes assurance doubly sure that there is such a thing as dividing one's allegiance between two flags, on the line of loving one and respecting the other. In this connection I must give you the reply of one of my comrades here when asked what he thought of the immense display of Confederate flags on the occasion of the unveiling above referred to. He observed that upon the question of allowing two flags to represent the American people, the North was not unlike the South: for they revered one and tolerated another. The South did the same; but they were not the same flags.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Enclosed you will find Inspector's report for this Department.

I inspected Department Headquarters as directed by you this day, and have the honor to report that I find the offices of Assistant Adjutant-General and Assistant Quartermaster-General conducted in a systematic and satisfactory manner, books in good shape and the office equipped with every facility for the business, and general orders promptly dis-

patched and generally obeyed in the Department with the promptness due them, and a complete file of them and of National and Department proceedings on hand.

WISCONSIN.

I have the honor to report that, in conformity with Section 3, Article V., Chapter V., of Rules and Regulations, I have inspected the several staff officers of the Department of Wisconsin with very gratifying results.

The books and papers of the Assistant Adjutant-General's office were in splendid shape and fully written up to date, including the record of the proceedings of the Council of Administration.

Asst. Adjt.-Gen. D. G. Sampson has conducted his office in a thoroughly business-like manner. His management of Department Headquarters is all that could be desired; his promptness, business capacity and general intelligence and his interest for the welfare of the Department and the Grand Army generally, places him in the front rank of those occupying similar positions.

Comrade Henry A. Heath, Department Inspector, has done excellent work in successfully having all the Posts in the Department inspected. His report, which I examined before it was forwarded to your Headquarters, indicates that his efficiency needs no commendation from me. The report speaks for itself.

I found the books of the Assistant Quartermaster-General, Richard Carter, in perfect condition both as to neatness of the entries and full statements of every transaction during his official term. The receipts in the Quartermaster's department during the past year amounted to \$5,366.61, and the expenditures \$4,755.73, leaving a balance on hand of \$610.88.

I do not know that it is usual to report an inspection of the Judge Advocate or the Department Chaplain; yet I saw them both, and it is a pleasure to report that I was informed by the Judge Advocate that he had not been called upon to give an opinion during the year, excepting in two matters, the purport of which did not involve any question affecting the harmony or prosperity of the Order: which leads to the conclusion that this Department is somewhat of a model so far as relates to the discipline, fraternal relations, and knowledge of the rules and laws which govern our Order.

The Department Chaplain, J. E. Webster, has been untiring in the work of securing uniform reports from Post Chaplains throughout the Department, and in his efforts to impress the Posts and comrades with the importance of a more general observance of Memorial Sunday and Memorial Day, and of having the public and private schools unite in the services; also the desirability of urging the schools at other times to have suitable exercises, so that lessons of patriotism and a love for the

flag may be more thoroughly instilled into the minds of the rising generation. His circulars and the general orders from Department Headquarters in regard to this subject are gracefully and forcibly written, and have had the effect of stirring up the comrades to arrange this year for a more complete observance of these occasions than at any former time.

The general condition of the Department is as follows : —

The number of Posts is 270, three less than there were at the close of the last official year.

The number of comrades on the rolls, as returned to the Department Inspector, is 13,385; and the number given to me by the Assistant Adjutant-General 13,361: a difference of 24, which may be accounted for from the fact that the reports were made on different dates. I regret to report that notwithstanding the efforts to remedy the matter, there were ten hundred and one comrades reported to Headquarters as being "suspended." It is hard to account for so unprecedented a number of suspensions excepting from the scattered locations of the Posts in the sparsely settled parts of the State, the scarcity of work and the stringency of the times. Yet, notwithstanding these "suspensions," by comparing the membership reported by the Inspector this year with the number reported last year, it will be seen that there is a gain in membership of 145, besides recovering the number (230) lost by death, making a total gain of 375 new recruits during the year.

The amount expended for relief was \$3,795.90, being \$71.87 less than last year; yet every call for aid was promptly met. The balance on hand for relief is \$29,887.

Amount of money and securities in Post Quartermasters' hands is \$22,406.86, which is a gain over last year.

The value of all other property owned by the Posts in this Department is \$1,711.42 more than at last report: the amount at this date is \$58,023.17.

The relief funds, money in Post Quartermasters' hands and value of all other Post property thus amounts to the handsome sum of \$110,317.03, a very gratifying financial condition of the Department.

In view of the gain in membership, gain in funds in Post Quartermasters' hands, and large increase in value of Post property, it is evident that under the administration of Department Commander Shores and his excellent Staff, and through the efforts of the comrades generally, the Department has been kept in a prosperous condition; and the indications are that the prosperity will continue, as the newly-elected Department Commander, Watrous, and his Assistant Adjutant-General, Talmage, are men of ability and energy and imbued with a progressive spirit that will prevent any retrograde movement.

It will thus be seen that about four-fifths of the Department Headquarters have been inspected, and generally with very gratifying results, especially as such inspections bring National Headquarters more closely in touch with Departments.

The tabulated report presented herewith is, as usual, a consolidation of Department Inspectors' Reports, and comprises reports from forty (40) Departments. Three (3) Departments submit partial reports, and two (2) make no reports whatever, either of Department Inspector or Assistant Inspector-General.

I have taken the liberty to add to the tabulated report a column giving "Number of Posts Chartered," and so offering a comparison with "Number of Posts Inspected" and "Number of Posts in Good Standing Dec. 31, 1893"; and by the latter I mean those Posts that made reports and paid *per capita* tax to Department and National Headquarters. I trust what I have presented will be found of interest and will benefit the Order.

I have received so many courtesies from the Commander-in-Chief, I cannot close without expressing my kindly feelings for them and for your hearty assistance and advice at all times. I beg to tender grateful acknowledgment.

Yours, in F., C. and L.,

A. M. UNDERHILL,
Inspector-General.

REPORT OF JUDGE-ADVOCATE-GENERAL

OFFICE OF THE JUDGE-ADVOCATE-GENERAL,
GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC,
St. Louis, Aug. 11, 1894.

JAMES F. MEECH,

Adjutant-General, G.A.R.

Comrade :

Complying with Section 10, Article VI., Chapter IV. of the Rules and Regulations, I beg herewith to submit my report of the opinions given by me during the past year, which, if approved by the approaching National Encampment, may serve as precedents in the determining of the same or similar questions in case they hereafter arise.

My examination of the records of courts-martial has disclosed what seems to me to be the omission of an important feature in the form of the record of proceedings of courts-martial printed in the Blue Book and adopted by the Commander-in-Chief March 2, 1891. There should be some entry showing the giving of due notice of the preferring of charges and specifications and of the sitting of the Court for the hearing of the same, or setting forth such facts as dispense with such notice under our Rules and Regulations.

This matter is so important that the same should have been set forth in the form of record suggested and adopted as well as the form in the rules of procedure appearing before the record. I therefore beg leave to recommend that the following be adopted as a further suggestion of language which may be used in connection with the records of the proceedings of courts-martial, to wit:—

If the accused be not present, then let the record proceed as follows, viz.: "Thereupon the Judge Advocate read before the court a copy of the notice served upon the accused, with the certificate

thereto attached, showing how and when the same was served upon the accused, in person or by leaving the same at his usual or last known place of residence."

If the accused is confined for commission of crime, which crime has been made the ground for the charges, then let the record read as follows, to wit.: "Thereupon the Judge Advocate informed the Court that the accused was confined in . . . Prison by reason of a crime committed by the accused and which crime has been made the ground for the charges against the accused."

Before closing permit me to tender to the Commander-in-Chief my sincere appreciation of the honor conferred upon me by my appointment as Judge-Advocate-General, and to thank him and you for the uniform kindness and courtesy extended to me during my period of service.

I have the honor to remain

Yours very sincerely, in F., C. and L.,

LEO RASSIEUR,
Judge-Advocate-General.

DECISION No. 1.

The Commander-in-Chief may direct the Commander of a Department to appoint a Court of Inquiry to ascertain the eligibility of a comrade of that Department, if the Post to which such comrade belongs declines or fails to investigate charges of ineligibility and the matter is properly brought to the attention of the Commander-in-Chief, notwithstanding the fact that the person whose military record is questioned does not demand the appointment of such a Court.

He may, also, upon all the facts elicited by such a Court of Inquiry, after a full and fair hearing, at which the party whose eligibility was being inquired into was present and had every opportunity to be heard, make a finding of facts and act upon the same, in the absence of a finding by the Court itself. One who served merely as a commissary clerk is not eligible to membership in the Grand Army of the Republic.

The Commander-in-Chief is authorized and in duty bound under Section I, Article VI., Chapter IV., of our Rules and Regulations, which provide that he shall "enforce the Rules and Regulations of the Grand Army of the Republic . . . and for this purpose may issue such orders as may be necessary . . ." to direct that a person be dropped from the membership roll of a Post when the clearly-established facts unmistakably indicate that such person is not entitled to membership therein, and has obtained same by fraud and deception.

CASE.

In the matter of the appeal of Henry R. Gibson, a member of Ed. Maynard Post No. 14, Department of Tennessee.

OPINION — *Jan. 16, 1894.*

From the record of this case, it appears that on Nov. 8, 1893, by Special Order No. 3, Commander-in-Chief John G. B. Adams directed Comrade Frank Seaman, Commander of the Department of Tennessee, G.A.R., to order a Court of Inquiry to convene at once in Knoxville, Tenn., to examine into the membership of Henry R. Gibson of Ed. Maynard Post No. 14, Department of Tennessee, and to especially inquire into the said Gibson's eligibility to membership in the Grand Army of the Republic, and directed the papers and findings in the case to be forwarded to Headquarters as soon as possible.

Pursuant to this order, the Commander of the Department of Tennessee, by Special Order No. 8, on Nov. 20, 1893, after setting forth the ground upon which the order of the Commander-in-Chief was issued, namely, upon information filed with the Department Commander by a comrade of the said Post, that Henry R. Gibson, who had been mustered into the Post as a comrade in April, 1885, on a claim of having served as Lieutenant and Aide-de-Camp on the Staff of Major-General Hooker, and as a Captain and Commissary of Subsistence, had never served in the military service of the United States, as claimed by him, and denying or questioning his eligibility to membership in the Grand Army of the Republic; also upon the further information that said Post had refused to investigate the said charge when presented to the Post, duly appointed a Court of Inquiry consisting of seven comrades, and directed the proceedings and evidence to be forwarded to his Headquarters.

By Special Order No. 9 of the Department of Tennessee, on November 24, two of the members of the Court having notified the Department Commander of their inability to attend as members, were released from serving on said Court, and two other comrades appointed in their stead.

On November 29, the comrade who was designated as the President of the Court, having signified his inability to be present, was relieved from serving on the Court by the Department Commander in Special Order No. 10, and another member of the Court designated to serve as President thereof.

The Court convened as thus constituted at the appointed time and place, and pursuant to the authority given in the first order, selected one of its members Recorder. Comrade Henry R. Gibson, whose record was under consideration, upon due notice from the Department Commander appeared, as also the Commander of Post No. 14; also the comrade who had lodged the information with Department Commander upon which the Court of Inquiry was convened. Comrade Gibson objected to one of the members of the Court sitting thereon, because he

had formed an adverse opinion, which objection was sustained by the Court. The comrade who had lodged the information with the Department Commander as aforesaid objected to another member of the Court, on the ground that he had expressed an opinion, to the consideration of which objection exception was taken by Comrade Gibson, and which exception the Court sustained.

The Comrade of Post No. 14 whose information led to the Court of Inquiry asked to be permitted to be represented by a Past Post Commander of Post No. 14, which was allowed him, and objection to such action by Comrade Gibson was overruled.

Thereupon Comrade Gibson presented objection to the further procedure of the Court, on the ground that he had not demanded the appointment of the Court, and in another objection protested against the order convening the Court, and noted an appeal from the issuing of such order to the next National Encampment. The Court overruled both objections.

Comrade Gibson then objected to the Court as constituted, because it consisted of more than three members, which number he contended was fixed by the laws governing Courts of Inquiry in the United States Army. The Court after considering the last objection decided to submit the question to the Department Commander, and requested that the Court be reorganized in conformity with the Articles of War governing Courts of Inquiry.

By special Order No. 11 of the Department of Tennessee, issued upon unanimous request of the Court of Inquiry, the same was reorganized, two members being relieved from service, three members being retained, and a recorder duly appointed. There being no further objection to the organization of the Court, the members and the recorder were sworn, in accordance with Army Regulations, and proceeded to the hearing of another objection to the appearance of a Past Commander of Post No. 14, as counsel for the informant. The Court sustained the objection, but announced the rule that the comrade had the right to tender any evidence to the Recorder which he might want to offer.

Thereupon, without further objection, documentary evidence was offered by the informant tending to show that he had preferred charges against Comrade Gibson of Post No. 14, charging him with non-eligibility to become a member of the G.A.R., and with making fraudulent misrepresentations at the time he became a member. That the said Post had tabled the said charges, having theretofore examined into the record of said Comrade Gibson, and resolved that his military record had been correctly given, and that no misrepresentations had been made by him, and that the Post had refused to entertain his appeal from such action. Also evidence from the Adjutant-General's office of the War Department tending to show that said Gibson had never served as a commissioned officer in any capacity at any time in the military service of the United States. Also that said Gibson had stated his service during the late re-

bellion as follows: "First enlisted March 17, 1863, as First Lieutenant on Staff of Gen. Joe Hooker, and discharged therefrom as Captain C.S.V. on Aug. 4, 1865, by reason of termination of the war." Also evidence of his election and muster-in as member of Post No 14, on April 17, 1885, on the application above referred to.

The informant then offered as evidence certified copies of vouchers in the Commissary Department of the United States, covering a period of time beginning with March 28, 1863, and ending with July 2, 1865, and showing receipts of pay, by said Henry R. Gibson, of the United States Government for services as Clerk in the Commissary Department during said entire time. Also letter of said Henry R. Gibson, dated at Knoxville, Tenn., Jan. 13, 1863, directed to the Adjutant-General of the United States Army at Washington, D.C., and requesting that his application for a commission as Captain and C.S. Vols., forwarded by Gov. R. Fenton some time during the first quarter 1865 be returned to him with all the enclosures. Also a copy of letter of said Henry R. Gibson, dated at Knoxville, Tenn., July 12, 1866, directed to Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War, War Department, Washington, D.C., in which the said Gibson refers to the fact that he on the 30th of November, 1864, applied for a commission as Captain and C.S. Vols., and therein states that, at the time of making said application, for two years previously and for nine months subsequently, he was chief clerk of a Captain of the Commissary Department and in that capacity had rendered efficient service; he also states therein that he would have enlisted had he not been persuaded by friends to continue as commissary clerk.

In that letter, he requests, upon his statement of services as Commissary Clerk, that he be granted a "commission as Captain and C.S. Vols., dated Nov. 30, 1864, or earlier, and muster-out dated July 4, 1865," and offers to sign the necessary papers to deprive himself of all compensation for said period, or that he would accept the commission on condition that he should receive no pay, rations or compensation of any kind for himself or servant, said conditions, however, not to appear on the Commission. He then proceeds by saying that a letter thus written "is doubtless a unique and unheard-of application," and suggests that living in a Southern city, he keenly and sensitively feels the humiliation arising from his never having been regularly in the United States service during the war. He closes with the final statement that any commission even of a lower grade than Captain and C.S. Vols. would be hailed as a boon; for he longed to be able to say, "I too stood up for the flag of my country when rebellion arose in the land," and also that he longed to show the triumphant proof. There was also introduced in evidence a certified copy of a letter of Gov. R. E. Fenton, dated Albany, N.Y., Dec. 14, 1864, in which he joined in the recommendations for the appointment of Henry R. Gibson, of the Subsistence Department, as Assistant Commissary with the rank of Captain, which letter was

duly certified to be a true copy by the Assistant Adjutant-General of the War Department, who also certified that no other paper was on file with reference to said Gibson's application for appointment as Captain S.C. Vols. than said letter of Governor Fenton and the letter of said Gibson of July 12, 1866, already referred to.

The informant having rested his case, Henry R. Gibson then introduced the Commander of Post No. 14 at the time the said Gibson was elected and mustered as a member of said Post, who admitted that at the time of said Gibson's election he knew substantially all the facts brought out regarding the record of said Gibson before the Court of Inquiry; that the question of his eligibility was considered by the Post; that he was aware of the contents of the letter of July 12, 1866, written by the said Gibson to the Secretary of War, and that in his anxiety to increase the membership of the Post he deemed him eligible and the Post had deemed him eligible and elected him a member.

Henry R. Gibson then offered himself as a witness in his own behalf; and after having been sworn, testified that he had received from Capt. A. B. Woodward, Assistant Adjutant-General of Gen. Hooker, March 17, 1863, a Special Order of that date, in which he was appointed a Special Aide-de-Camp with the rank of First Lieutenant, and directing him to report for duty to Capt. A. P. Bilyeu, C.S.V., and that the said order, at the time he received it, was known to him to be a device to blind the eyes of Captain Bilyeu, and of no force whatever. He offered in evidence a copy of such fraudulent order, the same being without number.

He then presented in evidence a copy of a paper dated Nov. 30, 1864, directed to Adjutant-General U.S. Army, and signed by said Henry R. Gibson as First Lieutenant and Aide-de-Camp, purporting to be an application for promotion to a captaincy in the Subsistence Department of the volunteer service, and in which he refers to the alleged fact that he had been performing duty in the Commissary Department as First Lieutenant and Aide-de-Camp since March 17, 1863. At the end of the letter three enclosures are referred to, to wit.: 1. Order of General Hooker appointing him Lieutenant and Aide-de-Camp. 2. Letter of Brig.-Gen. H. G. Thomas and endorsement of Colonel Crane. 3. Letter of Lieut.-Col. S. C. Benham, C. S. Vols. Following the copy of the alleged application appears also, under date Nov. 30, 1864, a copy of a recommendation purporting to be signed by A. P. Bilyeu, Captain and C. S. Vols. And under the copy of the alleged recommendation of Capt. A. P. Bilyeu appears as of date Dec. 21, 1864, a copy of a recommendation purporting to be signed by S. M. Bowman, Colonel 84th Pa. Vols., commanding District of Delaware, in which the Colonel is made to say that he has been requested to favor this application, referring to the application of said Henry R. Gibson, and speaks of him as "Lieut. Gibson," and says "that he is peculiarly qualified for the promotion he asks."

Said Gibson then offered in evidence what purported to be a copy of a letter signed by Henry Thomas, Brig.-Gen. Vols., dated Dec. 26, 1864, directed to Col. Crane, then Commissary of Subsistence, Middle Department, and in which he is made to say that he knows First Lieut. Henry R. Gibson, and hopes he may receive the promotion he applies for. Attached to the copy last referred to is a copy of what purports to be an endorsement by Jos. G. Crane, Lieutenant-Colonel and C. S. Vols., dated Baltimore, Jan. 1, 1865, and in which the recommendation of Gen. Thomas is respectfully forwarded to the Commissary-General of Subsistence, U.S.A. There is a reference in the alleged endorsement of Col. Crane to the recommendations of Gen. Thomas, Col. Bowman and Capt. Bilyeu, and a statement that he believes that Lieut. Gibson's promotion is well deserved, and that Lieut. Gibson has been in the Commissary Department since September, 1862, first as clerk, and since March, 1863, as First Lieutenant by virtue of a staff appointment as Aide-de-Camp. Said Gibson also offered in evidence what purports to be a copy of a recommendation by S. C. Benham, Lieutenant-Colonel and C. S., dated Little Rock, Arkansas, Jan. 10, 1865, directed to Brig.-Gen. A. B. Eaton, Commissary-General of Subsistence, Washington, D.C., in which he takes great pleasure in recommending his friend Henry R. Gibson, First Lieutenant and C.S. Vols., who has applied for a promotion to Captain.

He also offered in evidence what purports to be a copy of a letter by said S. C. Benham, Lieutenant-Colonel and C. S., dated Little Rock, Ark., Jan. 10, 1864, in which he states that he encloses a letter addressed to the Commissary-General in his behalf. Said Gibson also offered in evidence what purports to be a copy of a letter of Lorenzo Sherwood, dated New York, Nov. 26, 1864, directed to Henry R. Gibson, Wilmington, Del., in which said Sherwood acknowledges receipt of a letter of said Gibson of the 23d of November, 1864, and in which he says he intends to see Governor-elect Fenton in a few days, and that he knows of no one whose word would go further with Mr. Stanton than his, Fenton's. That he would endeavor to press said Fenton's recommendation, along with his own, into the service of said Gibson, hoping that said Gibson might obtain the desired *appointment*. No mention is made in said copy of a letter, of enclosures in the letter of said Gibson to which said Sherwood replies, nor of any application or desire of said Gibson for *promotion*.

Said Gibson also offered in evidence a letter of R. A. Fenton to L. Sherwood, Esq., New York, dated Dec. 14, 1864, Albany, N.Y., in which Gov. Fenton acknowledges the receipt of a letter of said Sherwood of the 6th of December, with enclosure; and says that he takes great pleasure in recommending "his nephew to the Secretary of War for *appointment* as Assistant Commissary, with the rank of Captain." He also offered in evidence a letter of Lorenzo Sherwood, directed to Henry

R. Gibson, C.S. Vols., dated New York, Dec. 15, 1864, in which he says that he is in receipt of the letter last mentioned, and that Gov. Fenton, he is certain, will give him, Gibson, a strong recommendation. He says therein that he sent to him, said Fenton, two letters of said Gibson, directed to Sherwood, so that he might know where to address him. He also says that said Fenton might also write directly to the Secretary, because he said Sherwood had asked him to request Gibson's *appointment* as a personal favor.

He also offered in evidence the original letter of Col. Bowman, dated Washington, April 23, directed to said Gibson, and in which said Bowman says that he had called on Secretary Stanton, but that he would call again in a few days, and that Col. Beckwith had promised to go with him, and in which he says further that he thinks they will surely get him a promotion.

The next piece of evidence offered by said Gibson is a copy of what purports to be a Special Order issued by S. M. Bowman, Colonel 84th Pa. Vols., commanding District of Delaware, dated Wilmington, Aug. 4, 1865, the said Special Order having no number; in which First Lieut. Henry R. Gibson, C.S. Vols., with the brevet rank of Captain, is honorably discharged from the service of the United States, by reason of the termination of the war, "in obedience to the order of the Honorable Secretary of War," and in which said Gibson is directed to turn over all United States property in his possession to Col. Jos. G. Crane, C.S.V., Baltimore, Md., there being no number or date mentioned in the reference to the Order of the Secretary of War. An affidavit was then offered by one Jesse Bowman Young, tending to prove the signature of said S. C. Bowman on the paper purporting to be a discharge.

Further evidence was offered by said Gibson as follows: A letter from J. C. Kelton, Assistant Adjutant-General, War Department, dated Washington, Jan. 19, 1866, in which said Kelton says in reply to a letter of the said Gibson of Jan. 13, 1866, that the records of the Department did not show that any papers had ever been received, such as were referred to by said Gibson, as having been forwarded to the War Department. Also a letter from John P. Hawkins, Commissary-General of Subsistence, dated Washington, D.C., July 12, 1893, in which he says that said Gibson's letter to the Adjutant-General of July 8, 1893, in which an official statement was requested of said Gibson's service as clerk of A. P. Bilyeu, from March 17, 1863, to Aug. 4, 1865, had been referred to his, Hawkin's office. He stated further in reply, that the only record evidence of service of the character mentioned by Gibson, now available was to be found in the money accounts of the officer who employed him, and that the accounts are on file in the Third Auditor's office, Treasury Department, Washington, D.C. Also a letter from Samuel Blackwell, Third Auditor, dated Washington, D.C., July 25, 1893, directed to said Henry R. Gibson, and in which letter the

writer acknowledges receipt of a letter of July 22, 1893; and states in reply that it appears from an examination of the accounts of A. P. Bilyeu, C. and C.S.V., that said Gibson was employed as a clerk in his office from March 28, 1863, to July 2, 1865; that he was rated part of the time as assistant clerk, part as clerk, and the remainder of the period as chief clerk; and then states the stations at which said Gibson was employed, and concludes with the statement that he was discharged from such employment on July 2, 1865.

In rebuttal, the informant then offered in evidence the military record of S. M. Bowman, which discloses that said Bowman was honorably discharged from the service as Colonel of the 84th Pa. Vols. to take effect May 15, 1865, on account of his services being no longer required, and that he was relieved from the command of the Department of Delaware March 28, 1865.

This was all the evidence, and thereupon both the informant and said Henry R. Gibson were permitted to sum up the testimony, all of which was transmitted to the Department Commander with a full record of the case, but with no finding, because none such was directed to be made in the order appointing the Court; and then the record of the Court and exhibits were transmitted to the Commander-in-Chief.

I have purposely gone into the record of this case referring to the appointment of the Court more fully than was necessary in passing upon the merits of this case, inasmuch as nothing appears in the Rules and Regulations regarding the appointment of a Court of Inquiry by the Commander-in-Chief or a Department Commander, and that the power to appoint such a Court is either dependent upon the authority exercised and precedent established by the National Encampment, notably at Portland in 1886, and which power, therefore, by the written rules is also lodged in the National Council of Administration during the time that the National Encampment is not in session, or must be assumed to have been conferred by implication in the requirement of the performance of certain duties by these officers.

The rule defining the duty of the Commander-in-Chief (Chapter IV., Article VI., Section 1) provides that he shall "enforce the Rules and Regulations of the G.A.R., . . . and for this purpose he may issue such orders as may be necessary. . . ."

In the case in hand, the Commander-in-Chief is made acquainted with the fact that the right to membership in our organization of a prominent member is publicly denied and his comrades bring the matter before the Commander of the Department, by whom the matter is laid before the Commander-in-Chief. The Rules and Regulations clearly define that only those who have actually served as soldiers or sailors during the War of the Rebellion shall be members of our organization. The Commander-in-Chief is reliably informed that comrades have alleged that the Post to which the said member belongs has ignored its duty of

thorough examination after the same was made acquainted with the fact that the correctness of the result of the original examination was being questioned. There was but one way for the Commander-in-Chief to obtain the necessary knowledge of the facts upon which properly to exercise his duty of enforcing the Rules and Regulations. To follow the precedent established by the National Encampment seems to me to have been the only proper course to be pursued, and hence he issued the order directing the Commander of the Department to which the Post belongs to convene a Court of Inquiry for the purpose of ascertaining and establishing the facts necessary to enable him to perform the duty devolved upon him by the Rules and Regulations.

While it is my opinion, therefore, that the Commander-in-Chief had the authority to direct the appointment of the Court, it was also his privilege, if he saw fit, to determine the number of members of which the Court should be composed, regardless of the requirements of the United States Army regulations. This Court was finally composed of three comrades and a recorder, who was also a comrade; and to such organization thereof no objection was made by the comrade whose alleged membership in the Grand Army of the Republic was to be inquired into.

The objection which was made by Henry R. Gibson that such a Court could not be appointed without being requested or demanded by himself, either directly or indirectly, is also without merit. The National Encampment has directed such Courts of Inquiry where no demand appears of record, and hence the Commander-in-Chief was similarly authorized to require and direct the appointment of the Court. In many instances the appointment of a Court is required by the good of the organization only, and in such cases the examination may be directed to be made of a matter which the party interested is most anxious to prevent examination into. While the Court in this case has not seen fit to comply with one of the principal objects of the appointment of the same: namely, to return a finding on the facts, as indicated by the order of the Commander-in-Chief, directing the Department Commander to convene the same, still since all the evidence has been preserved in the record and transmitted to the reviewing power, and such evidence furnishes the facts which clearly indicate his duty in the premises, it is my opinion that the Commander-in-Chief is justified in making a finding upon such evidence if the same be fully warranted by it.

The evidence in this case seems to be of a character which leaves no room for reasonable doubt as to the conclusion which should be drawn from the same. Henry R. Gibson over his own signature admits, after the war, that he was never enlisted as a soldier or appointed as an officer in the army. He admits that he was merely employed as a clerk in the Commissary Department. This evidence, if there were none other, would fully and clearly establish under the rulings of our Order heretofore that he was not eligible to membership therein. (See Decision 5, L.W.,

Opinion 50, W.W.D., Opinion 99, W.C., all on page 50 of the Blue Book.) But in this case it is also perfectly clear that the person who obtained membership in our Order undertook to obtain, in an improper way, from the Secretary of War fraudulent evidence of having been in the service of the United States Army as an officer during the War of the Rebellion. It also appears from his own admission that the paper exhibited in evidence as a copy of a part of a Special Order of Gen. Joe Hooker was obtained by Henry R. Gibson as a device, if obtained at all, and was never considered by him as an appointment to a position of first lieutenant in the United States Army, and was only used by him to deceive General Birney when he was caught in having used an ambulance of the United States Government after the death from exposure or ill use of the animals attached thereto. It being admitted that the alleged appointment as first lieutenant was fraudulent and known to be such by the person holding or pretending to hold the same, it is equally clear that the pretended copy of an application to the Adjutant-General of the United States Army for promotion by the person holding such fraudulent appointment is equally untrue and unreliable. It must also again follow that the alleged recommendations for promotion, of which copies or what purport to be copies, are presented, inasmuch as they recommend one for promotion who never held the position of first lieutenant, are equally unreliable, either because obtained merely as devices for purposes of deception, or because they never were in existence and sprang as copies of copies from the brain and pen of one who never served the Government as a soldier during the War of the Rebellion, but who longed to show "the triumphant proof" of such service after the war was over.

That the claim made by said Gibson that the original papers of his application for promotion and of said several recommendations of himself for promotion were transmitted to the Adjutant-General's office and there lost, is unfounded, in fact appears also conclusively from his own statement (pages 42, 43 and 53 of Record) that his application and recommendations for promotion were sent to his kinsman Lorenzo Sherwood, a copy of whose letter acknowledging receipt of said Gibson's letter is dated Nov. 26, 1864, before the dates appearing on said alleged application for promotion and on said alleged recommendations, and which letter makes no reference to any application or recommendations for promotion. The letter of Governor Fenton, as well as the letters of L. Sherwood, contain no indication whatever that an application for *promotion* was to be made or pressed; but merely an application for an appointment as Assistant Commissary with the rank of Captain. These letters appearing in evidence, therefore, tend clearly to show that the same spirit which actuated Henry R. Gibson in seeking fraudulent evidence for purposes of deception when he applied to Secretary Stanton for a commission indicating service in the United States Army when no service had been performed, must also have actuated him when procuring

a fraudulent appointment as First Lieutenant and Aide-de-Camp on General Hooker's Staff, when securing the fraudulent recommendations or making copies of recommendations which were fraudulently obtained, when procuring a fraudulent discharge as First Lieutenant and Aide-de-Camp with the brevet rank of Captain, from Col. S. M. Bowman, commanding Department of Delaware, who was relieved from said command March 24, 1865, said discharge being dated Aug. 4, 1865, over two months and a half after Colonel Bowman had himself been discharged from the United States service.

It is a fortunate fact for our organization that all the evidence of the service of our members in the Army or Navy is preserved in the different Departments of our Government at Washington. It is also fortunate for us that the evidence of payment for services rendered by non-combatants attached to the Army during the War of the Rebellion is also within easy reach.

These reliable records as placed in evidence in this case prove: first, that Henry R. Gibson never served as a soldier or as an officer during the War of the Rebellion; and second, that he drew pay as a Clerk of the Commissary Department from March 28, 1863, to July 2, 1865 the time during which he claims to have held a commission as an officer on the Staff of General Hooker.

The fact that Ed Maynard Post No. 14, Department of Tennessee, permitted itself to be duped by the bogus special orders and letters of recommendation presented by Harry R. Gibson, does not militate against the finding of facts which should be made upon this evidence.

It is my opinion, therefore:—

1. That the appointment of the Court of Inquiry to ascertain the eligibility of Henry R. Gibson to membership in the Grand Army of the Republic was lawful and a proper exercise of power by the Department Commander under the direction of the Commander-in-Chief.

2. That the Court of Inquiry having ascertained and reported all facts bearing upon the matter under inquiry, after a full and fair hearing, in which the party whose eligibility was being inquired into had every opportunity to be heard, the Commander-in-Chief is authorized to make a finding of facts and act upon such finding without obtaining a finding from the Court.

3. That the only finding warranted by the evidence as preserved in the record of this case, is that said Henry R. Gibson served merely as Commissary Clerk during the War of the Rebellion, and not as an officer or soldier, and that the appointment and discharge which the said Gibson pretends to hold are spurious and fictitious and entitled to no credit or weight whatever.

4. That the Commander-in-Chief, providing he concurs in the foregoing finding of facts on the evidence, is justified and in duty bound in the exercise of the power entrusted to him, to order that Henry R.

Gibson be dropped from the membership roll of Ed. Maynard Post No. 14, Department of Tennessee, because ineligible to membership under the Rules and Regulations.

DECISION No. 2.

A comrade who fails to account for or to turn over to his duly-installed successor funds of his Post collected by him as Quartermaster may be dishonorably discharged from the Grand Army of the Republic and the findings and sentence of a court-martial to that effect upon sufficient evidence tending to prove the matters charged and should be approved.

CASE.

Record of a general court-martial appointed by the Commander of the Department of Virginia and North Carolina, submitted for review.

OPINION — April 10, 1894.

John Hayes, a Past Post Commander and Past Quartermaster of Harrison Phœbus Post No. 15, of the Department of Virginia and North Carolina, while Quartermaster of said Post collected certain Post funds from comrades, and at the end of his term of office failed to account for the same, or to turn them over to his duly-installed successor. Charges and specifications based upon above facts were preferred against him, upon which he was tried by a Department court-martial. The accused was found guilty and sentenced to be dishonorably discharged.

The record and exhibits disclosed that the proceedings were regular and in accordance with our rules. The evidence fully justifies the findings and sentence. I therefore recommend approval of same and the dishonorable discharge of said John Hayes.

DECISION No. 3.

The names of rejected applicants for membership need not be forwarded to National Headquarters at other times than when semi-annual returns are forwarded.

Department Commanders should publish the names of rejected applicants to the different Posts constituting their respective Departments.

Dishonorably discharged comrades should be published as such in General Orders.

CASE.

Response to inquiries made by the Department of Michigan.

OPINION — *April 26, 1894.*

In answer to the first question, whether it is necessary that the names of rejected applicants be forwarded through Department Headquarters to National at other times than when semi-annual returns are forwarded: I desire to call attention to the fact that Section 1, of Article II., of Chapter V., provides that the names of rejected applicants should be forwarded by the Post Commanders to Department Headquarters in connection with the semi-annual returns of the Posts. Section 6, of Article II., of Chapter II., directs that the names of the rejected applicants should be forwarded to National Headquarters through the proper channel. These two sections seem to me to indicate clearly that Department Headquarters should forward to the National Headquarters the names of rejected applicants when the semi-annual returns are forwarded. The requirement regarding the transmission of names by Post Commanders seems to me to clearly indicate the time when such names should be forwarded by Department Headquarters to National; and, therefore, I answer that it is not necessary that the name of rejected applicants be forwarded by Department Headquarters to National at other times than when semi-annual returns are forwarded.

With reference to the second interrogatory: namely, Whether it is not wrong to publish the names of rejected applicants in Department General Orders, I desire to submit the following:—

The names of rejected applicants are required to be sent to Department Headquarters with the semi-annual returns of the Post and thence transferred to National Headquarters. It seems to me fair to assume that there was some object in view when these requirements were inserted in the rule. What could the object have been if not the furnishing of information which should be communicated to the other Posts, so that the Comrades may be put in possession of the information which would enable them to act intelligently upon applications of applicants who have been rejected within six months of the presenting of new applications. It may be said that the rejected applicant himself must give the desired information in his new application and thus inform the Post, in which the new application is made, of his former rejection. The graver the reason for the rejection, the less inclined will the applicant be to furnish such information of his own motion. If, in addition to the gravity of the cause for the rejection, the applicant knows that no publication was made thereof to the other Posts in the Department, the applicant would be all the more likely to withhold the fact of his rejection; and thus unworthy applicants would be aided in their efforts to enter our ranks. These considerations enable me to answer the second question in the negative, or, in other words, to form the opinion that Department Commanders should publish the names of rejected applicants to the different Posts constituting their respective Departments. The only other incidental question remaining is, Should the

publication be made in General Orders? I know of no other way of making such a publication in the Grand Army of the Republic except by General Orders, provided for by Section 3, Article VI., of Chapter III., and hence am of the opinion that such publication should be made by means of General Orders.

With reference to the third interrogatory: namely, Should dishonorably discharged persons be published in General Orders? I desire to answer that it is my opinion that such publication should be made. First, for the reason set forth in my answer to the former question; and second, because the action taken by the officer having the power and the duty of finally acting upon the proceedings of courts-martial (which is the only course which leads to a dishonorable discharge), can only make known his actions in the premises to the organization interested therein in General Orders issued by him. No record is kept of his decisions except on the records of the proceedings, and the promulgation of the reviewing officer's decision seems to me a necessary ingredient of the entire proceedings.

While it looks harsh and uncalled-for to publish some of these data in the manner in which it is necessarily now done, the good of our Order as well as the rules seem to require publication. It might be deemed an improvement to do away with the possibility of other persons becoming acquainted with these publications than comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic, by publishing these matters in a cipher known only to our comrades.

DECISION No. 4.

The Commander-in-Chief is not required to appoint a court-martial upon charges and specifications preferred by a comrade of one Department against a Past Commander of another Department.

CASE.

The Department of Illinois forwarded to National Headquarters charges of a comrade of that Department against a Past Commander of the Department of Colorado, presumably for the purpose of having a general court-martial appointed to try the same.

OPINION — June 5, 1894.

The question presented is simply the following, viz.: Is the Commander-in-Chief primarily charged with the duty of appointing a court-martial in this case?

I answer this question in the negative. Section 3, Article VI., Chapter V., of the Rules and Regulations prescribes as follows, to wit.:
“ . . . Courts-martial may be ordered by Posts, or by Department Com-

manders, or by the Commander-in-Chief, for the trial of alleged offenders in their respective jurisdictions. Provided that Department officers designated in Section 2, Article IV., Chapter III., other than the Commander, shall only be tried by courts ordered by the Department Commander or Commander-in-Chief; and the Department Commander and the National officers designated in Section 2, Article IV., Chapter IV., other than the Commander-in-Chief, shall only be tried by courts ordered by the Commander-in-Chief."

The first section above referred to (Section 2, Article IV., Chapter III.) does not include in its terms Past Department Commanders, nor does the other section therein mentioned (Section 2, Article IV., Chapter IV.) have reference to Past Department Commanders. It follows that under the present reading of Section 3, Article VI., Chapter V., of the Rules and Regulations, the Commander-in-Chief is not primarily charged with the duty of appointing a court-martial in this case.

I therefore suggest and recommend that the Commander-in-Chief decline to appoint a Court for the trial of these charges and specifications at present, and that the charges and specifications be transmitted to the Department of Colorado for such action as the Commander of that Department may see fit to take: namely, To order a Department Court or to transmit the charges to the Post to which the alleged offender belongs for its action in the premises.

DECISION No. 5.

A comrade is not entitled to the honors of a Past Post Commander by reason of serving as Commander of a Post for a period of about eight months, from the beginning of a term January 1 to the time when his Post surrendered its charter and the members thereof in good standing entered another Post.

CASE.

Appeal of Whitaker Post No. 75, of the Department of Kentucky, from a decision of the Commander of that Department, holding that Comrade H. H. McCulloch is not entitled to the honors of a Past Post Commander by reason of service as above set forth.

OPINION — June 21, 1894.

The question submitted depends upon the construction of Article II., Chapter III., of the Rules and Regulations, which reads as follows: "The Department Encampment shall consist of . . . and all Past Post Commanders who have served for a full term of one year, or who, having been elected to fill a vacancy, shall have served to the end of their terms," etc. The language contained in this article is clear and distinct and cannot well be misconstrued. Comrade McCulloch was not elected to fill a

vacancy and, therefore, his case must meet the requirements of the clause, "all Past Post Commanders who have served for a full term of one year," before he can be deemed entitled to the honors of a Past Post Commander.

According to the facts set forth by Whitaker Post No. 75, Comrade McCulloch did not serve for a full term of one year, and hence cannot be deemed a Past Post Commander in the sense in which it is used in this article. The fact that the Post which had elected him its Commander disbanded after the lapse of about seven or eight months of his full term, without any fault on his part, does not put him in the position of one who has "served for a full term of one year."

I have no hesitancy, therefore, in giving it as my opinion that Comrade McCulloch, upon the facts set forth by Whitaker Post No. 75, of the Department of Kentucky, is not entitled to the honors of a Past Post Commander.

DECISION No. 6.

A Department Council of Administration is authorized to elect two alternates to the National Encampment, if the Department be entitled to two representatives and the Department Encampment at its session only elected one representative and one alternate. The alternate elected by the Department Encampment is entitled to serve as a representative, and the Council's authority extends only to the election of two alternates.

CASE.

Answer to inquiry by the Department of Georgia.

OPINION — June 22, 1894.

The Department of Georgia at its Encampment on March 19, 1894, elected only one representative-at-large and one alternate, although entitled to another representative and another alternate. The Department Commander asks "if it would be correct for the Department Council of Administration to elect an additional representative and alternate," to which the Department is entitled by its report for the half year ending Dec. 31, 1893.

The Department Commander refers to Section 3, Article V., of Chapter III., as giving such authority. That article refers to the election of Department officers merely and makes no mention of representatives to the National Encampment, and it seems to me clear that no one can successfully contend that representatives are Department officers. Section 1 of the article indicates how the Department officers shall be chosen; Section 2, when they shall enter upon their respective duties and the length of their terms of office; and Section 3 naturally and logically

refers only to such vacancies as occur in the offices referred to in Sections 1 and 2. Hence Section 3 cannot, in my opinion, be deemed authority for the election of an additional representative by the Department Council of Administration in this case.

Upon examination of Section 2 of Article II., of Chapter IV., which provides when and how representatives to the National Encampment shall be elected, I find no provision for the election of an additional representative in the case here presented. The paragraph, "Any vacancies occurring by written resignations that may exhaust the list of alternates entitled to serve in place of absent representatives may be filled by the Department Council of Administration, duly called and within its own jurisdiction," does not furnish any authority for an election by the Department Council in the case here presented. Nor do I find anywhere else in the Rules and Regulations any specific provision which gives the authority contended for by the Commander of the Department of Georgia.

I find, however, that the Twentieth National Encampment at San Francisco passed a resolution which in a measure furnishes a precedent for the condition of things to be remedied in this case. At that time the paragraph, above quoted, out of Section 2, in Article II., in Chapter IV., had not yet been adopted as a part of the Rules and Regulations. The Department of New York had elected representatives at its Department Encampment, quite a number of which in writing declined to act as such; and thereupon the Council of Administration of that Department undertook to elect representatives in the place of those who had in writing resigned, disregarding the alternates elected by the Department. Upon motion of Commander Palmer, the following resolution was adopted by the National Encampment upon the foregoing statement of facts, to wit.:—

"Resolved. That it is the sense of this Encampment that the list of duly-elected alternates should be exhausted before the Council of Administration shall fill vacancies in the list of delegates." (Page 153, Journal of the Twentieth National Encampment.)

Under the precedent established by the passage of the above resolution, it is my opinion that the alternate elected by the Encampment of the Department of Georgia is authorized, to act as the additional representative to which the Department will be entitled in the National Encampment to be held in Pittsburgh; that the Department Council of Administration is authorized, as the representative of the Department, upon a showing that the Department Encampment has failed to elect more than one representative and one alternate, to elect two alternates, whose names are to be forwarded to National Headquarters as entitled to represent the Department in the order named in case the representatives elected by the Department Encampment fail to act.

DECISION No. 7.

Under Section 4 of Article I., of Chapter V., of the Rules and Regulations, before a Department Council of Administration can lawfully consider whether or not it will advise, or give its consent, that the charter of one of the Posts of its Department be suspended or annulled, it is essential that the Department Commander first submit to the Council satisfactory evidence that he has given, or caused to be given, to the offending Post, a written notice of the action proposed to be taken, with the grounds upon which the same is to be based, and the date, hour and place when and where the same will be heard by the Council. No action of the Department Commander and Council of Administration has validity under this section until all the papers in the case have been forwarded to National Headquarters and the approval of the Commander-in-Chief obtained to such proposed suspension or annulment.

CASE.

The Commander of the Department of Iowa (now a Past Commander) undertook to suspend and annul the charter of A. E. Lyon Post No. 497 of South Ottumwa of that Department, with the consent of the Department Council of Administration, merely giving a verbal notice of such proposed action to some of the officers of the Post; and thereafter the action of suspension thus taken was reported to and approved by the Department Encampment. The papers in the case were forwarded to National Headquarters only when the Post gave notice of an appeal to the Commander-in-Chief.

OPINION — July 25, 1894.

The record discloses the following facts: The Department Commander of Iowa, on June 18, 1894, reported to the Council of Administration of that Department that he had revoked the charter of Post No. 497, of South Ottumwa, Iowa, to which action the Council gave its consent. The grounds upon which this action was attempted to be taken by the Department Commander and Council are not fully and clearly set forth; but it appears in a report of a Committee to the Department Encampment of Iowa that insubordination and charges and counter charges of some of the members of the Post, apparently were the alleged cause for the Department Commander's action. The Department Commander admits that only a personal verbal notice was given the officers of the Post of his proposed action in submitting the matter to the Council of Administration, and which personal notice the officers of the Post contend was not given. No member of Post No. 497 appeared before the Council of Administration at the time of the hearing of this matter, nor is it contended that a *written* notice was given of such submission and hearing. After the action was taken annulling the charter of the Post and procuring the consent of the Council of Administration, no papers were forwarded to National Headquarters for the action of the Commander-in-

Chief; but the Council of Administration and the Department Commander reported the matter to the Department Encampment held immediately thereafter, which undertook to approve the course pursued by the Commander and Council.

Section 4, of Article I., of Chapter V., of the Rules and Regulations, which gives such power as was exercised in this case, provides as follows, to wit.: "Charters of Posts may be suspended or annulled by the Department Commander, with the advice and consent of the Council of Administration: Provided, That said Posts shall have been notified in writing of said proposed action and given an opportunity to appear before the Council of Administration, by representatives, and purge themselves of offence, if any has been committed, and be heard in their defence: And provided further, That in case of suspension of such Post, or annulment of its charter, upon such hearing, all the papers in the case, together with the order of suspension or annulment, shall be forwarded to National Headquarters for the approval or disapproval of the Commander-in-Chief."

Upon the foregoing facts, and under the rule just quoted, it is evident that the suspension and annulment of the charter of this Post has not yet been accomplished; because the Commander-in-Chief has not been given an opportunity of passing upon the case, or has thus far not approved the action of the Department officials. That such approval is absolutely essential under the plain terms of the rule cannot be questioned. Such being the case, no appeal was required to bring the same to National Headquarters; and the case must now be considered as if originally presented for the approval or disapproval of the Commander-in-Chief.

Before the right of a Post to its charter can be suspended or annulled, all the requirements of the above section must be strictly complied with. No other construction can be given to that section without violating the plainest rules of law.

The personal notice which (for the purpose of fully considering this case) may be assumed that the Department Commander gave, was not a compliance with the requirement which indicates that notice in *writing* must be given. The language of the rule in this regard cannot be misunderstood if thoroughly considered. The maker of the rule when making provision for notification in *writing* of the proposed suspension or annulment of the Post's charter also indicated that the notice should give the Post an opportunity to appear before the Council of Administration by representatives, and to be heard in its defence, and to purge itself of offence if any had been committed. How can a Post be expected to be ready to defend itself against a charge of wrong-doing without being informed of the nature of the offence? How can a Post instruct its representatives entrusted with its defence as to their duties and power regarding a charge of wrong-doing without knowing the exact nature of the charges? A notice in writing, under the above rule, should therefore,

in my opinion, substantially contain a statement of the place, date and hour where and when the matter is to be considered by the Council, and also the ground or grounds upon which the action of the Department Commander is based. Such a notice is an essential prerequisite to the right of the Commander to take the course which was pursued in this case.

The rule clearly indicates that the action of the Commander and Council, in case suspension is determined upon, is not final until the same has been submitted to the Commander-in-Chief and received his approval.

It being clear, from the papers presented in this case, that no written notice was given the Post of the course of the Department Commander in submitting his proposed action to the Council of Administration, it is my opinion that the proposed action of the Department Commander should be disapproved and the order of suspension of the charter of Post No. 497 of the Department of Iowa, heretofore issued by the Commander of that Department, should be revoked and annulled.

REPORT OF THE SURGEON-GENERAL.

OFFICE OF THE SURGEON-GENERAL,
GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC,
BALTIMORE, MD., Aug. 20, 1894.

JAMES F. MEECH,

Adjutant-General, G.A.R.

Comrade :

In submitting my annual report, I must beg your kind indulgence for my inability to present complete returns of the matter, the compilation of which has been assigned to the Surgeon-General. The failure of a large majority of the Department Medical Directors to make returns on the blanks furnished from Headquarters, from their respective Departments, must be my apology for the incompleteness of my report. Out of a total of forty-four Departments, I have received reports but from seven Medical Directors. This negligence of the Medical Directors in making returns is not due to unwillingness in the performance of their duty, but to the impossibility of obtaining correctly the information required; and from a knowledge that, if obtained, it would be of no practical value. The reports, as far as received, demonstrate the fact that the medical branch of the Grand Army of the Republic is fully abreast in works of charity with their *confreres* of the profession at large; but the publication of these benefices should be included in the charity reports of the various Posts and consolidated with the semi-annual reports of the Department.

The Medical Department of the Grand Army of the Republic could be made eminently useful if their efforts were directed to the ascertainment of the physical condition of the survivors of the War of the Rebellion," as compared with the physical condition of those men living in the same vicinity, and being of the same age, but

who were not exposed to the trials and suffering incidental to service in the army or navy during the war.

I made the effort to secure, by correspondence with the health authorities of several large cities, the mortuary statistics of the males over forty-five years of age in those cities, in order to compare them with the death rate, per thousand, of the Grand Army veterans of the same localities. Unfortunately the vital statistics of the several cities were kept in such a manner that the required information for comparison could not be obtained.

These comparative statistics, if they could be obtained, would be of immense value to the G. A. R. Committee on Pensions, as I believe that they would tend to show that the death rate per thousand and among the survivors of the war is very much larger than that of males of the same age who were not participants in the war; and hence, that disease and disability is far more prevalent among the veterans than among the other class.

As a step in the direction of obtaining this information, I recommend that the present Form F and Form G be discontinued, and in lieu thereof the blank Forms appended hereto be furnished the Medical officers of the Departments and Posts, upon which to make their returns.

It will be observed that the return is annual in character, as in my opinion that is as frequent as is necessary in a report of this nature.

Form F.

REPORT OF POST SURGEON.

HEADQUARTERS.....Post No.....

DEPARTMENT OF.....G.A.R.

Comrade: I have the honor to submit the following report, as Surgeon of the Post, for the year ending June 30, 18.....:—

Number of comrades in Post

Number of deaths in Post during year

Death rate, per thousand, in Post

Death rate, per thousand, among males of the same age, in this vicinity, not eligible to membership in the Grand Army of the Republic

Number reported sick in Post during year

Aggregate number of days lost from occupations, through
 said sickness
 Number of cases of chronic disability in Post

In my opinion, the physical condition of the members of the Post
 compares with the physical condition of other males of the same age in
 this locality, of the same age, as follows:.....

.....

Respectfully submitted, in F., C. and L.,

.....
Post Surgeon.

NOTE. — If there be no Post Surgeon, the Post Adjutant should fill out this
 return and forward the same to the Medical Director of the Department, on June
 30 of each year.

—
Form G.

CONSOLIDATED REPORT OF MEDICAL DIRECTOR.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF.....G.A.R.

OFFICE OF MEDICAL DIRECTOR,

.....18.....

Comrade: I have the honor to submit the following report as
 Medical Director of the Department for the year ending June 30,
 18.....:—

Number of comrades in the Department
 Number of deaths in Department during year
 Death rate, per thousand, in Department
 Comparative death rate, per thousand, among males of the
 same age, in this Department, not eligible to membership
 in the G. A. R., as collated from the reports of Post
 Surgeons
 Number reported sick in Department during year
 Aggregate number of days lost from occupations through
 said sickness
 Number of cases of chronic disability in Department

In my opinion, the physical condition of the comrades of this
 Department compares with the physical condition of other males in

this Department, of the same age, as indicated by the returns of the
Post Surgeons, as follows:.....

.....
Respectfully submitted, in F., C. and L.,

.....
Medical Director.

As the term of my official connection with the present National
officers is about to expire, I desire to express my gratitude to the
Commander-in-Chief and my associates of the Staff for the many
courtesies I have received. I shall long treasure in my memory the
many pleasant hours I have enjoyed with them.

Very truly yours, in F., C. and L.,

GEO. R. GRAHAM,
Surgeon-General.

REPORT OF THE CHAPLAIN-IN-CHIEF.

OFFICE OF THE CHAPLAIN-IN-CHIEF,
GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC,
WEST LIBERTY, IOWA, Aug. 15, 1894.

JAMES F. MEECH,

Adjutant-General, G.A.R.

Comrade:

I have the honor to submit to you the following report: —

Permit me to express to you my heartfelt thanks for the uniform courtesy and kindness shown me, by Commander-in-Chief Adams and yourself, during the official year just closing; and through you to the comrades throughout the entire Order.

The honor conferred upon me by the comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic, in putting me into the sacred and exalted office I now hold, is the highest honor ever conferred upon me, and I assure you is appreciated by me.

That the office of Chaplain in the Grand Army of the Republic has not been held in as high esteem as its sacred duties merit, results not from a disregard for sacred things, but from a failure to appreciate the duties and responsibilities of the office by the comrades, and especially by those filling the office of Chaplain.

To us who look to the other side of the river and realize that we too must soon cross over, the kind offices of the Chaplain who is one in the true sense are especially acceptable.

While our demeanor before the comrades should be in keeping with our sacred office, yet it should be free from cant or over-seriousness; and wherever he goes, the Chaplain, by his cheery, happy way, should scatter sunshine in the pathway of the "Old Boys."

In the prosecution of the work, like our predecessors in office, we have found ourselves greatly hindered from a failure to provide for the travelling expenses incident to the performance of the duties of the office. But as far as time and means would permit, I have visited the comrades in Post and camp-fire, and have everywhere felt the warm hand-shake of a true and peculiar comradeship known to none other, save that which was welded in the fires of battle.

Especially has the communion with my fellow Chaplains been pleasant and profitable to me, as I have communed with them by means of correspondence, from all parts of this great land of ours, and find them eager to do their best to advance the principles of Fraternity, Charity and Loyalty.

For a number of years my predecessors in office have urged the importance of a uniform system of reports of Chaplains; and early in the year I submitted a blank for reports of Post Chaplains to the Executive Committee of the National Council of Administration, and it was most heartily adopted. These, with a Circular Letter, were sent out to each Chaplain in the Order, and resulted in a more uniform and general response than has ever before been made.

From the novelty of the experience, and a lack of a suitable blank for Department Chaplain's reports to this office, some confusion has arisen; yet it has greatly simplified the matter of reports as well as placed in my hands a great amount of information had from no other source.

Although urged by a personal letter, some of the Department Chaplains have failed to report to these headquarters, and some who have did not give the items as indicated in the blanks for Post Chaplain's reports. Again, many of the Departments hold their Annual Encampments just before Memorial Day; and the incoming Department Chaplain, supposing that his predecessor has reported to his Department Commander, and that I too have been furnished with a copy, fails to report: and hence this office is left without the proper report.

These, with other reasons, make it impossible for me to make the report to you as complete as is desired.

Of the forty-five Department Chaplains, but twenty-seven reported to these Headquarters; and many of the delinquents are the larger Departments: hence this report is very imperfect.

Not wishing to scold these good comrades, yet I think when the National Encampment goes to the trouble and expense of furnishing blanks upon which Post Chaplains report to them, they ought to compile and forward these important items to the Chaplain-in-Chief, especially after he had sent each of them a personal letter requesting the same.

These reports reveal some very encouraging as well as some very sad facts. Those giving the intelligence that the general public are taking more and more interest in Memorial Day are very gratifying, while those revealing the fact that many of our comrades sleep in unmarked graves, while not a few are buried in the Potter's Field, are indeed saddening. The twenty-seven Departments reporting give the following facts:—

1. Number of soldiers' and sailors' graves decorated by the Posts, 232,358.
2. Number of soldiers and sailors buried during the year ending last Memorial Day, 4,622.
3. Cemetery lots owned by the Posts, 532.
4. Number of soldiers and sailors buried in potter's field, 752.
5. Number unmarked by proper head-stones, 10,232.
6. Number of Posts holding Sunday Memorial services, 2,225.
7. Number of Posts holding Memorial Day exercises, 2,132.
8. Number of comrades who took part in the exercises, 182,106.
9. Other organizations taking part: Every civic, military and religious organization in the land was represented in the parade on Memorial Day and vied with each other in doing our sleeping comrades honor. Prominent among those taking part were the children from the public schools and the Sunday Schools; and from all over the entire land the report comes of increased interest and greater attendance, both upon the Sunday preceding and upon Memorial Day exercises.
10. Total number taking part, 1,673,130.

Such are the facts as revealed by these reports. Some of encouragement to the old soldier, others bringing sadness to his heart. Encouragement to know that he and his departed comrades are not forgotten; sadness because so many new-made graves are to be decorated.

The work and importance of the Woman's Relief Corps, Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic, and Sons of Veterans, in keeping green the memory of the heroes fallen of the late war, must not go unmentioned; for without their loyal work much of the honor bestowed would be wanting.

A pleasing feature of Memorial Day was the mingling of the "Blue and the Grey" in scattering flowers upon the passionless mounds where sleep the dust of our boys, fallen and buried in the South land. By this tender act we are forcibly reminded that there is "One Country and One Flag."

Permit me to make the following

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. That the travelling expenses of the Chaplain-in-Chief be provided for, so that he can visit the Departments as far as possible, thereby extending his influence.
2. The adoption of a uniform blank for Post Chaplains' reports having proven so beneficial, one for Department Chaplains should also be furnished, that the National Encampment may have these facts as gathered by the Post Chaplains through the Chaplain-in-Chief.
3. As so many thousands of our comrades are dying annually, that the National Encampment hold a Memorial service each year, at which the Chaplain-in-Chief and others shall make appropriate addresses.

It is with a feeling of regret that I lay down the duties of office. Regret because I have not been able to accomplish more for our noble Order, and that the pleasant official relations with the Commander-in-Chief and all others with whom my duties have brought me in contact must cease.

Permit me to again return my heartfelt thanks to you, and through you to the members of the National Encampment, for the high honor and cordial co-operation I have received in the office of Chaplain-in-Chief.

May God's richest blessings rest upon you all; and when the last roll-call shall come, may the *great* Captain have enrolled each name in the roll of his immortals.

Respectfully submitted, in F., C. and L.,

A. V. KENDRICK,
Chaplain-in-Chief.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATION.

NEW YORK, Sept. 10, 1894.

JAMES F. MEECH,

*Adjutant-General, G.A.R.**Comrade:*

The report of the Committee on Legislation during your administration must necessarily be one of progress.

Acting under instructions of the National Encampment at Indianapolis, this Committee have endeavored to urge upon the Fifty-third Congress, at its long session, the duty incumbent on this great Nation to give preference in every public employment to the survivors of the war for the Union, by the enactment of a law which would, though tardily, carry out the promises made these men in Sections 1754 and 1755, Revised Statutes United States, passed March 9, 1865. But alas! as the war days recede further from the remembrance of the people of the generation of which we formed a part, and the sacrifices and sufferings of those days are unknown, except by tradition, to those that have since been born, the greatest indifference seems to be shown on the part of our national law makers towards those who fought the battles of the Union and still survive.

In consequence, but scant attention is paid to any appeals made for justice to these men. And this will continue to be so — and until too late for our comrades to profit thereby — unless we, as members of the Grand Army of the Republic, become more closely united in a “fraternity” which “means something” as a cardinal principle, and the motto of our Order is regarded as more than a figure of speech among ourselves.

Besides this, there is great need that those charged with the law-making power in the National Congress shall attain a higher and a broader patriotism than they now seem possessed of.

Your Committee have faithfully tried to discharge their duty so as to secure to all veterans of the Civil War a legal right to preference in every public employment under the National Government, but have received little encouragement. The Committee on Reform in the Civil Service of the House of Representatives, having the bill H. R. No. 324, emanating from your Committee, and other measures of relief of like character, in charge, have made no report—not even an adverse one—on the subject matter, notwithstanding the fact that the bill referred to was introduced by Comrade and Hon. Amos J. Cummings, a member of your Committee, Sept. 6, 1893, and that Congress was in almost continuous session for nearly ten (10) months.

No argument, written or oral—and both were made—had the desired effect.

While many of the Department Commanders of our Order, the National and Department Presidents of the Woman's Relief Corps and Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic and the Commander in-Chief of the Union Veteran Legion, have given your Committee much valuable and fraternal assistance, the campaign ended without results.

This can hardly be wondered at when we reflect that men who fought to destroy the Union, now dominate and control in both legislative branches of the National Government. No successful appeal can be made to enemies of this country—many of them as much so now as they were in the war days; and we may be permitted to say here that those not now reconstructed never will be—for justice to the soldiers and sailors of the Union. Such men do not understand—they never did—the meaning of Patriotism. For them "Old Glory" has no charm, home and country no significance. They are not Americans.

In many of the States a better feeling is each succeeding year more plainly shown to the veteran, and legislation has been brought about by individual comrades and Departments of considerable advantage to veteran interests. In this good work New York, the Empire State, still stands pre-eminent.

The obligation to honor the soldier and sailor, however, is greater on the National Government than on the States. If the latter have cause for gratitude to the veteran, why should not the Nation, whose very life depended on them, render these men equal or greater honor?

As a matter of fact, there is *still no law extant* through which a preference is given the veteran—as a matter of right—in its civil employ, by the National Government. This is especially true as to those who served faithfully and well, but whose honorable discharges came—well earned—at the end of their terms of enlistment, or when the war had ended. How long, O Lord, how long!

It is also unfortunate, but true, that every change in governmental administration since the war has affected the veteran in the public service to his detriment. To this there has been no exception. Not one of these men was—or is, even now—safe, except where public officials were, or are, patriots. Factional politics are neither better nor worse than partisan politics in this respect. And this will continue to be so until a law is passed which protects the veteran—a law making it a criminal offense for a public official to discriminate against him. Such diseases require heroic treatment, or otherwise there is no radical cure.

All veterans should stand, in the eye of the law, on an equal footing in the matter of preference, and each one's appointment to or retention in the public service should depend solely on himself. He should be judged entirely on his own merits, according to his ability, his fidelity to duty. No veteran soldier or sailor will expect more than this.

There is but one way to accomplish the result we seek. It is this:—

The Grand Army of the Republic—assisted by its most worthy auxiliary, the Woman's Relief Corps, and other kindred patriotic organizations,—united as one in a common cause,—must continue to attack the citadel in which the later-day—as well as any remnant of the former-day—enemies of the Union veteran are intrenched, and never cease advancing, charging and firing on them until the promises made by the Nation to the veterans, in its hour of deliverance, are faithfully carried out.

This Committee have been somewhat annoyed in the discharge of their duty by a lack of disposition—a refusal in fact—on the part of the Executive Committee of the Council of Administration to furnish them the necessary stationery to carry on—in a proper way—the work committed to them by the National Encampment. The item of expense is not considered of consequence, because not

a single dollar has been charged the National Encampment for the time, services or expenses of any of its members since this Committee was first appointed; but a committee of this great organization, appointed by its National body,—if worthy its confidence,—is entitled to some consideration.

Those charged with committee work by the Grand Army of the Republic, involving Fraternity, Charity and Loyalty, should have a support behind them which will manifest itself to those who, for the time being, are in control of the Government and those who make or execute its laws. Each comrade should exhibit a spirit of fraternity greater than we have yet seen; every Post should take an active interest in its membership; and the Departments should render all the aid they can in the same direction.

“One for all and all for one” should be our motto, our guide. In this way—this alone—can we live up to and live out the obligations our great Order imposes.

In the foregoing criticism, naught is set down in malice. Such a thing should not again happen.

We should fail in our duty, indeed, unless we specially mentioned with a kindly remembrance Comrade and Hon. John A. Pickler of South Dakota. To him the veterans of this Nation are indebted that in their behalf, on the floor of the House of Representatives, he gave utterance to this fraternal tribute, “The Union Soldier: he seeks justice, not charity”; and, in the argument before the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service, for a report on H. R. No. 324, he shared with members of your Committee in giving emphasis to the claims of the veteran, favoring our bill rather than one of somewhat similar import which he had himself introduced.

We earnestly recommend that the National Encampment may direct the Commander-in-Chief-elect to promulgate, either in General Orders or by Circular, to the Order, the text of H. R. No. 324, and urge upon the comrades to interview or write the Senators from their respective States and Representatives in Congress from their home districts, urging favorable action upon the bill at the second session of the Fifty-third Congress, to meet December 1st next.

To you, as Commander-in-Chief, and to Adjutant-General Meech, our earnest thanks are due. Accept them in the fraternal

spirit in which they are tendered. Both of you have done much to lighten our labors.

We have no further recommendations to make, but we do desire to emphasize those made in former reports. They were and are such as experience had taught us were necessary in order to secure "Justice, not charity," for the Union Soldier and Sailor.

Respectfully submitted, in F., C. and L.,

CHARLES P. LINCOLN,
W. E. W. ROSS,
JOHN RAINES,
JOS. W. KAY, *Chairman,*

Committee on Legislation, Grand Army of the Republic.

The Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief appointed the following Committee on the Address of the Commander-in-Chief: Past Commanders-in-Chief George S. Merrill, John P. Rea, Russell A. Alger, John Palmer and A. G. Weissert.

On motion of Comrade E. F. Prentiss of Rhode Island, a recess until two o'clock was taken.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 12, 1894. — AFTERNOON
SESSION.

Encampment reassembled at 2 P.M.

The Commander-in-Chief appointed the following committees: —

On the Report of the Adjutant-General: Comrades T. C. Masteller of California, John H. Thacher of Connecticut, F. W. Spink of Illinois, J. K. Mertz of Minnesota and W. F. Mitchell of Tennessee.

On the Report of the Chaplain-in-Chief: Comrades M. L. Leonard of Iowa, J. Payson Bradley of Massachusetts, J. S. Gross of New York, B. M. Hicks of Minnesota, Charles E. Anderson of West Virginia.

On the Report of the Judge-Advocate-General: Comrades J. P. S. Gobin of Pennsylvania, H. E. Taintor of Connecticut, W. S. Kaufman of Illinois, Henry M. Duffield of Michigan, E. W. Tatlock of Utah.

On the Report of the Quartermaster-General: Comrades C. M. Kinne of California, E. A. Watson of Pennsylvania, C. H. Baker of Rhode Island, W. C. Steinmetz of Iowa, W. F. Henry of Missouri.

On the Report of the Inspector-General: Comrades S. E. Faunce of Potomac, E. A. Blodgett of Illinois, Edgar Allan of Virginia and North Carolina, J. L. Briggs of Missouri, M. W. Mann of Texas.

On Resolutions: Comrade S. S. Burdett of Potomac (Chairman), and Comrades F. G. Shepard of Alabama, A. W. Savage



Paul Vanderzoot

Commander-in-Chief, G.A.R.,
1882-83.

of Arizona, Charles B. Wilson of California and Nevada, Halsey M. Rhoads of Colorado and Wyoming, Henry E. Taintor of Connecticut, Peter B. Ayars of Delaware, P. E. McMurray of Florida, James P. Averill of Georgia, Horace S. Clark of Illinois, Gil R. Stormont of Indiana, Robert W. Hill of Indian Territory, J. C. Milliman of Iowa, D. R. Anthony of Kansas, E. H. Hobson of Kentucky, James Lewis of Louisiana and Mississippi, W. W. True of Maine, Frank Nolen of Maryland, Thomas Swasey of Massachusetts, E. P. Allen of Michigan, Henry G. Hicks of Minnesota, Louis Benecke of Missouri, Robert E. Fiske of Montana, A. V. Cole of Nebraska, Thomas Coggsell of New Hampshire, E. C. Stahl of New Jersey, R. J. Randall of New Mexico, John Barnard of New York, J. O. Winship of Ohio, A. G. Tropper of Oklahoma, J. T. Apperson of Oregon, Chill W. Hazzard of Pennsylvania, Benjamin H. Child of Rhode Island, A. H. Daniels of S. Dakota, W. J. Smith of Tennessee, M. W. Mann of Texas, Thomas C. Iliff of Utah, E. J. Ormsbee of Vermont, Edgar Allan of Virginia and N. Carolina, William H. White of Washington and Alaska, T. H. Marks of W. Virginia, William D. Hoard of Wisconsin.

On Rules, Regulations and Ritual: Comrades R. B. Beath of Pennsylvania, H. M. Nevius of New Jersey, W. N. Eaton of Virginia, P. J. Clawson of Wisconsin, C. A. Southard of Maine.

Comrade Beath of Pennsylvania offered the following resolution, and it was adopted:—

Resolved, That all resolutions, unless otherwise disposed of by the Encampment, and excepting as to changes in the Rules and Regulations or Ritual, be referred to the Committee on Resolutions, without debate, to be reported by that Committee; that resolutions offered and recommendations in reports of officers relative to the Rules and Regulations or Ritual be referred to the Committee on Rules, Regulations and Ritual.

The Adjutant-General called the roll for the reception of communications, resolutions, etc., from Departments; and various resolutions and communications were received and referred to appropriate committees. Among them were two resolutions as to changes in Rules and Regulations, which the Commander-in-

Chief ruled were not in order, as the required thirty days' notice of such proposed changes had not been given.

Comrade Wagner of Pennsylvania: Our Senior Past Commander-in-Chief, Comrade John C. Robinson, is again prevented from being with us by reason of illness. He has lost a leg, is on crutches and is nearly blind. I move that the Commander-in-Chief be requested to send a telegram expressing our esteem and regard.

The motion prevailed.

Comrade Rea offered the following resolution, which was adopted: —

Resolved, That the sympathy of this Encampment be extended to our sick and suffering Comrade, George B. Creamer, Past Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief, and to his family; and that the same be sent to him by telegraph.

Comrade Beath offered the following resolution, which was adopted: —

WHEREAS, Through the efforts principally of the Honorable Wallace Bruce, late United States Consul at Edinburgh, Scotland, a magnificent bronze statue of Abraham Lincoln, dedicated to the memory of the Scottish American Soldiers and Sailors who fought in the Union service during the Rebellion, has been erected in the old Calton Cemetery of that city, the first monument of this kind erected on foreign soil; therefore,

Resolved, That the thanks of the Grand Army of the Republic be and they are hereby tendered to the Hon. Wallace Bruce and to those who so generously responded to his request for contributions, for their most excellent work.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to Mr. Bruce, on behalf of the National Encampment, Grand Army of the Republic.

Comrade Cochran of Ohio: Commander-in-Chief, I have been deputed, by the National Council of Administration, to call the attention of the Encampment to an evident inadvertence. That is in regard to a testimonial to John Palmer, Past Commander-in-Chief. I move that a committee be now appointed to prepare and present to him a proper testimonial.

The motion prevailed, and the Commander-in-Chief appointed the following committee: Comrades D. S. Brown of New York, R. H. Cochran of Ohio, and Chill W. Hazzard of Pennsylvania.

The Committee on the Address of the Commander-in-Chief presented the following report, which on motion was adopted : —

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON ADDRESS OF COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

The committee to whom was referred the address of the Commander-in-Chief, respectfully report : —

We cordially indorse the patriotic sentiments contained in the able address, and recommend that the several suggestions therein made be approved.

That the Commander-in-Chief appoint the Board of Survey recommended by him, with full powers.

That the Commander-in-Chief to be elected appoint the suggested committee in relation to the publication of volunteer records.

That the remaining recommendations in the address be referred to the incoming Council of Administration, with instructions to carry the same into effect.

That in grateful recognition of the able and faithful services, during his term of office, of Commander-in-Chief Adams, a committee of three be appointed, to procure for and present to him a suitable testimonial.

GEO. S. MERRILL,
JOHN P. REA,
JOHN PALMER,
RUSSELL A. ALGER,
A. G. WEISSERT,

Committee.

The Committee on Pensions presented the following report : —

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PENSIONS.

Your Committee on Pensions would respectfully reiterate the sentiments and renew the recommendations touching the rights of the Union veteran and the duties of the Government toward him, embodied in our report submitted to the Twenty-seventh National Encampment.

After the adoption of that report by the National Encampment there was a change in the action of the Pension Department

in its rules for suspension of payment without hearing, and many of those whose pensions had been suspended under that unfair rule have been restored to the rolls. Your Committee is, however, of the opinion that there is still just cause for complaint in technical rulings and requirements of the Pension Department which are unfavorable to the applicant, and result in unjust discrimination against his interests; that doubts are unjustly decided adversely to claimant, which, under a reasonably liberal construction should have been decided in his favor.

Order No. 229 from the Department of the Interior, Bureau of Pensions, issued June 19, 1893, is especially obnoxious, as establishing needless and harsh requirements in the preparation and forwarding of testimony in support of claims.

We insist that evidence, very often procured after years of effort and at great expense of time and money on the part of applicants, should not be thrown out for mere lack of form or want of compliance with any purely technical or arbitrary rules; and we urge that this order be so modified as to provide that all evidence presented be fairly examined and considered.

Your Committee feels constrained to call the attention of the National Encampment to the fact that a large part of the appropriation made by the Fifty-second Congress for the payment of pensions for the year ending June 30, 1894, was unused and turned back into the Treasury, while hundreds of thousands of unadjusted claims remained pending in the Pension Bureau.

At the same time credit is claimed on behalf of Congress and the administration upon the grounds that the aggregate appropriations have been reduced; yet it appears that the only reduction made has been effected by cutting down the appropriations for pensions, so that Union veterans alone feel the effects of this spirit of economy. It is a significant fact that while a period of seventeen years elapsed between the ending of our war with Mexico and the close of the war for the Union, yet the amount now expended for the pensioning of the soldiers of the Mexican war is increasing, while the amount expended for pensions to Union veterans is diminishing.

We feel compelled to say that there is evidently on the part of both the Administrative and Legislative Departments a feeling

of hostility to our worthy and suffering comrades — the wards of the Nation, who bore the burden and heat of the battle — a feeling which certainly should not exist in a country saved by their devotion.

While the Grand Army of the Republic is pledged to “purity in public affairs” and will, therefore, sympathise and co-operate with any and all proper efforts of economy, to the end that all public burdens may be reduced to the minimum, we view with extreme regret that false economy which shaves and pares to the quick at the expense of honor, justice and patriotism.

We insist upon an honest, patriotic construction and administration of existing pension laws, and that every just claim shall be speedily settled, so that whatever is found due shall be paid while the applicant is alive to receive it.

We are confident that the loyal sentiment of the country will condemn a policy that attempts to recuperate the public treasury at the expense largely of the slender purses of our disabled heroes and their widows and orphans.

Respectfully submitted,

I. N. WALKER,
H. E. TAINTOR,
A. M. WARNER,
J. W. BURST,

Committee.

The report was enthusiastically adopted.

Comrade Lovett of New Jersey: Commander-in-Chief, I move that we dispense with the regular order of business and go into the matter of selection of the location for the next National Encampment.

The motion prevailed.

Comrade Bosbyshell of Pennsylvania: Commander-in-Chief, I rise to my feet principally because it was my fortune, during the war, to campaign for several months in the good old State of Kentucky. We heard a great deal this morning about Kentucky being somewhat of a rebel State. I campaigned there for many months, and I assure the comrades here that a more loyal people

I never met on the face of the earth. I want to say for Kentucky that she never was out of the Union, and that she does not belong exactly to the States that we recognize as the rebel States; and I take a great deal of pleasure, having been a partial citizen of Kentucky during the war, — one of those who went there without being invited, — in placing in nomination the city of Louisville; and I move that the next National Encampment be held there.

Comrade Davidson of Minnesota: Commander-in-Chief and Comrades: The committee in whose behalf I will speak in part are here to extend a hearty invitation, on behalf of the Grand Army of the Republic of the Department of Minnesota, of the Loyal Legion of the Department of Minnesota, of the citizens of that great State, and of the Commercial Club of the City of St. Paul, to hold your next Annual Encampment in that city.

We have no words and no thoughts of disparagement of our honorable competitor, the city of Louisville. We cheerfully admit all that her eloquent son has claimed of the loyalty and patriotism of her citizens. We are glad to know that the heart of the people of Kentucky is right and that it beats responsive to the music of a restored Union. We have other reasons, too, for loving the great Commonwealth of Kentucky. Within its boundaries was fought the battle of Middle Creek, of Mill Springs, of Cumberland Gap, of Richmond, of Perryville, and many others of the great engagements in which we participated. There battalions of blue and grey, the contending Union and Confederate armies, hurled themselves each against the other, bordered by lines of gleaming steel, and together they went down to death, enriching with the feast of blood the blue grass beneath their trampling feet. They lie there today, sleeping that dreamless sleep which is the last bivouac of the dead. But, Commander and Comrades, we think that we owe something of courtesy and something of respect to those in that community who differed with us and whose hearts are yet sore over the lost cause. I am bound to the great commonwealth of Kentucky by ties of blood relationship. I love her loyal men and I love her thrice beautiful women; but, Comrades, we are generous, we claim to be broad, we feel that we have in our hearts forgiven those who were arrayed against us; and yet

we must remember that when we march through the thoroughfares of any great Southern city and unfurl our battle flags, display our badges and sing our songs of triumph, we must touch chords that have long since been silenced. I tell you, Comrades, that if today the sympathizers with the lost cause — and they are thousands in the city of New York — and the friends, the active men who are ex-soldiers of the Confederacy, should invite the veteran legions of the Confederacy to hold their reunion in the great city of New York, we would not cheerfully and joyfully welcome them in their commemorative services. It is not human nature; and in settling this question we want to apply the principles of good sense, and we want to settle it right.

We are not asking for this great honor, in the City of St. Paul, as a right. We are asking it as a kindly courtesy from the Grand Army of the Republic. No city, however grand its opportunities or desirable its location, should be considered as paramount to the interests of this great Order which we represent; and while I have no doubt that the loyal and liberty-loving citizens of Louisville will open their hearts and their arms to give us a handsome welcome if we go there, we must remember that side by side with them in every audience where we hold a camp-fire will be those whose sons died at Perryville; and it is not in human nature for them to look kindly into the faces of those who fought on the other side.

But Comrades, I come to you from a loyal State, nestling amid loyal States—a State largely peopled by the young men discharged from service, who went to Minnesota after the war, from New England, from the Middle States and from all over this land. Beside us is the great state of Wisconsin, west of us the Dakotas and Montana and that territory so largely peopled by veterans, beyond and toward the Pacific. Last year you visited Indianapolis; this year this beautiful city of Pittsburgh. We think it would be a little unfair to fix it again so near those places. Of course it is our right to disregard these geographical lines if we choose; but if we are to fix our gatherings south of the Ohio River, we ought to change the time so as to hold them in the months of January or February, or strike a temperature which would be exceedingly unpleasant.

Comrades, we ask you to come to a city where you will be fanned by the breezes of the prairies, where you can be regaled upon our beautiful lakes, where we have abundance of accommodations to provide you with everything that man can wish. We have in the twin cities and the suburban points in the immediate vicinity, reached by rapid lines of transit, about 200 hotels. In the city of Minneapolis alone, on the night when the last Republican candidate for President received the nomination, it was reported by the Committee on Entertainment there were 20,000 unoccupied beds. There can be no question as to the abundant accommodations in these two cities for all who will come. We have an auditorium there, where all the delegates of a convention twice as large as this can be seated upon one floor. It has windows upon every side. It is not beautiful and magnificent either in outward or inward appearance; but its vocal properties are such that every man who can make himself heard by a reasonable audience can be heard distinctly in every part of the hall. We have, near by, Lake Como and Lake Harriet, White Bear and Minnetonka, and a number of other suburban resorts. We have the beautiful Mississippi; we have seventeen trunk lines of railroad, with over 300 passenger trains entering our depot daily. There is no more beautiful summer trip than to cross the lakes to Duluth, with a four hours' ride by rail to St. Paul.

A question has been raised as to railroad rates. I can assure you that we will have as reasonable rates if the meeting is fixed at St. Paul as at any point in the country. If not, the Council of Administration should have authority to fix a different location.

I assume that Louisville and St. Paul are ready to do everything that is reasonable and right to provide for the entertainment of delegates and to procure the lowest possible railroad rate; and I say to you that we want you in the year 1895, and we ask you to come, because we have got there a patriotic, loyal people, a community as a whole in which there are no back memories that will throw a shade across the enjoyment of those who shall come to us. You will find us with open arms and open hearts, a patriotic, loyal and enthusiastic people, to welcome you to the Twin Cities of the Northwest.

Comrade Smith, of the Department of the Potomac: Commander-in-Chief and Comrades of the National Encampment: While I have the honor of representing in part the Department of the Potomac, I am a native of Kentucky. I lived all my life in that State until four years ago. I know the people from one end of that State to the other, and I want to say that this Grand Army of the Republic is not penned up by the old Mason and Dixon line, but reaches down to Texas and takes in all of the country. What did Kentucky do for the Union? That grand old State voted, a little while before the Rebellion began, 100,000 majority against secession and to remain in the Union. She was the great gateway of 750 miles front that permitted you to go down in every direction in the South and held it firm during all that terrible struggle. In those battles that my comrade mentioned, Kentuckians met the men of the South and said, "We will drive you back if you are Southerners." The Grand Army of the Republic, as the Commander-in-Chief said, is an educational institution. Do you wish to wait and die and not put your feet on a part of your own country for which you fought and for which you bled, and for which you gave 500,000 noble lives? The South is yours. You fought for it, our friends died for it, and we have it back in the Union under the Stars and Stripes, and you have a right to be there.

I tell you, comrades, if you will pardon me, that it took courage in the South to be a Union man. There was n't much difficulty in St. Paul. It was in Nashville, in Atlanta, and in other places in the South, and in some parts of Kentucky; but we had 85,000 noble, grand men, who rallied around the flag, and 20,000 of them bit the dust to save the Union and restore to you Kentucky. Fifty thousand of those men are there today, ready to welcome you with open arms, cordially, with all the friendship of their souls; and if there is a man of the Southern Confederacy, as it was claimed to be, who fought like a man, who will utter one unkind word, one insulting sentiment to your flag and to your badges, to your country, or to anything you may do and say, you may rest assured he was not and is not a Kentuckian, nor is he a true American. Show us that man when you come there, and

there are some men sitting to my right who will baptize him in the Ohio River so deep that he will never come out again.

Why shouldn't we go South? We went there once to fight. You did. You Yankees came down there from Minnesota and Wisconsin and Massachusetts, and you took away all of our negroes. I helped you to take twenty-five or thirty from myself. I never had blacked my boots until after the war, but I found it was a very profitable business. Why shouldn't you go? You received the bullets in the South, and the bad treatment, then. Now come and eat their ham, their fine beef, their fine chickens and turkeys, and eat their cream, and their fine cakes that they can bake. Come down and partake of what they will give you.

A voice: How about blue grass?

Comrade Smith: You may eat all the blue grass you want. It is there. Why, gentlemen, a hundred thousand men who wore the blue have married a hundred thousand women who shouted for the South during the war. A hundred thousand rebel soldiers have married a hundred thousand Yankee wives. What are you going to do with their children? They are American citizens, under the American flag, and we must go and let them see who brought about the possibility of these two sections marrying and inter-marrying. Some of the best friends I have in the world were men that I stood face to face in battle against—men who did their very best to shoot me down, and who are today some of the warmest personal friends I have in all the South. Why should it not be so? Didn't you say, "Let us have peace"; and didn't our grand and noble General Grant say, "We have conquered peace. Take your horses home with you, and your side arms, and go to work, and let us build up our grand and glorious Republic, where our children can be free forever?" Don't be afraid of the South now, while we go without arms, but to enjoy their hospitality. Come to Kentucky, and I will tell you, not in the language of Mr. Watterson, we will give you all the entertainment you want without the extra excitement: keep away from that. That is as bad as it is in St. Paul, But if any man should have a bad case of colic, we will give him some paregoric.

Now, comrades, come to Kentucky; come as freely and as willingly as you did in 1861 to 1865, and we will receive you with all the kindness and hospitality and friendship that any people in all this Union have ever received you with; and you can have it said then that the Grand Army was not afraid to put its foot on the other side of the Ohio River, but was willing to encamp anywhere in this Union, where the flag of the country floats. Come to Louisville, and see if we do not treat you right. We have got steamboats down there, too, and we have got the Ohio River, and we have got what never was in any other state of this Union, the finest natural phenomenon, the Mammoth Cave. We will take you to that and show you what you never saw before and what lots of Rebels did not know existed there, or they would have found it sometime. Not only that, but we will carry you to some of the most magnificent farms you ever saw. We will show you the most magnificent horses that ever trotted, that ever paced, that ever ran, and we will show you some of the finest shorthorns that the world ever produced, and the sweetest beef that ever was eaten. We will show you the finest Southdown mutton that is raised on earth, and we will show you magnificent Jersey cows, and we will show you above all these—pardon me for saying so, for I cannot help it—the brightest, the sweetest, the grandest, the bravest and the most polite women the sun of Heaven ever shone on.

Comrade Rea, of Minnesota: Commander-in-Chief: My comrade, Davidson, has told you that the people of St. Paul, the Grand Army of Minnesota, the Commercial Club, and all those want you to come up there; but I want simply to say that the people of Minneapolis want you to come also. We have got up there a pair of twins that are more nearly an entity than the Siamese twins. They are absolutely one. To my mind, comrades, this is not a question of loyalty or disloyalty, but it is a question of advisability, and the thing to be considered is the interest of the Grand Army of the Republic. We think up in Minnesota that our two cities are the best convention cities in the world. We can accommodate all of the people of the United States that want to go away from home at one time. We have got hotel accommodation

for every man that will attend the Grand Army of the Republic's encampment, and there is no home in either city the door-string of which will not be hanging out, and around whose hearth every man that wears the bronze button of the Grand Army of the Republic will not be welcome.

A gentleman wearing a keystone yesterday said to me, when I spoke to him about coming to St. Paul, "It is too far away." I reminded him that it was not any farther to go than it was to come. A year ago you met in Indianapolis. This year you meet in Pittsburgh. You are asked to meet next year in Louisville. There is a little triangle right in the center of the eastern States of this Republic where three years in succession the Grand Army is asked to meet. It is eight years since you met in the West. We do not call Milwaukee West. Since that time you have met in Boston, in Washington, and you meet here this year. Last year you met in Indianapolis. And there is that great country beyond the Mississippi, settled by the soldiers of the Union, who want to come to Grand Army reunions occasionally. Take our own State of Minnesota. Take the Dakotas, take Montana, take Nebraska — peopled as they are by men that wore the blue — they can come to St. Paul, but they cannot go to Louisville. Comrades, in behalf of the 30,000 soldiers of Minnesota, in behalf of the people of a State which had in 1860 but 172,000 population and less than 28,000 votes, and sent 25,000 soldiers into the Union army, we ask you to come up there and meet them in their homes, and you will have a welcome such as you never got before. Many of you were in Minneapolis. Minneapolis was a little city then. These two cities have grown since that time until they have nearly four hundred thousand people. They are connected by an electric line, and you can go in thirty-five minutes from the center of one city to the center of the other. You will find a welcome there such as you never have had and never can have anywhere else in this country, because you will have two grand cities united as one to welcome you.

Comrade Gross of New York: Commander-in-Chief, I wish to say that the Commander of our Department has requested me in his place, and in behalf of New York, to say what New York thinks

in regard to the question of where we shall hold our next Encampment. It is true that Minneapolis and St. Paul are glorious cities of the West. This Encampment has been there. Some of our friends from there seem to forget that Minneapolis is only thirty-five minutes from St. Paul. I am too large to be bound by State lines, or by Mason and Dixon's line. I am large enough for this whole country — from Maine to California, from the Lakes to the Gulf; and I say to you, my comrades, that I believe the Grand Army is large enough today to spread all over these United States. We were large enough in the days of the Rebellion to go where we pleased and fear no opposition. We are large enough today to go where we wish to go without fear of any slur or anything that has been told of here coming from Kentucky. Kentucky bids us welcome. These same Kentuckians who ask us to come now asked us in the days of the sixties to come down there and help them. They ask us now to come and see them in peace, as we came to see them in war. At the time that we went down there what did we find? We found the loyal men of Kentucky with arms in their hands to defend that old flag, and we were glad to welcome them then; and we went to help them and not someone else. Without any further remark I wish to say that New York, with her fifty-two votes, says, "Louisville, Kentucky."

Comrade Dowling of Ohio: Commander-in-Chief, in behalf of the entire delegation from the Department of Ohio, and in behalf of the Encampment that selected those delegates, I desire to second the nomination of Louisville.

Comrade E. P. Allen of Michigan: Commander-in-Chief, the Department of Michigan, after full discussion of this very important question, decided unanimously that for the good of the Order and for the future of the country, we owed it to ourselves and to our old enemies to accept an invitation which comes with a fullness and a heartiness and a patriotic honesty that no one can appreciate except a soldier. Therefore, we were unanimously in favor of the City of Louisville — not because it is the finest city in the Union, but because in that invitation, coming from representative men who stood for the Lost Cause, we see, as we never have seen before, the dawn of that day when every feeling of animosity

upon the part of either section shall be lost and forever lost in that patriotic glow for one common country for which we are ready to die if necessary. And, Commander, the day is not far distant when instead of the Grand Army of the Republic camping upon the border line between Secession and Unionism, it will be invited by the free hearts of the educated and patriotic South, not only to come to Louisville, but to go to Atlanta, to go everywhere and talk Unionism and tell what we did for the country. Why? Because there is a better day dawning for the Republic. I should despair of my country if I believed the time would never come when the armies of the Union would be welcomed by every city, upon every battle-field of the South. And, sir, we will so be welcomed, and within this generation, because the South today, as she never did before, appreciates the value, the glory of the United States of America. We are going to Louisville.

Comrade Watrous of Wisconsin: Commander-in-Chief, it is not an easy matter, nor is it a pleasant task, to go counter to the gentleman who has just spoken, our friend of New York,—next to the best State in the Union,—or to Henry Watterson, the great editor. But Wisconsin instructed her representatives to vote for St. Paul, and we all regret that other Encampments did not do the same thing. We are for St. Paul, and think we ought to go there, because our boys are all around there and the other fellows are not.

Comrade Warner of Missouri: Commander-in-Chief and Comrades, we seem to be nearly of one mind upon this occasion; and it is with no feelings of ill-will or disrespect to the lovely city of St. Paul and her lakes, her brave men and beautiful women, that we make this decision. I know full well of the 20,000 vacant beds in the city of Minneapolis—we were all marching and singing in the streets; but I appreciate the grand scenery of the Mammoth Cave. I remember when a boy of reading of an old fellow who went there; and it was said that every man who saw Mammoth Cave was struck poetical: and he was struck:—

“The Mammoth Cave, Oh, what a spot!
In summer, cold; in winter, hot.
Great God Almighty, what a wonder!
Andrew Jackson, Hell and Thunder!”

But, Commander-in-Chief, it is not the scenery of St. Paul or her lakes, or the Mammoth Cave, that we go to visit. I remember well at the National Encampment at Minneapolis, when that genius of war — he of blessed memory, the gallant old commander, William Tecumseh Sherman — said to us, “Boys, in 1861 to 1865 you marched South. Keep marching South. Carry your Encampment back and show it to the rising generation, as an object lesson.” Let it be an inspiration to the boys and girls of the hundred thousand loyal men of Kentucky, who were not the planters and not the merchants, but the men of bone and sinew, whose fathers today have reason to be proud as the princes of the earth.

Now, Comrades, the latch-string we will find out, not only on the houses of the people, but you will find the latch-strings of their hearts hanging out to you, and you will find a bottle of Bourbon on every string. I have one hobby. I believe something in the education of the rising generation. I hope to see the day when there is not a public school in any nook or corner of this Union, east or west, north or south, without the American flag. When the school is in session, I want Old Glory floating, to be kissed by the breezes. I want to go South. When one of these cities comes to us we have nothing to be ashamed of, nothing to take back; and let us say to their men who wore the grey, “We do not detract from your valor, your courage, your endurance; for to do that would be to dim the lustre of the victories achieved by the men who wore the blue. What we ask of you is to teach your children with our children, to kneel upon the grave of a tombless and buried rebellion, and there with clasped hands return thanks to Him who hath preserved us a Nation.”

The Commander-in-Chief put the motion that Louisville be named as the place for the next Encampment, and it prevailed.

Comrade Davidson moved that the selection be made unanimous. The motion prevailed.

Comrade Bosbyshell of Pennsylvania: Commander-in-Chief, I move that we go into the nomination of officers, the election to be fixed for 11 o'clock tomorrow morning.

The motion prevailed.

Comrade Johnston of Ohio moved, That nominating speeches be limited to ten minutes, and but two seconding speeches be made of five minutes each.

Comrade Bosbyshell moved that the seconding speeches be limited to two minutes. The amendment was accepted, and as amended the motion prevailed.

Comrade Carnahan of Indiana: Commander-in-Chief and Comrades of the Grand Army, I shall not, I think, take up the ten minutes allowed for nominations; and when I name the Comrade that Indiana desires to present as the candidate for Commander-in-Chief, it seems to me that he will be so well known to the comrades of this National Encampment that words will not be necessary. We of Indiana have worked and sought to advance the interests of the Grand Army of the Republic, and our work has never been recognized by the election of a candidate to the position of Commander-in-Chief. While you have remembered other great jurisdictions and other Encampments, Indiana has been passed by; and we ask you now to remember us at this session, the Twenty-eighth of the National Encampment, of the Grand Army. We come to you and with great pride present the name of Ivan N. Walker as the candidate for Commander-in-Chief of this the most magnificent body of men in whom God ever breathed the breath of life — Ivan N. Walker, a boy in 1861, leaving his home, taking his place as a private in the ranks, working, studying, pushed forward with his command until at last we find him in the command of his regiment. It was not a feather-bed regiment. Ohio and Illinois know that in the western departments, in the old Army of the Cumberland, Indiana, Ohio and Illinois marched side by side. At Shiloh, at Perryville, at Stone River, at Chickamauga, and all the way down through Georgia, those three States were together. Ivan N. Walker was found with his regiment during all of that time, until while on a raid in pursuance of orders, he was captured, and spent almost one full year of his life in Libby Prison. He came out from that prison with Streight and others through the tunnel. What has been his life since the war? Earnest and active as a citizen, respected and beloved by all who know him.

There has been no work done by his Post, George H. Thomas No. 17 of Indiana, and no work done in the Department Encampment, that Ivan N. Walker has not been willing and ready at all times to give his heart and his labor to. Our net gain during the time that he was Department Commander for one year was over six thousand. You know him here in the National Encampment, as he has stood before you and given you the report of the Pension Committee. Those who have not given the matter the study that was given it by Ivan N. Walker and others know but little of the difficulties that beset that Committee in making up the report, and the care with which they had to handle that great question; and yet, without detracting from any who have ever been on the National Committee on Pensions of this Encampment, I desire to say that the report of Comrade Walker's committee last year was the best and most complete that has ever been made to the National Encampment on that great question. So thoroughly was it appreciated that the Commander-in-Chief himself directed it to be sent to every post in the organization. As he did his work then he has done it since, and we pledge to you that if Ivan N. Walker shall be chosen at this Encampment to carry the standard of the Grand Army of the Republic for the next year, it will be faithfully and well done. No one will give more time to the interests and the welfare of the Grand Army of the Republic than he; and so we present him to you for your suffrages — an honest citizen, an earnest man in every walk of life, an earnest Grand Army man, able, efficient, strong in body and mind, to carry the great interests of this our beloved organization.

Comrade Horace S. Clark of Illinois: Commander-in-Chief and Comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic: From a sister State to Indiana I come, under instructions to perform a most happy duty. I come to you to name a Grand Army man — one who has visited every National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic since its organization. I come to you from the State of Abraham Lincoln; I come from the State of the silent soldier, General Grant, and that other loved General, the friend of the soldier on the field of battle, the earnest and determined friend of the soldier in the United States Senate: and as we think of

him today we can almost see him as he rode upon his horse, his long black hair waving behind him, with his cry, "Remember McPherson, follow me!"—our own beloved John A. Logan. We come to you today to speak in behalf of Department Number 1, where the Grand Army of the Republic was born. We come to ask you now at this National Encampment to make our leader, as we go across the Ohio River into Louisville, the commander for twenty-eight consecutive years of Post No. 1, of Department No. 1, Grand Army of the Republic, the noblest, grandest organization of patriots upon the face of the earth. We name Past Department Commander and present Post Commander of the Rockford Post, Comrade Thomas G. Lawler.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON RULES, REGULATIONS AND RITUAL.

The Committee on Rules, Regulations and Ritual presented the following report:—

The Committee express their congratulations that but two amendments have been offered.

The Department of Nebraska recommend that Section 1, Article V., Chapter III., Rules and Regulations, be amended by inserting after the word "ballot," in the fifth line of said section, the following: "Provided that one member of the Council of Administration be elected annually, to serve five years."

The Committee report adversely.

On motion of Comrade O'Donnell of Illinois, this part of the report of the Committee was adopted.

The Committee continued its report as follows:—

The Department of Massachusetts proposed to amend Section 4, Article IV., Chapter V., so that it shall read as follows:—

"If a member of a Post shall be one year in arrears for dues, he shall be notified thereof in writing by the Post Quartermaster; and on failure for two months thereafter to pay such dues, he may, by vote of the Post, be dropped from the rolls, unless relieved from such payment; provided that he has been previously suspended and so reported, in accordance with the preceding section.

"A comrade may be reinstated in the Post from which he was dropped, by making a written statement to that effect, and on receiving a majority vote of those present at any regular meeting, upon payment of one year's dues."

"A comrade may be reinstated in a Post other than that from which he was dropped, upon application duly made, referred and reported upon, and on payment of one year's dues, which shall be forwarded by the Post receiving him to the Post of which he was formerly a member; and if elected, he shall not be reobligated. But when reinstated by a Post other than the one that dropped him, he shall pay such additional fee as may be agreed upon, not exceeding the amount charged upon application for membership by transfer. If the Post of such dropped member has been disbanded, the amount of such arrearages shall be retained by the Post electing him."

The Committee are loth to recommend any change whatever in the Rules and Regulations, especially in this section, which has been altered several times in recent years; yet we believe the change here suggested, which allows a dropped member to make application for reinstatement in the Post which dropped him, by a written statement to that effect which can be acted upon in regular meeting, instead of as now by an application to be referred and reported upon as a formal application for membership, to be a good one. We recognize the fact that many members have allowed themselves to be dropped who, on realizing their loss of comradeship, desire to be restored with as little ceremony as possible. To meet these cases we think the amendment is a decided improvement, and therefore report favorably. Dropped comrades desiring to join other Posts must conform to the present rules. The recommendation of the Committee was adopted.

A peculiar case has been presented as to whether a Post can legally hold meetings in another State than that in which it is chartered.

A memorial hall has been erected in Westerly, R.I., in which two rooms are set aside for the use of two Posts, one in Westerly, R.I., the other located directly across the river in Connecticut.

These rooms are to be used by the Posts free of rent, an item for consideration now, and which will grow stronger as the passing years weaken our ranks.

Technically, a Post cannot legally transact business in another State. The charter assigns a definite location in the jurisdiction of the Department Commander granting the same. We do not think it wise or necessary to amend the Rules and Regulations to meet such a peculiar condition, which never may occur again; yet some authoritative approval is required if these comrades are to receive and enjoy the generosity of this donor.

The Committee therefore recommend the adoption of the following Preamble and Resolution:—

WHEREAS, Largely through the contribution of a liberal and wealthy friend of the Grand Army of the Republic, and partly by private subscriptions of citizens, there has been erected at Westerly, R.I., an expensive building containing a free library and two halls suitable for Post rooms, which it was the desire and intention of the donor should be used, one by Budlong Post No. 18, of the Department of Rhode Island located at Westerly, and the other by Hancock Post No. 81, Department of Connecticut, located at Pawcatuck, free of rent; and whereas the two named places are divided only by a river and many of the members of Hancock Post, while residing in Connecticut, are engaged in business in said Westerly,

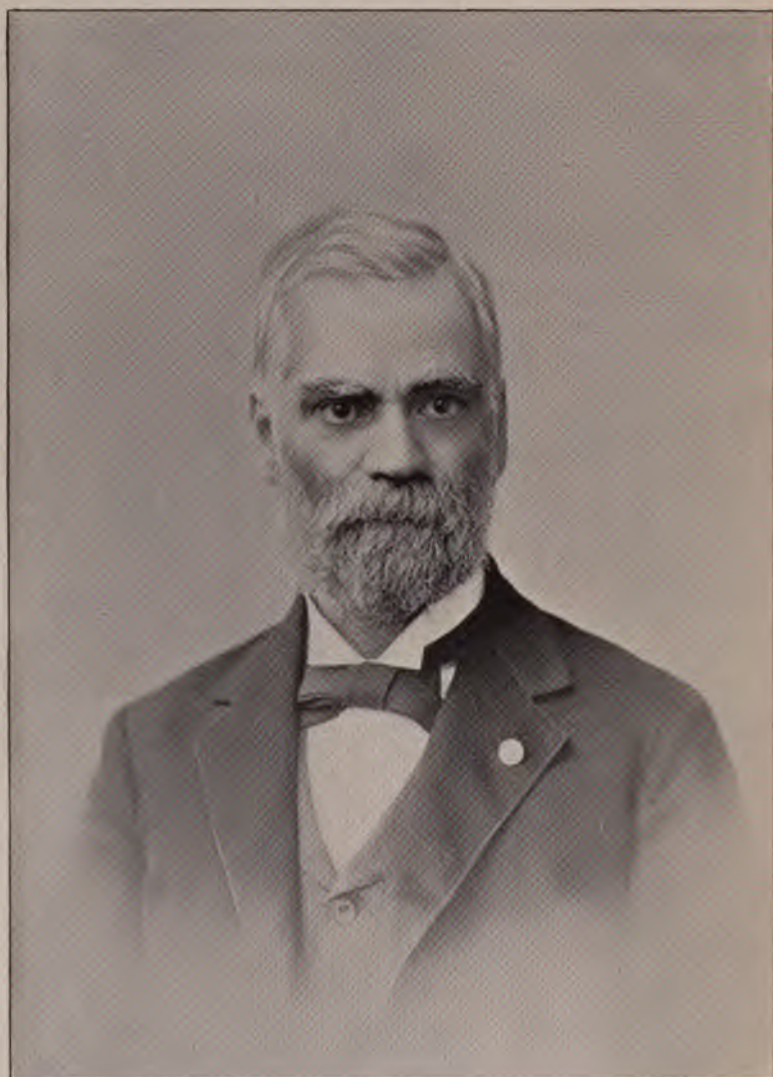
NOW, THEREFORE, In order that the wishes of said donor may be carried out and said Post obtain the benefit of his provision for it, it is hereby

Resolved, That with the consent of the Department of Rhode Island and Connecticut, it shall be lawful for Hancock Post No. 81, Department of Connecticut, Grand Army of the Republic, to hold its meetings and other exercises within said Hall, and any business there transacted shall be legal; and said Post and its members shall be and remain in all respects under the jurisdiction and control of the Department of Connecticut, as if said Hall were situated within the limits of said Department.

(Signed)

R. B. BEATH,
H. M. NEVIUS,
W. N. EATON,
C. A. SOUTHARD,
P. J. CLAUSON,
Committee.

On motion the report of the Committee on Rules and Regulations was adopted.



Ross B. Beath

Commander-in-Chief, G.A.R.,

1883-84.

The Adjutant-General: I have been asked to present a minority report for the Committee on Rules, Regulations and Ritual. We all recognize the fact that Past Commander-in-Chief Beath is a majority in any committee that he takes part in; and so all the members of that Committee except himself have joined in this as a minority report.

The Committee on Rules, Regulations and Ritual desire to submit herewith an additional report to that presented before the Encampment as its regular report, as follows:—

WHEREAS, For a period of twenty-five years it has been the pleasure of the Encampment to have as a member, and for many years (when not serving as Commander-in-Chief or Adjutant-General), as Chairman or member of the Committee on Rules, Regulations and Ritual our most esteemed and dearly beloved Comrade, Past Commander-in-Chief Robert B. Beath; and

WHEREAS, The duties of that position have been performed in an efficient and satisfactory manner to the Encampment,

Resolved, That the thanks of the Grand Army of the Republic, in Twenty-eighth National Encampment assembled, are hereby tendered to Comrade Beath, who has never shirked a responsibility, but whose every energy has been devoted to the best interests of the Order and the furthering of a full and true interpretation of the Rules and Regulations as enacted by the Encampment.

Respectfully submitted, in F., C. and L.,

H. M. NEVIUS,
W. N. EATON,
C. A. SOUTHARD,
Committee.

On motion, the report was adopted by a rising vote.

Comrade Wagner of Pennsylvania: Commander-in-Chief, I move, That the incoming Commander-in-Chief be requested to have these resolutions properly engrossed, framed and presented to Comrade R. B. Beath.

Comrade Olin of Massachusetts: I move to insert the words "in silver," as this is his twenty-fifth year in harness.

The amendment was accepted, and the motion prevailed.

On motion of Comrade Warner the Encampment adjourned till nine o'clock tomorrow morning.

SECOND DAY.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1894. 9 A M.

The Commander-in-Chief announced the pending order as nominations of officers.

Comrade Sample of Pennsylvania: Commander-in-Chief: There have been many pleasant duties imposed upon me as a comrade of the Grand Army of the Department of Pennsylvania; but I do not know of anything that has given me more pleasure than to be selected to place in nomination before this Encampment one of the distinguished comrades of the Department of Pennsylvania, a man in every sense of the word, one who in the war, when a mere boy, took his gun and went forward as a private soldier, did his duty like a man, returned to Pittsburgh, started in at the lower round of the ladder and climbed up, until today he is one of the most prominent business men that we have in our community — a man whose Grand Army life is one that has reached down into the heart of every comrade of this great Encampment. Starting in as Commander of his Post, being elected to the position of Senior Vice-Department Commander, and for the last few years a member of the National Council of Administration, his heart and soul have been in the work. And it gives me great pleasure, therefore, in the name of the Department of Pennsylvania and every comrade thereof, to present the name of Comrade A. P. Burchfield as a candidate for Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief.

Comrade Gray of Wisconsin: If it is in order, I will move that the Adjutant-General be instructed to cast the unanimous vote of this Encampment for A. P. Burchfield for Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief.

The Commander-in-Chief: Anything is in order by unanimous consent. Is there any objection to the motion?

No objections being made, the motion was put and carried unanimously; and the Adjutant-General cast the ballot, and comrade Burchfield was declared duly elected. Being called for, Comrade Burchfield was introduced by the Commander-in-Chief, and spoke as follows: —

Comrades, I am deeply sensible of the obligation which you have conferred upon me by the gift of the second highest office in the Grand Army of the Republic. I also appreciate the kindly feeling of my associates in the Department of Pennsylvania in presenting my name to you for this position, and you, Comrades, for your ratification of their proposition. I am a very busy man, and expect to be busy for years to come; but I will always find, no matter what is pressing upon me, some time to give to the interests of the Grand Army of the Republic. I am under the command of the man that will be elected Commander-in-Chief of this organization, and wherever I am called I will consider it my duty to be present and to fulfill every engagement.

The Commander-in-Chief called for nominations for Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief.

Comrade Lewis of Louisiana and Mississippi: Commander-in-Chief and Comrades of the Twenty-eighth National Encampment, I rise to place in nomination Honorable Charles Shute, a native of New Hampshire, who at the early call of his country responded, served it faithfully, and has made Louisiana his home. He is a comrade who has the confidence of all the community, irrespective of race, party or nationality. His standing is such that if you will place him on the outpost in the far South, it will go a long ways towards building up that section of the country and giving confidence to a large body of comrades that have heretofore almost been ashamed to wear the Grand Army button. Comrade Shute is a Christian gentleman, and we ask you to make him Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief.

I know that the temper of this Encampment is that the strong shall help the weak. Remember, comrades, that we have seven national cemeteries in the Department of Louisiana and Mississippi. Vicksburg, the Gibraltar of the Mississippi River, and Port Hudson, are in our Department. Go to our cemeteries and look upon the headstones, and you will find all the names that are upon the Department banners of this Encampment. Last year and the year before there was not a grave in that Department under the supervision of Colonel Shute, the then Department Commander, but what had a flag upon it. Not only that, but Colonel Shute, out of his own pocket, bought flags and placed them upon

the schoolhouses in the city of New Orleans. His standing in that community is second to no man, and I hope that you will give him to us, put him on the outpost in the far South, at the mouth of the Mississippi River, and let us go home and say that the Twenty-eighth National Encampment has honored us by giving us Charles H. Shute for Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief.

Comrade Tanner of New York: Commander-in-Chief, under other circumstances it would give me great pleasure to cast my vote for the Comrade from the South; but I rise here in obedience to the unanimous instructions of the Department of New York, and in obedience to the dictates of my own heart, to present for this office the name of as worthy a candidate as the Grand Army contains. My candidate did not see very long service in the War of the Rebellion; but he went in, a boy of fourteen, in July, 1864, and I think you will concede that he did about all that could be expected of a boy of that age. He followed his regiment throughout all its term, and when this organization was started he went in as one of the workingmen of the Grand Army of the Republic, was one of the founders of that magnificent Post known to history as Reno Post No. 44 of the Department of New York; and when he took command of that Post he instituted proceedings that resulted in its collecting and distributing in charitable work during three years, some sixteen thousand dollars, and he left in the treasury of the Post some nine thousand dollars for them to continue operations. I need only say of him as to character and standing that he is all that is claimed for Comrade Shute. I have listened many times to this call for recognition of the South, and I have generally been in a position where I could heed it and vote for it; but I think the Grand Army of the Republic did considerable and answered a considerable call from the South when it decided to place the next Encampment south of the Ohio River. According to precedent, we give the South next year the Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief. They have this year the Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief in the person of our splendid Comrade Rogers of Texas; and we think that there is eminent consistency in giving that office this year to Philip S. Rabin of New York.

The Commander-in-Chief: Are there any other nominations? There are none. I desire to second either of the nominations made.

Comrade Watrous of Wisconsin: Commander, yesterday we listened to the eloquent Watterson as he invited the next Encampment to meet in Louisville. He captured the Encampment. We voted almost unanimously to go. We listened to an address that is very seldom equalled from any platform, from any lips. He carried us by storm. We have listened this morning to another eloquent address from a gentleman who happens to be a Southerner, asking that we elect as one of our National officers a comrade, who, though born in the North, has long lived in the South. His eloquence, though his color may not be quite as white as that of Watterson, reached my heart a great deal more quickly than Watterson's. He told us that Comrade Shute had gone into his pocket and bought American flags to place upon the schoolhouses of New Orleans. We know that a comrade who was a private in the rear rank who has done that will, as a National officer, take steps that will result in placing the Stars and Stripes upon each grave at the South. We all have comrades there. I have a dear brother there, who was born in the same State that Tanner was. I like New York. It is my native State, but I have greater interests down South where my brother sleeps than I have in New York. Let us elect Comrade Shute Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief.

Comrade Linehan of New Hampshire: Commander-in-Chief, I crave the indulgence of the Encampment for the first time. I rise in response to the unanimous request of the delegates from the Department of New Hampshire, to second the nomination of our Comrade, Charles H. Shute. He went out in our first three years' regiment, which was in Hooker's old brigade, and served from the beginning to the end of the Rebellion. He enlisted in the beginning of the Grand Army, and he proposes to stick to it as long as he lives. Not only that, but his grandfather, whose ashes rest in my own State, was with Stark at Bunker Hill, with Sullivan at Long Island, and Washington at Valley Forge; and I hope you will stand by New Hampshire, Louisiana and Bunker Hill.

Comrade Swett of Maine: Commander-in-Chief, in behalf of the Department of Maine, I rise to second the nomination of Comrade Shute from the Granite State of New Hampshire.

Comrade Wetherbee of Massachusetts : Commander-in-Chief, in behalf of the delegation from Massachusetts, I desire to say that we stand by Louisiana, and heartily second the nomination of Comrade Shute.

Comrade Miller of Connecticut : In behalf of the Department of Connecticut, I merely rise to say that we reach out across the hills and valleys of this country and strike hands with Louisiana.

Comrade Vantine of Delaware : Commander-in-Chief, Delaware stands by Comrade Shute, and seconds his nomination.

The nomination was also seconded by Montana, South Dakota and Pennsylvania.

Comrade Newman of Iowa : Commander-in-Chief, I am sorry to say anything that would cause our friends from New York to feel that we take a position in opposition to her ; but New York has been largely honored by the National Encampment. It is honor enough to belong to New York without having anything else. Iowa wants to second the nomination of Comrade Shute.

Comrade Tanner of New York : Commander-in-Chief, my candidate says that all his life he has tried to keep in touch with the Grand Army of the Republic, and it is evident that in order to do it now he has got to withdraw. I move you that the Adjutant General be instructed to cast one ballot containing the name of Comrade Shute of Louisiana.

The motion prevailed and the ballot having been cast, Comrade Shute was declared duly elected Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief.

Comrade Shute was introduced to the Encampment by the Commander-in-Chief, and spoke as follows :—

Commander-in-Chief and Comrades of the Twenty-eighth National Encampment : If I wanted to make a speech I could not do it. My heart is full, and the most that I can say to you now is that I, for myself, heartily thank you for the great honor ; and not alone for myself, but for the fourteen hundred comrades of the Department of Louisiana and Mississippi, many of whom—in fact a large majority of whom—took their muskets to secure their own freedom. In their behalf also I extend to you hearty thanks. Enough has been said, and this is no time for long speeches. You here in the North, comrades, are as the army in camp. We in the far South are like the pickets upon the outposts. We are

trying to do our duty in establishing and sustaining, disciplining, building up and advancing the Order in the States of Louisiana and Mississippi, where of course we must get our enthusiasm largely among ourselves and from the National Encampments, to which we go year by year. A duty which we have felt to be ours and which we have tried to perform and will try to perform in the future, is to see that the graves of your comrades and ours are not neglected on Memorial Day. We thank you and trust that your choice will prove a wise one.

The Commander-in-Chief announced the next order of business as the nomination of Surgeon-General.

Comrades Williams of Ohio: Commander-in-Chief and Comrades: Ohio is very modest at this Encampment; but Ohio, and the forty-two thousand comrades from that Department, would be highly pleased if this Encampment would honor her by the elevation of a comrade of that Department to the office of Surgeon-General. The comrade that I shall name to you, by instruction of the unanimous voice of the delegates from Ohio, is one who is familiar to every Grand Army man in that Department, and not only familiarly and favorably known there, but known to many outside of the Department. He served last year, during my term as Department Commander, as Medical Director; and right well did he perform that duty. I am informed, and know personally, that he is a regular attendant on his Post duties, that no comrade in his vicinity, no matter how poor, is ever wanting for a physician, and no comrade's family ever wants the services of a physician but what they can have it, without money and without price. Without disparagement of any other comrade in the Department, I can say that we have none better than Comrade O. W. Weeks, of Marion, Ohio. If you will honor the Department of Ohio by the election of this comrade to that honorable position, Ohio will be very grateful, and I assure you, Commander-in-Chief and Comrades, that this Encampment will have no cause to regret its action.

Comrade Van Sant of Minnesota: I move, That the Adjutant-General cast a ballot bearing the name of O. W. Weeks of Ohio for Surgeon-General.

The motion prevailed, and the ballot having been cast, Comrade Weeks was declared duly elected.

The Commander-in-Chief called for nominations for Chaplain-in-Chief.

Comrade Winship of Ohio: Commander-in-Chief and Comrades of the Encampment, I desire to present to you the name of a comrade for Chaplain-in-Chief. When the poisoned shaft of treason was hurled at the life of this Republic in 1861, that great wave of patriotic enthusiasm which spread over the land reached the cold, rock-bound coast of the State of Maine. Among the brave boys living there was one scarcely eighteen years of age, who shouldered a musket, joined the gallant 20th Maine Regiment, which you will remember at Antietam and at Gettysburg; and carried that musket on all its marches, in every skirmish, on every battle-field, until, seriously wounded, he was sent home, disabled from further duty in the field. On his arrival home he began to preach loyalty and to pray for the success of our armies and for peace conquered upon the battle-field. He studied for the ministry, and for all the years since has been one of the most honored clergymen of the Methodist Church in Maine, filling many of its most important pulpits. For many years I was associated with the comrades in Maine in Grand Army work; and I know of what I speak, that a more faithful, true-hearted, enthusiastic, industrious Grand Army man does not exist than he whom I will name. For six years in the past he has been unanimously elected Department Chaplain in Maine, and through his efficient work he has enthused the Post chaplains in that State so that he, as the field marshal, has made Memorial Day more generally kept than in almost any other Department. He is an American from center to circumference. He had instilled into him lessons of Americanism from the tongue and pen of that prince of Americans, James G. Blaine. In Grand Army work he means business from beginning to finish, and works along the line with old Tom Reed. The Department of Maine, without any suggestion from him, at its last Encampment voted to present his name to this National Encampment for Chaplain-in-Chief. If but few of the comrades from that distant State are working for him, it is not because of the intervening distance, not because of their lack of enthusiasm for their candidate; but it is because during the present week there was a battle of ballots down in Maine, and they knew the National Encampment expected

every Grand Army man to do his duty. Elect him your Chaplain and he will make Memorial Day, as the grand field marshal of the nation, nearer the conception of its originator, that loved Commander of the Grand Army who has gone before, Comrade John A. Logan. Elect him your Chaplain-in-Chief, and when you meet down at Louisville next year he will, on the opening of your Encampment, utter an invocation that will echo and re-echo through the sunny South and proclaim to them that loyalty is right, and the Star-Spangled Banner, as its representative emblem, should float over every home; that treason is wrong, and the Confederate flag, as its emblem, should ever hide itself from the sight of men. I name Comrade Charles A. Southard of the Department of Maine.

Comrade Van Sant of Minnesota: Commander-in-Chief, I desire to second the nomination of the big-hearted, big-brained, big-bodied man from Maine; not because he knows Tom Reed, not because they had an election down there a few days ago, but because he is a good man for the place. I do it for a selfish purpose. He has a pair of lungs that can reach from Maine to California. We want him to pray loud and long for the Encampment in St. Paul in 1896. Therefore, on behalf of the delegation from Minnesota, I earnestly and heartily and sincerely second the nomination of Comrade Southard.

Comrade Warner of Missouri: Commander-in-Chief and Comrades, a year ago at our National Encampment at Indianapolis, following the instructions of my Department, and following the dictates of my own heart, which beats for the welfare of the Grand Army of the Republic, I placed in nomination a candidate for Chaplain-in-Chief of this, the grandest civic organization the world has ever seen — an organization which at Detroit, when they attempted to divide the comrades by the color of their skin, placed in the written law of the Grand Army of the Republic what had ever been its unwritten law, that it was too late to draw the color line, religious line, or line of nationality in this grand organization. I withdrew that nomination in favor of the grand man who has been Chaplain-in-Chief in the year just passed. The name I presented then was that of Comrade Hagerty of Ransom Post of St. Louis. He, too, belongs to that same grand old church to which the silent field marshal, U. S. Grant, belonged:

the old Methodist Church — not the Methodist Church, South, but the Methodist Church, North. He for many years has been a presiding elder in that church. For eleven years, and ever since the organization of the Ransom Post, of which General Sherman was installed first Post Commander, Comrade Hagerty has been the Post Chaplain; and without a desire to flatter, I say, unless detained by sickness or absence from the city, the records of the Ransome Post will show that Comrade Hagerty was there at every session for eleven years. For three years we have unanimously elected him our Department Chaplain. But more than that, whether we belong to this church or that, or none, we are a Christian people and we like a man to be a manly Christian. Old stranded comrades have come to St. Louis; and when they go to Comrade Hagerty, they are never sent around to the back door for cold victuals. His life is a benediction; an old man, within three years of reaching three score and ten, he has attended every one of your National Encampments. He is the President of your National Chaplain's Association. But a few years more and he will have joined the majority upon the other side.

Comrades, when the broken comrade comes to him, he does not stop to read him a moral lecture and simply point him to the cross, but he takes care of the inner man; he takes the comrade, if he finds him unfortunate, in the gutter, by the hand and lifts him upon his feet, and with God's blessing, sends him forth a stronger man than he was before. We have no claim for the Department of Missouri. We do not ask this simply because he belongs to our Department; but he was a good soldier to the flag, he is a faithful soldier of the cross, and above all to me, he is one of the best Grand Army men we have in the Department of Missouri. I nominate Comrade T. H. Hagerty of my State.

Comrade Davis of Pennsylvania: Commander-in-Chief, the delegation from Pennsylvania have requested me to occupy this position. They are satisfied that there is a grandeur in humanity to be reached by but few. That delegation is satisfied that when a man has risen to a position of comradeship in this organization, and unites therewith Christian manhood, he shows the grandest type of humanity that ever existed upon the face of this earth; and

realizing and recognizing that, I have been requested, representing the Department of Pennsylvania, heartily to second the nomination of Comrade Hagerty for the position of Chaplain-in-Chief.

Comrade Pierce of New Hampshire: Commander-in-Chief, it has always been a pleasure to me, in the National Encampments, to follow the lead of our distinguished Comrade from Missouri; and I regret exceedingly that his duty and mine shall seem to diverge at this National Encampment and upon this particular officer. It seems eminently fit to me that we elect for that officer, who is to lead the way to brighter worlds, a man from the State upon whose escutcheon is the word *Dirigo*, "I direct." I know of my own personal knowledge that the man put in nomination from the State of Maine is a man who might be termed a "fighting parson"; and I am instructed by the unanimous vote of my delegation to second the nomination of Comrade Southard of Maine for Chaplain-in-Chief.

Comrade Iliff of Utah: Commander-in-Chief, I desire to second the nomination of Comrade Hagerty. I have known him personally for many years. Not only is he faithful in his office as a minister, but he is truly a Grand Army man, and thoroughly an American; and I would not give very much for a Methodist preacher — I say nothing of any other church — who is not through and through an American three hundred and sixty-five days of the year, and not only an American in the sense of exhibiting it in loyalty, but who is a fighter from beginning to finish. I believe in that sort of a preacher to be elected as the Chaplain-in-Chief of this Grand Army of the Republic, and Hagerty is such a man.

Comrade Gross of New York: Commander-in-Chief, I have started south, and in behalf of New York I arise here to second the nomination of Comrade Hagerty. The fact is that there is something to our fighting parsons. We have not all been just the best boys we should be. When we are here we want a kind of a fighter, and much more so when we get above. Let us have Comrade Hagerty do the fighting for us now and then.

Comrade Savage of Arizona seconded the nomination of Comrade Hagerty, on behalf of that Department.

The following nominations were made for members of the Council of Administration : —

Alabama,	George H. Patrick,	Montgomery.
Arizona,	J. Guthrie Savage,	Flagstaff.
Arkansas,	A. D. Thomas,	Little Rock.
California & Nevada,	E. T. Blackmer,	San Diego, Cal.
Colorado & Wyoming,	A. M. Sawyer,	Boulder, Col.
Connecticut,	Courtland S. Darrow,	New London.
Delaware,	Charles Zerbey,	Wilmington.
Florida,	George H. Packwood,	Maitland.
Georgia,	Joseph H. Thibadeau,	Altanta.
Idaho,	W. A. Dodge,	Blackfoot.
Illinois,	Henry S. Dietrich,	Chicago, 90 LaSalle St.
Indiana,	Wm. H. Armstrong,	Indianapolis.
Indian Territory,	Robert W. Hill,	Muskogee.
Iowa,	Albert W. Swalm,	Oskaloosa.
Kansas,	O. H. Coulter,	Topeka.
Kentucky,	Charles W. Erdman,	Louisville.
Louisiana & Miss.,	M. Ferrand,	New Orleans.
Maine,	John Q. Adams,	Houlton.
Maryland,	Hugh A. Maughlin,	Baltimore.
Massachusetts,	A. M. Stickney,	Medford.
Michigan,	George H. Hopkins,	Detroit.
Minnesota,	Albert Scheffer,	St. Paul.
Missouri,	F. M. Sterrett,	St. Louis.
Montana,	Robert C. Wallace,	Helena.
Nebraska,	J. F. Diener,	Syracuse.
New Hampshire,	Samuel N. Brown,	Penacook.
New Jersey,	Emanuel Sands,	Jersey City.
New Mexico,	Smith H. Simpson,	Taos.
New York,	David S. Brown,	New York City, Bank St. and North River.
N. Dakota,		
Ohio,	R. H. Cochran,	Toledo.
Oklahoma,	F. J. Gile,	Reno.
Oregon,	J. T. Apperson,	Oregon City.
Pennsylvania,	Charles W. Gerwig,	Allegheny.
Potomac,	Gilbert M. Husted,	Washington, D.C., Second Auditor's office.
Rhode Island,	Charles A. Barbour,	Bristol.
South Dakota,	Charles H. Sheldon,	Pierre.
Tennessee,	H. W. Veazey,	Harriman.
Texas,	James M. Steere,	Dallas.
Utah,	C. O. Farnsworth,	Salt Lake.
Vermont,	Ebenezer J. Ormsbee,	Brandon.

Virginia & N. Carolina,	Augustus Hager,	Elizabeth City, Va., Na- tional Home, D.V.S.
Washington & Alaska,	C. H. Holmes,	Tacoma, Wash.
West Virginia,	I. H. Duval,	Wellsburg.
Wisconsin,	O. W. Carlson,	Milwaukee.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON REPORT OF JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL.

The Committee on the Report of the Judge Advocate General presented the following report, which was adopted :—

Your Committee on the Report of the Judge Advocate General beg leave to respectfully report :—

1. That the recommendation or suggestion of language which may be used in connection with the records of the proceedings of courts-martial is desirable, as making it more complete and satisfactory to the reviewing officer.

2. The several decisions from No. 1 to No. 7, inclusive, are approved. The history of each case is complete and full. The reasons which controlled the decisions are correct and satisfactory and in accordance with the Rules and Regulations, while the syllabus contains in full the points of the case decided. Several of them are of more than ordinary importance, particularly as defining the power of the Commander-in-Chief and the inviolability of the charters of Posts, and should be promulgated in General Orders.

The Committee cannot fail to commend the Judge Advocate General for the great care evidenced in the discharge of his duty, and desire to congratulate the National Encampment upon the fact that so few matters require legal adjudication in its proceedings.

J. P. S. GOBIN,
H. E. TAINTOR,
W. S. KAUFMAN,
E. W. TATLOCK,
H. M. DUFFIELD,
Committee.

Comrade McDowell of Illinois : Commander-in-Chief, I understand there is a committee representing the Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic, who are now seeking admittance to this Encampment. I move, That they be admitted.

The motion prevailed, and Comrade McDowell was appointed a committee of one to escort the ladies to the platform.

Comrade McDowell presented the Committee of the Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic, and Mrs. Hubbard of Illinois, being introduced to the Encampment, spoke as follows: Commander-in-Chief and Comrades: One year ago a committee, appointed by the National Convention of the Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic to bear to you their greetings, approached the portals of your Encampment with fear and trembling. We had naught to bring but a tribute of love for our very own, reverence for your mighty past and pride in your citizenship; but as we stood there and looked out over the sea of bronzed faces, our hearts swelled within us with the joy of kinship to such a noble host. All the memories of the country's crucial hour, of the dreadful history of blood and tears, of the glory of conquest and the grandeur of a free nation, were embodied in your assembly. Most cordially did you receive us, as belonging by right of birth or marriage to the blood royal; and to come to you again, bearing the God-speed of your mothers, wives, sisters and daughters, is glory enough for me, who am the sister of one soldier, the daughter of another, and the wife of one of Sherman's boys. Broad and deep as charity itself is the brotherhood of your noble organization. For that we love the Grand Army of the Republic: for that fraternity which bears up with strong hands the weaker ones among you; for we are much bound to those that do succeed, but in a more pathetic sense are bound to such as fail. Again we pledge to you our renewed effort in the cause of the veteran and his dependent ones. Wherever a circle of Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic is found, no soldier shall be allowed to suffer, no child of a veteran shall grow up in ignorance of his glorious heritage. Ours be the privilege to carry out the campaign you inaugurated in 1861, that every child shall have his school, each man shall have his vote.

"For what avail the plow or sail,
Or land or light, if Freedom fail?"

The interests of the Boys in Blue are interwoven with the very warp of our lives; and to teach lessons of patriotism to the sons of such sires, to minister to the loved ones left behind when the veteran has answered the last roll-call, and to lay upon the

breast of each one of you, as you drop out of the ranks by the way, a little silken flag, the emblem of that you bore to victory, is our life work; and through storm or calm, through opposition or encouragement, Comrades, we shall never falter.

The Commander-in-Chief: Ladies, in behalf of the members of the National Encampment, I thank you for the kind words you have spoken, and bid you God-speed in your good work.

The ladies then retired and the Adjutant-General presented a committee from the Woman's Relief Corps, in the following terms:—

Commander-in-Chief, it gives me great pleasure to present to you, and through you, to the Twenty-eighth National Encampment, a Committee of the Woman's Relief Corps, whose Chairman is Mrs. E. Florence Barker, Past National President.

The Commander-in-Chief introduced Mrs. Barker, who addressed the Encampment as follows:—

Commander-in-Chief and Comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic: I am well aware that you are here for business, and only so far as we are part of your business will I take of your time. I have been in a National Encampment once before, when Commander-in-Chief Beath welcomed a little organization of the Woman's Relief Corps eleven years ago at your Encampment, as an auxiliary of the Grand Army of the Republic. In the few remarks that he made to us then, he said that we were just organized, and had pledged ourselves to assist you in your charity work; and he placed that eye—and you all know what there is in it—upon me, and said, “Madam, you will be judged by your work.” We have worked for you, Comrades, eleven years. We have nothing to say against any other organization. We are only too glad of every bit of help we can get. Just as some of you came by one road and others by another to this Convention, your vote is as good whether you came over the Baltimore & Ohio, or any other road. It is the cause that we are working for; but as your acknowledged auxiliary, eleven years after we commenced our work for you (and longer since we commenced for the boys of Massachusetts), you may imagine it is with peculiar feeling that I appear before Captain Adams, “Our Jack,” in Massachusetts, who gave the first order ever given in the interests of the Woman's Relief Corps, when he said, “Girls, come up to the Headquarters

of the Grand Army of the Republic in the Department of Massachusetts, every day in the week if you want to, but I prefer Wednesdays," — I do not know whether it was so that he should know when we were there, — "and you shall have the office from twelve to two" — and we had it; and there was born what now exists as the National Woman's Relief Corps, working for you under the instructions of the same Captain that you are serving under today.

When Paul Van Der Voort came to Massachusetts to visit the organization of the Grand Army of the Republic, he came to our Convention, and with his usual rush he was going to walk right in to say a few words to us; but he found we had a guard — something that he could not pass without the password or an order from the President, and he had to wait just as we have been waiting, until somebody on the platform said the word, and then he came in; and he was so pleased with the spirit that he saw, that he began to study the work of the Woman's Relief Corps. He went to Ohio and saw Kate Sherwood working there with her grand organization. He travelled this country over, and he deemed it possible to organize somewhat after your system a National organization; and he called us together in Denver, and we appeared at your Encampment, and reported that we were ready to assist you in your work of Charity, Loyalty, and Fraternity. And now we come to you after more than a decade to report. During that time we have spent over one million, thirteen thousand dollars for the relief of the comrades. We simply organized for charity; but other work has fallen upon us, and in nearly every State in this Union where a Soldiers' Home exists, it bears testimony to women's work. In our own State it has always been a great pleasure to the Woman's Relief Corps to care for the Home; and Comrade Adams, the President of the Board of Trustees, has been pleased to say, to the women of Massachusetts more than anything else they owe the Home they have there.

We are interested in all the good work of the Grand Army; and feeling that the work for which we were organized is progressing so well, we have today added another: One country, one language and one flag; and in the same manner that we have cared for the Fraternity, Charity and Loyalty, we trust to carry our new

banner. And now, as a representative of our Woman's Relief Corps, I will detain you but a moment, to read to you the figures for this year that our President, who was detained from coming, directed me to present:—

REPORT WOMAN'S RELIEF CORPS.

PITTSBURGH, PA., Sept. 12, 1894.

JOHN G. B. ADAMS,

Commander-in-Chief of the G.A.R.

Sir: I have the honor to extend to you, and through you to the Twenty-eighth National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, the greetings of the Woman's Relief Corps now in the Twelfth National Convention assembled, and to submit to you the following report, showing our membership, the financial condition of our Order, amount of relief extended, number of beneficiaries, etc.:—

Number of members,	139,081.
Net gain in membership during the year,	4,751.
Expended in Relief during the year	\$64,151 59
Turned over to Posts	30,181 71
Estimated value of Relief other than money,	55,739 10
Amount expended for National W.R.C.	
Home	5,824 81
Amount distributed to Army Nurses outside,	450 00
Amount expended in Pension work	259 68
Expended from National Headquarters Relief Fund for special cases	150 00
Amount expended for Memorial Day including \$815.97 sent to the Quartermaster-General, G.A.R.	13,829 37
Total amount expended during the year	\$170,584 26
Total since date of organization in 1883	\$1,013,560 25
Number of persons assisted during the year	24,742
With a balance in the Relief Fund of the various Corps in the Order of	\$75,407 01
And a General Fund amounting to	\$137,901 55
The National Treasurer's report for the year ending June 30, 1894, shows a cash balance in General Fund of National Treasury of	\$2,357 27
With supplies on hand to the amount of	\$3,492 90
Total assets of all kinds	\$8,913 78

LIABILITIES — None.

Respectfully submitted, in F., C. and L.,

(Signed) SARAH C. MINK,

National President, W.R.C., Auxiliary to the G.A.R.

SARAH E. PHILLIPS,

National Secretary.

Commander-in-Chief, all these ladies can make eloquent speeches. But knowing how precious your time is, we had the mouths of most of them sewn up before we started. I am very anxious to present to you our Secretary, and you who have been the Adjutant-General this year know how important an efficient secretary is.

The National Secretary of the Woman's Relief Corps, Sarah E. Phillips, was then introduced, and spoke as follows:—

Commander-in-Chief and Comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic: It is very evident to you that Mrs. Barker's mouth was not sewn up. She told me that I could only read what was written on this paper. She had a good reason for telling me so. I have to present to you a resolution which has been unanimously endorsed by the Twelfth Annual Convention of the Woman's Relief Corps, which I will read and take no more of your time:—

Resolved, that the heartfelt thanks of the Twelfth Annual Convention of the Woman's Relief Corps be extended to John G. B. Adams, Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, for the magnificent work accomplished by him during his administration on behalf of teaching loyalty in the schools and to the youth of our country in his addresses everywhere, and also for his magnificent aid to the National officers of the Woman's Relief Corps in their efforts to extend and broaden over patriotic lines.

The Commander-in-Chief: Mrs. Barker, Mrs. Phillips, and Ladies, for myself and for the comrades whom I have the honor to command, receive our sincere thanks. It is not necessary for me to express the opinion that I have of the Relief Corps, and therefore I will only say that we send you forth from our hall wishing that the richest blessings of heaven may be yours now and forever.

After the Committee of the Woman's Relief Corps had retired, Past Commander-in-Chief A. G. Weissert was called to the platform.

Comrade George H. Hopkins of Michigan: Commander-in-Chief and Comrades, the Twenty-seventh National Encampment, by a unanimous vote, provided for the appointment of a committee to present a suitable testimonial to our distinguished comrade who was one year ago our Commander-in-Chief. By the very kind preference of the committee I am directed to make that presentation.

Comrade Weissert, while you know — while we all know — that you require no visible tokens to remind you of the love and affection of the Grand Army of the Republic, in obedience to the command — the loving command of the Encampment held one year ago — and at the request of nearly half a million loyal comrades, we ask you to accept at our hands a slight testimonial, and in their behalf I desire to present to you this clock and these vases. Take them to your home and your family, and while perhaps they may recall to you the trials, perils and sufferings which today you so keenly feel, but bravely endure, nevertheless, as you look upon the face of the martyred Lincoln, who struck the shackles from the bondsmen, and upon the face of the great commander who led us from Atlanta to the sea, the great Farragut, who gave us victory on the sea, and the great chieftain who gave us final victory and peace, may this be to you some slight token of the love and affection we bear you.

Comrade Weissert responded as follows : —

Comrade Hopkins and Comrades: In accepting this beautiful testimonial, as I now do, with a heart full of thanks, I am sure you will not for a moment expect me to express in appropriate language what I feel of gratitude for the great kindness of all my comrades in the past, and for this recent token of their continued approval.

I am glad that the good taste of the Committee determined the selection of this testimonial, which will be always visible in my home, and serve as an inspiration to greater efforts in the future than in the past for the good of my comrades and our beloved Order.

Comrades, you have always been very kind to me, far beyond my deserts. I hope to be able to show my appreciation by my works more than by my words.

Pardon me when I say I think I know how to serve in the ranks — I was there with you for over four years, in the army which saved this Union, and I am proud of it. I promise you here, that you will find me in the ranks of the Grand Army of the Republic, in all the future years of my life, doing duty along the lines of Fraternity, Charity and Loyalty.

Again, I thank you and all my comrades.

The Commander called the Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief to the chair, who announced the special order of business to be the election of Commander-in-Chief.

Comrade O'Donnell of Illinois: I move that the Adjutant-General call the roll of the Encampment, and that the Commander of each Department rise in his place and announce the vote of his Department.

The motion prevailed.

The following were appointed as tellers: Comrades Robbins of Indiana, Jones of Illinois, and Vanderslice of Pennsylvania.

The Commander-in-Chief appointed the following committee to convey the greetings of the Encampment to the Woman's Relief Corps: Comrades A. G. Weissert of Wisconsin, John C. Linehan of New Hampshire, Church Howe of Nebraska, John C. Shotts of New York, and James S. Martin of Illinois.

The vote for Commander-in-Chief resulted as follows: —

Whole number of votes cast	649
Necessary to a choice	325
Comrade Walker received	319
Comrade Lawler received	330

The Commander-in-Chief resumed the chair.

Upon the announcement of the vote, Comrade I. N. Walker addressed the Encampment as follows: —

Commander-in-Chief and Comrades: There is not a sore spot on me. I am a Grand Army man from the sole of my feet to the crown of my head. No man will be more loyal to the incoming administration than I. N. Walker, and no Department than that of Indiana. I hold it to be the duty of every man who bore a musket with honor in the army of the Union and kept his oath to the flag, to come in our grand organization, so that each may help the other, and all unite to aid deserving comrades. Comrades, I hope as you leave this hall that you will ask every worthy veteran to join with us, so that we may go shoulder to shoulder down the shining road, compelling, if necessary, that respect and justice which is our due. I move that the election of Thomas G. Lawler be made unanimous.

The motion prevailed unanimously, and Comrade Lawler was declared duly elected.

Comrade Chase of Indiana : Commander-in-Chief, I am instructed by Indiana to propose three cheers for Comrade Lawler. We both carried muskets in the same regiment.

The cheers were given with a will.

Comrade Lawler was presented to the Encampment by the Commander-in-Chief, and spoke as follows : —

Commander-in-Chief and Comrades : You have demonstrated today the great fundamental principle of our Order, that Fraternity without regard to former rank, is the broad foundation upon which our Order rests.

I have said to my comrades that whether Comrade Walker or myself should be elected it would be a Grand Army man. Every comrade in this organization stands on an equal footing and with equal rights. I feel the great responsibility that you have placed upon me. When I look back over the history of this country from 1861 to the present time, it is with feelings almost of fear that I stand before you as the Commander-in-Chief-elect of the grandest organization on God's footstool.

It is not necessary for me to recall the days when you as soldiers were the pride of the American nation, — as you are today as citizens, — when you went forward in the different armies of this country, forming that Grand Army of the Union that upheld the Stars and Stripes and saved this nation for all time. When I think after that army was disbanded, this Grand Army of the Republic was formed for the purpose of cherishing and keeping up the ties that were formed amid scenes of trial and danger, of caring for the widow and orphan and our disabled comrades, of teaching loyalty all over this nation. And think of the illustrious men that have been your Commanders-in-Chief ; when I think of the greatest soldiers on the face of the earth standing before the leader of the Grand Army of the Republic and belonging to this organization : when I realize all these things, think of the responsibilities connected with the office, think that a man who served under these illustrious men can be chosen as the leader of this grand organization, it is with fear and trembling that I assume

the responsibilities. Years ago, I remember, one time out on picket, in the front of Nashville, I saw a piece of paper floating in front of me, and I picked it up and read it. It was a piece of the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, containing some of the maxims of George D. Prentice; and the first one I struck was, "Where duty calls, there danger is the least." I have remembered that, and I pledge my word and honor that this year of my life shall be devoted to the best interests of the Grand Army of the Republic; and as our retiring Commander-in-Chief, who has served us so well, and whom I have known for years, has said that he bespeaks for me the earnest co-operation of every member of the Grand Army of the Republic, I also ask it. This is your organization. It is not the organization of any man or men except as the individual and collective members of the Grand Army of the Republic, and I will try to discharge the responsible duties that you have placed upon me in a spirit of Fraternity, Charity and Loyalty.

The Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief announced the regular order to be the election of Chaplain-in-Chief.

Comrade Southard of Maine: I rise to say a few words to this Encampment. I am about to say something to you that I feel down in my soul. I look across this Encampment and behold sitting at my left the venerable man who has been nominated here as Chaplain-in-Chief of the Grand Army. I have no claim on this Encampment except in common with you. I am a comrade, I am a Grand Army man. As was said of me in the nomination, I am an American, born, cradled, taught Americanism, and believe in it with all my heart; true to my flag, true to my country, true to my honest convictions, I do not care when nor where. Whatever the vote of this Encampment might be, I know not, and I was about to say that I was not troubled about it; but if so be that perchance I might receive the more votes, when I think of that aged veteran, when I think of his services as a minister of the gospel, as a soldier under the old flag and as a soldier in the service of the Grand Army of the Republic, I should return to my home feeling that I had done a wrong to my comrade. I answer my convictions everywhere, no matter what my constituency may be nor what my support may be on the

right or on the left or in front. Again I repeat it, I have no claim to this nomination, only as comradeship gives it to me. He has a claim. His years make a claim. His services make a claim. The work that he has done in the past up to the present time lays a claim upon this Encampment; and while I certainly feel that it is one of the most honorable positions given unto man, to be Chaplain of this National Encampment, I respectfully withdraw and leave the field to my comrade.

Comrade Warner of Missouri: I move, That the Adjutant-General cast the ballot of the Encampment for Comrade Hagerty.

The motion prevailed, the ballot was cast, and Comrade T. H. Hagerty of Missouri was declared duly elected Chaplain-in-Chief.

The newly-elected Chaplain-in-Chief was introduced to the Encampment and spoke as follows:—

Commander and Comrades: I wish you to understand that this is to me no unmeaning ceremony, but is the pledge that one comrade makes to another to perform faithfully his duty; and I think, my good brother, your broad shoulders have been relieved of a great task—that of praying for this body of men. If the Lord spares me I will try to do my duty and meet you at Louisville at the next Encampment.

The Commander-in-Chief resumed the chair.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON REPORT OF ADJUTANT-GENERAL.

The Committee on the Report of the Adjutant-General presented the following, which, on motion of Comrade Dickason of Illinois, was adopted:—

The Committee on Adjutant-General's report respectfully submit the following:—

We recommend that a committee of three be appointed to revise and simplify the blanks now in use for Department and Post reports.

The report as printed is so replete with valuable suggestions and so complete as to details, that there is little left for us to do,

save to recommend its adoption as a whole, and commend it to the careful perusal of the officers of Departments and Posts when it shall reach them through the medium of the published journal.

F. C. MASTELLER,
FRED. W. SPINK,
G. W. MITCHELL,
J. H. THACHER,
J. K. MERTZ.

Committee.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON REPORT OF INSPECTOR-GENERAL.

The committee on the report of the Inspector-General presented the following report, which on motion of Comrade Distin of Illinois, was adopted.

Your Committee on the Report of the Inspector-General have the honor to state that they have carefully examined the same, and with pleasure report that that officer has manifested a great devotion to the branch of the work of the Order falling to his charge, for which he is deserving the thanks of this Encampment.

The recommendation submitted by him is undoubtedly in the right direction, if some practicable method could be found to make it effective; but it is realized that so important a matter cannot be accomplished except by an amendment to the Rules and Regulations, and we recommend the adoption of the report and its reference to the incoming Council of Administration for consideration.

L. E. FAUNCE,
E. A. BLODGETT,
EDGAR ALLAN,
M. W. MANN,
J. L. BRIGGS.

Committee.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON REPORT OF QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL.

The Committee on the Report of the Quartermaster-General presented the following, which on motion was adopted:—

Your Committee on the Report of the Quartermaster-General beg leave to submit the following as their report, prefacing the

same with the statement that we have found it unnecessary to audit his books and accounts, that having been done by a properly appointed committee from your Council of Administration, who report everything in order, with vouchers for all receipts and expenditures. Had it been deemed necessary for us to do so, it would have been impossible to make a careful, conservative and consistent examination and report of receipts and expenditures; and had not Comrade Wagner verbally recommended that an expert accountant should be employed to perform this duty previous to the sessions of the National Encampment, it would have given your Committee pleasure to have made the suggestion itself, and now most heartily recommend that such an expert be employed by the Council of Administration in the future.

We have to say, however, that we find the report of your Quartermaster-General to be plain, explicit, correct. It is evident that the long and varied experience of Comrade Wagner as a Grand Army man has been applied to his office in such a way as to show a practical appreciation of the duties and responsibilities of the position. It is not often that we find a past Commander-in-Chief assuming such apparently subordinate labors; but it is with satisfaction that we can consistently say, he has done all things well.

Regarding the suggestions and recommendations in his report, which of itself is worthy of careful perusal by every comrade of our Order, we have to say that we cordially approve and recommend the adoption of the same for the guidance of the Quartermaster-General who shall be appointed by the newly-elected Commander-in-Chief, as follows:—

The Quartermaster-General shall, without requisition, send all needed blanks to Departments;— he shall issue officers' cards, independent of rituals, at a cost of ten cents per set;— have a separate itemization for the several rank straps;— and rearrange the orders for supplies so as to place them in logical and consecutive sequence.

We fully concur in his recommendation that no change be made in the price of supplies or in the per capita tax, and also recommend that the economical and common-sense practice of

procuring supplies only after competitive bids shall have been received be continued.

His allusion to the fund from which to furnish flags for Union graves in Southern cemeteries, with the details of contribution, is worthy of the special consideration of every comrade; and noting the fact that over \$800 was donated by our loyal auxiliary, the Woman's Relief Corps, and less than \$200 by the Grand Army, we think, with him, that the special acknowledgments of this National Encampment are eminently due to the Woman's Relief Corps, and that if this our report be adopted, the Adjutant-General shall at once properly communicate to their National President our appreciation of the good services and noble work done in this direction.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON SENIORITY OF DEPARTMENTS.

The Committee on Seniority of Departments presented the following report: —

The Committee continued by the action of the Twenty-seventh National Encampment to examine further into the question of Seniority of Departments, beg leave to report that no further evidence has been presented during the year.

The Committee are still clearly of the opinion that their finding on the subject as presented in the report of last year is the only proper conclusion to be reached in justice and fairness; and we recommend that the Departments shall rank in the order presented in that report. We, however, would make correction in the date of the first organization of Indiana, as of Aug. 20, 1866, instead of November 21, as printed on page 29 of our report made to the Twenty-seventh National Encampment, and page 287 of last year's Journal. It is also due to this Department to say that there is positive evidence that Indiana printed and furnished for the use of National Headquarters a large quantity of rituals, constitutions and charters for the use of Headquarters in organizing Posts in other States during the year 1866, and is therefore entitled to great credit for the same. With this addition, we recommend the final adoption of the report, and repeat the recommendations made one year ago as follows: —

Order of Seniority.

We recommend that Departments shall rank in the following order (the date of the original organization being here given for information) : —

1. Illinois, April 1, 1866.
2. Wisconsin, June 7, 1866.
3. Pennsylvania, January 16, 1867.
4. Ohio, January 30, 1867.
5. New York, April 3, 1867.
6. Connecticut, April 11, 1867.
7. Massachusetts, May 7, 1867.
8. New Jersey, December 10, 1867.
9. Maine, January 10, 1868.
10. California, February 21, 1868.
11. Rhode Island, March 24, 1868.
12. New Hampshire, July 30, 1868.
13. Vermont, October 23, 1868.
14. Potomac, February 13, 1869.
15. Virginia, July 27, 1871.
16. Maryland (original organization Jan. 8, 1868). Reorganized June 9, 1876
17. Nebraska (" " July 10, 1868). " June 11, 1877
18. Michigan (" " May 6, 1868). " Jan. 22, 1879
19. Iowa (" " Sept. 26, 1866). " Jan. 23, 1879
20. Indiana (" " Aug. 20, 1866). " Oct. 3, 1879
- *21. Colorado and Wyoming (" " 1868). " Dec. 11, 1879
22. Kansas (" " Dec. 7, 1866). " March 16, 1880
23. Delaware (" " 1867). " Jan. 14, 1881
24. Minnesota (" " Aug. 14, 1867). " Aug. 17, 1881
25. Missouri (" " May 16, 1867). " Apr. 22, 1882
26. Oregon (" " 1870-1875, Prov.). " Sept. 28, 1882
27. Kentucky (" " Oct. 18, 1869). " Jan. 16, 1883
28. West Virginia (Provisional Department, Apr. 9, 1868). " Feb. 20, 1883
- †29. South Dakota, March 20, 1883.
30. Washington and Alaska, June 20, 1883.
31. Arkansas (original organization 1867). " July 11, 1883
32. New Mexico (" " 1868). " July 14, 1883
33. Utah, October 19, 1883.
34. Tennessee (" " Aug. 18, 1868). " Feb. 26, 1884
- ‡35. Louisiana & Mississippi (" " July 8, 1867). " May 15, 1884
36. Florida (" " 1868). " June 16, 1884
37. Montana (" " Feb. 22, 1868). " March 10, 1885
38. Texas (" " Feb. 12, 1872). " March 25, 1885
39. Idaho, January 11, 1888.
40. Arizona, January 17, 1888.
- 41. Georgia (" " 1868). " Jan. 25, 1889
42. Alabama (" " 1868). " March 12, 1889
43. North Dakota, April 23, 1890.
44. Oklahoma, August 27, 1890.
45. Indian Territory, July 3, 1891.

* Colorado was formerly part of Mountain Department.

† South Dakota was formerly part of Dakota Department.

‡ Louisiana and Mississippi were formerly part of Department of the Gulf.

§ Georgia was formerly part of Tennessee and Georgia Department.

Charters.

It is evident that no formal charters were ever issued to the earliest organized Departments, and formal charters could not be correctly issued at this late date, as the information as to the proper names to be engrossed thereon could not now be secured.

We therefore recommend that a certificate of organization shall be issued by the Commander-in-Chief, without charge, to Departments which have never received charters. These to be engrossed or engraved as the Commander-in-Chief may determine.

Form of Certificate.

HEADQUARTERS GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC,
....., 189.

This is to certify, in accordance with the action of the National Encampment at Pittsburgh, September 12 and 13, 1894, that

The Department of.....
is duly recognized as having been permanently organized as such Department on the..... day of, 18....., and is therefore entitled to rank from that date as a duly constituted Department so long as it shall observe the Rules and Regulations of the Grand Army of the Republic.

[SEAL.]

.....
Commander-in-Chief.

OFFICIAL:

.....
Adjutant-General.

In closing this report, we offer the following resolutions:—

1. That the Departments shall rank in the order above prescribed so long as they retain their present organization under the Rules and Regulations of the Grand Army of the Republic.

2. That certificates of organization according to the form recommended be issued, without charge, to such Departments as have not received charters.

ROBERT B. BEATH,
P. H. DOWLING,
C. H. FREEMAN,
Committee.

Comrade Robbins of Indiana moved, That the report be adopted.

Comrade Hicks of Minnesota: Commander-in-Chief, I move, That that part of the report which relates to the Department of Minnesota be excepted and lie upon the table for future action.

The motion to amend was lost, and the motion to adopt the report prevailed.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS.

The Committee on Credentials presented the following additional report, which on motion of Comrade Roper of Illinois, was adopted: —

The Committee on Credentials would most respectfully offer the following suggestion: The rule has been in the past to appoint the Committee on Credentials for the ensuing year by the retiring Commander-in-Chief. We think this unwise, as comrades may be appointed who, at the next National Encampment, are not entitled to seats in the Encampment; and a serious question arises as to whether they would have a right to report to a body in which they had no rights themselves. We would therefore recommend, that the Committee on Credentials be appointed by the Commander-in-Chief just previous to the meeting of the National Encampment, thereby assuring the appointment of those entitled to seats in the Encampment.

JAS. F. MEECH,
EDMUND F. PRENTISS,
WM. P. HAINES,
Committee.

The Committee on the report of the Chaplain-in-Chief presented the following, which, on motion of Comrade Bean of Illinois, was adopted: —

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON REPORT OF CHAPLAIN-IN-CHIEF.

Commander-in-Chief, G.A.R.: Your Committee on Report of the Chaplain-in-Chief beg to report as follows: —

The Committee have carefully examined said report and commend its high character and noble purpose.

Chaplain-in-Chief Kendrick is entitled to great credit for his earnest and enthusiastic efforts to make this high office of practical and valuable service to our organization, as well as for his labors in establishing a uniform system of Post Chaplain reports of Memorial Day services. Your Committee endorse his recommendation that a blank should now be prepared for the report of Department Chaplains to the Chaplain-in-Chief.

The recommendation that the travelling expenses of the Chaplain-in-Chief shall be paid when he is ordered to attend Department Encampments, being now covered by the organic law, your Committee deem further action unnecessary; and the recommendation that each National Encampment hold a memorial service is thought by your Committee to be inexpedient, if not impracticable, on account of the great pressure of imperative business and the short time now allowed for its transaction.

Respectfully submitted,

M. L. LEONARD,

J. PAYSON BRADLEY,

B. M. HICKS,

J. S. GROSS,

Committee.

Comrade O'Donnell moved to adjourn to 2.30 P.M., and the motion prevailed.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 2.30 P.M.

AFTERNOON SESSION, SECOND DAY.

Comrade Hicks of Minnesota: Commander-in-Chief, I move that a committee of three be appointed to carry to the Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic our words of fraternal greeting.

The motion prevailed, and the Commander-in-Chief appointed Comrade Hicks of Minnesota, Comrade Stover of Massachusetts, and Comrade Reed of New York.

The Commander-in-Chief appointed the following comrades as a Board of Survey: James F. Meech of Massachusetts, J. H. Goulding of Vermont, and E. F. Prentiss of Rhode Island.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON STATUE TO GENERAL GRANT.

The Committee on the Statue to General Grant reported as follows, which report, on motion of Comrade Hill of Indian Territory, was adopted: —

Your Committee in charge of the matter of the erection of a statue to the memory of our late Comrade, Gen. Ulysses S. Grant, to be placed in the Capitol at Washington, D.C., beg to report: That since the meeting of the last National Encampment, at which a report of progress was made, the statue and pedestal have been completed, and are now safely deposited in the rotunda of the Capitol, awaiting the final action and direction of the Joint Congressional Committee on the Library, and of your Committee, in the matter of the placing and formally unveiling of the same. Your Committee are of the opinion that the ceremony of unveiling should be attended by the Commander-in-Chief and other National officers, and be generally made an occasion for further showing the loyal and affectionate esteem in which the memory of our comrade is held by us and by all the people of the land.

It is presumed that since the statue is, by law already enacted, to become the property of the Congress of the United States, that that body will desire to be present and participate in the unveiling ceremonies, and that hence the occasion will be on some day to be fixed by that body soon after the commencement of its next December session.

To the end that proper arrangements and notice may be given on the part of the Grand Army of the Republic, it is recommended that the Committee be continued to complete its work.

The final payment to the sculptor will be due on the installment of the statue in its place in the Capitol.

The General Orders and Circulars issued soon after the death of our comrade, which invited donations for the work, promised that pictures of the statue should be struck and furnished to all contributors. In fulfillment of this promise the Committee recommends that they be authorized to use so much of the remaining fund as may be necessary for that purpose, and that such pictures be furnished to each Post and Department of the Grand Army of

the Republic, and to such other veteran organization as it may seem proper to recognize.

We also recommend that the balance remaining after payment of these necessary expenses shall be transferred to the Sherman Monument Fund.

Heartily congratulating the National Encampment on the near completion of this labor of love, which we believe will constitute for all future time the most marked and permanent memorial to the Grand Army itself, this report is fraternally submitted.

On behalf of the Committee,

S. S. BURDETT, *Chairman.*

ROBT. B. BEATH, *Secretary.*

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

Past Commander-in-Chief S. S. Burdett reported for the Committee on Resolutions, which was acted upon by subjects as follows:—

The Committee recommended the adoption of the following resolution, offered by Comrade Beath, and the report was accepted:—

WHEREAS, The members of the National Encampment, Grand Army of the Republic, assembled in this Twenty-eighth Annual Session, in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, experience great regret that serious illness has deprived us of the pleasure of looking in the face and listening to the voice of one recognized by every veteran as the great war Governor of Pennsylvania, Andrew G. Curtin: therefore,

Resolved, That the Commander-in-Chief is directed in the name of the Grand Army of the Republic to express our loving sympathy with Governor Curtin in his illness, and also our earnest hope that he may be speedily restored to health, and to assure him that he is very close to the heart of every man who wore the Union blue during the Rebellion.

The Committee also recommended the adoption of the following resolution, and the Encampment concurred in the recommendation:—

WHEREAS, We learn with regret and sorrow of the recent death of Comte de Paris, whose distinguished career was embellished and rendered conspicuous by faithful and patriotic service in the defense of the American flag, human rights and national unity, and who earned by that service the title to that nobility recognized by every loyal American: therefore,

Be it Resolved, That this, the Twenty-eighth National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, tender to his family and friends our most sincere and heartfelt sympathy at the loss they have sustained by his death.

In reference to the resolution offered by Comrade A. M. Warner of Ohio, the Committee reported as follows :—

It seemed to the Committee that this was a matter which appealed to the Posts, Departments and organizations themselves, and therefore no action was required by this Encampment on the resolution. We recommend, therefore, that it be laid on the table, still expressing our hearty sympathy with the objects.

The report was adopted. The resolution referred to is as follows :—

WHEREAS, Many of the children in the various Homes for Soldiers' and Sailors' orphans are desirous of pursuing courses of study at different colleges where free scholarships have been kindly given, but who are prevented and hindered by lack of funds necessary to meet other expenses; therefore,

Resolved, That this Encampment urges all Departments and Posts of the Grand Army, regimental organizations, and survivors of regiments in which the fathers of such children served, to consider and devise ways and means of extending a helping hand to such, to the end that the needs of these ambitious and deserving wards of the Grand Army and Nation may obtain assistance to complete their education, and thus be fitted and prepared to serve with intelligence and zeal the country their fathers fought to save.

The Committee recommended the adoption of a part of the preamble and resolution from Lafayette Post, New York, and that the remainder of said preamble and resolution be not adopted; and the report was concurred in.

The part adopted is as follows :—

WHEREAS, The Grand Army of the Republic, at its Twenty-seventh Annual National Encampment, adopted resolutions pledging itself to foster the introduction of military instruction in all of the public schools, as an important provision for the National defense: and

WHEREAS, Such instruction is of value to the nation in inculcating lessons of patriotic devotion to the flag and country in peace as well as war:

Be it resolved, That the Twenty-eighth Annual National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic reaffirms the sentiments embodied in the resolutions referred to.

And the part not concurred in is as follows :—

Resolved, That it is the recommendation of this Twenty-eighth Annual National Encampment that the successful accomplishment of this

as a National Institution be made a special feature of the efforts of the forthcoming administration of the Order.

Resolved, That a special Staff organization be formed by the National Commander-in-Chief and the Department Commanders, to push along the work of the introduction of the military drill instruction in all public schools.

The Committee further reported as follows:—

Your Committee have had under consideration a very serious and strongly worded complaint and protest against certain representations which have been made from Grand Army sources and very widely spread over the country, accusing Phil Kearny Post No. 5 of Richmond, Va., and the comrades who constitute that Post, with having used improper means to get money for decoration purposes, and otherwise doing things which Grand Army men ought not to do. Your Committee had no time, nor was it its place, as it thought, to go into any investigation of the matter; but your Committee thought what the Post has asked at the end of the communication seemed to be just and right. That was, inasmuch as these things have been so spread abroad, they desire that a committee from this National Encampment should look into the question and report the facts to the next National Encampment. We think this scant justice to them, and we recommend, That there be a committee appointed by the incoming Commander-in-Chief, who shall investigate and report the facts, and make that report to the next Encampment; and that this communication be referred to said committee without publication.

Comrade Allan of Virginia and North Carolina moved to amend the report of the Committee by striking out the words relating to the non-publication of the communication.

The motion to amend was lost and the report was adopted.

On a resolution presented from Kit Carson Post of the Department of Potomac, asking that Congress make the 14th day of June a National holiday, as "Flag Day," the Committee reported, recommending that it lie on the table; and the report was concurred in.

The Committee reported back a resolution that all Grand Army of the Republic men shall rise and stand whenever the Star Spangled Banner is played or sung, with a recommendation that it be laid on the table; and the recommendation was concurred in.

The Committee reported back the following communication, and recommended that the invitation be acknowledged with the thanks of the Encampment:—

ATLANTA, GA., Sept 7, 1894.

*To the Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic,
Pittsburgh, Pa.*

Dear Sir: It gives us great pleasure to state that, at a recent meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, a resolution was unanimously adopted, instructing us to extend a cordial invitation to the members of the Grand Army of the Republic, in the name of this Company, to visit Atlanta sometime in the Fall of 1895, during the Cotton States and International Exposition, which will open September 18 and close Dec. 30, 1895. It is understood that possibly your Encampment for 1895 will be held in our sister city, Louisville, Ky., and we trust its proximity to Atlanta will insure to us the pleasure of a visit during that time. It is desired to have during the Exposition a Reunion Day, or a "Blue and Grey Day," when our Confederate veterans will join with our people in extending a cordial welcome to you all.

Atlanta and her many historic battle-fields near by will always be a place of interest to American people, and especially to Union veterans; and we indulge the hope that in the Fall of 1895, the exact date to be agreed upon hereafter by conference, one of the pleasantest occasions of our exposition will be the days you honor us with a visit.

We beg to assure you that all of our people will join in extending to you a hearty welcome. This invitation will be handed you by our fellow-citizen, Maj. C. T. Watson, Department Commander of Georgia. We have the honor to be,

Respectfully and fraternally yours, etc.,

C. A. COLLIER,

President.

J. R. LEWIS,
Secretary.

The Committee also reported back the resolution in regard to a reunion of all Grand Army men and veterans at Washington on the first day of the year 1900, with a recommendation that it lie on the table; and the report was concurred in.

The Committee also reported that they had had before them a document prepared by William Wright, giving a history of the "Star and Garter" and all the orders which are known to the civilized and uncivilized countries of the earth, stating that it was a beautifully-prepared paper; but the Committee had not time to look into its merits, and recommended that it be referred to the incoming Council of Administration for examination and recommendation. The report was adopted.

The Committee reported back a communication from the Headquarters of the Philadelphia County Association, Division of

Pennsylvania, Sons of Veterans. U.S.A., asking that this Encampment should not concur in any proposition that may lead to the admission of any but honorably discharged soldiers and sailors or marines who served in the Union army or navy during the Civil War of 1861 to 1865, into the Grand Army of the Republic, and recommended that the communication lie on the table, as the matter has been fully covered in the Commander-in-Chief's address. The recommendation was concurred in.

The Committee reported back preamble and resolution from the Department of California. It is set forth in the preamble that Augustus Starr, late of the city and county of San Francisco, California, died, leaving a will in which the Grand Army of the Republic is named as sole devisee, and that said Augustus Starr presumably intended that his bequest should inure to the benefit of the comrades of the Department of California. The Committee recommended the adoption of the following resolution, and the recommendation was concurred in:—

Resolved, That all of the right, title and interest of the Grand Army of the Republic in and to the estate of Augustus Starr, deceased, whether derived or to be derived under or by virtue of his will or otherwise, be and the same is hereby granted to and vested in the Department of California and Nevada, Grand Army of the Republic, its successors and assigns forever.

The Committee continued its report as follows:—

From the Department of Pennsylvania we have a report full of excellence upon the subject of text-books in public schools which teach falsely the history of those times in which we were particularly interested; and it was sent to us in order that there should be action by this Encampment, to the end that the comrades in other Departments shall be on the lookout for histories of that kind, and in their several Departments take such action as may be necessary to put the heel on the snake. We recommend that the National Encampment commend the action of the comrades of Pennsylvania and recommend the same action wherever necessary.

The report was adopted.

The paper referred to by the Committee is as follows:—

TO WILLIAM EMSLEY, *Department Commander,*
Department of Pennsylvania, G.A.R.

Comrade: A protest presented to the Department Encampment of March last, by Post 2, against "certain histories of the United States used or offered for use in the public schools, which unduly magnify the lives of men who sought to destroy the Union, and minimize the services of those who by their sacrifices saved the Nation from destruction," was referred to the Committee on Resolutions; and that Committee recommended the Encampment adopting its recommendation, "that the Department Commander appoint a special committee of five to take this matter into consideration and report its conclusions to the Department Commander, which report shall be promulgated for the information of the Department, and shall also be presented to the Commander-in-Chief, to be brought before the National Encampment."

That Committee so appointed respectfully submits its conclusions. The papers that accompany this reference clearly indicate that of the "certain histories" that that most to be condemned is a text-book known as "Ellis' Complete History of the United States." The severe censure to which this work has been subjected, as well as in the Post that introduced the protest as by Grand Army circles elsewhere,—notably the Department of Idaho,—had already caused its publishers to contemplate its revision. This purpose they signified in their reply to the Assistant Quartermaster-General's application to purchase the book for the use of the Committee, that, "we are now making alterations all through the text of 'Ellis' History and expect it to go to press in a few days, and as soon as possible will send you the five copies asked for. The old edition has been withdrawn from the market."

More than a reasonable time elapsed beyond that suggested; and the books not being received, to a second application (the work was in process of electrotyping) a copy was spared the Committee for a few hours during its last sitting. The revision, in the casual glance that there has been opportunity to give it, does not seem to have been on the high patriotic lines it was hoped would be followed. The word "Federal" however, as applied to Union troops and armies—always a distasteful one, not applicable and never used in war times, except by the enemy,—has been altogether eliminated, and the word "Union" substituted in its stead.

If this work alone was to be the subject of inquiry, the Committee might conclude with the suggestion that it had at least obtained a concession, that criticism was not out of place.

It was quite evident, however, that the conclusions your Committee were instructed to report were not to be drawn solely from this work or confined entirely to the specific language of the reference. This wider scope of investigation is apparent from the tone and sentiment which pervade the resolutions adopted by Post 2; from the manifest urgency that the Grand Army of the Republic of this Department should declare emphatically against omissions that leave the student to his own conclusions as to whether the North was right or the South was right; from a forbearance that hesitates to pronounce secession, rebellion; from a failure to inspire the youthful reader with that same patriotic conception of the Union cause its soldiers and supporters had while struggling for its maintenance; and from the necessity to counteract the activity of late evinced by the associated veterans of the South, to perpetuate their story of the war only, that it may be restored to that place in history which the best thought of the country long ago decided it had really lost.

In this big, busy world, the strife for the essentials is to the sacrifice of sentiment. Except as it deals with the ever present, search after knowledge is left to those whose opportunities permit it. As much, though, as philosophy, science and mathematics may be relegated to the few, the study of history will always be the pursuit of the many. When it treats of war and valorous deeds and feats of arms, it will ever touch the hearts and stir the enthusiasm of the men and women of the Nation. Where the history of a people exalteth a people, all generations will give pause to linger and loiter with its memories.

If this be the satisfaction that those of riper years gather from acquaintance with their country's history, it is well that the earliest impressions of that history should come to the youth of the land firmly engrafted in the faithfulness and patriotism of their fathers. Valor in battle has always been a theme for the world's admiration; and if the battle has been waged for the right, with the admiration for the heroism goes the approval for what induced it.

In but a single instance has this country engaged in war of conquest. Its other wars were fought to maintain a right, and always has the right triumphed. It is as essential that that right should begin with the war as that it should be established by the war. In none of the school histories in use in the First School District of Pennsylvania does it conclusively appear that a State once in the Union had no right to withdraw from it, except with the consent of all the States; nor does it appear that without that consent any attempt to so withdraw is insurrection, which, by the Constitution, the government was commanded to suppress. They are content to state: "And the issue of the conflict decided that the Nation should be henceforth 'one and inseparable.'" If only the issue decided the indivisibility, before that issue was framed it must have been a question whether the Union had a right to maintain itself. They are content, too, to give the causes on each side which led up to the Rebellion, leaving the reader to his own conclusions as to the right or the wrong of it.

It is not so with the Revolutionary War. Its story is told with no uncertain or hesitating ring. There is no margin but for the one conclusion — Great Britain was wrong and her colonies were right. Neither do the authors seek to encourage such a distaste for or distrust in secession and rebellion, as is invoked against George III. and his British Ministry.

Nor, indeed, anywhere in any of these text-books is the word "rebellion" used. That is what it was called in the days of which the authors write; and, beside, was considered by all, except those engaged in it and a few copperhead sympathizers, most wicked and inexcusable. At least might this information be supplied the youthful reader; nor is it expecting too much to have him know, too, who and what a "copperhead" was. The word "treason" is alike everywhere wanting: we are too far away, probably, to remember whether or not that word had any application to the times.

One of the text-books thus disposes of the sentiment at the North: "It was the general expectation that there would be no war, and the cry of 'no coercion' was general." The North had no such comprehension that war was imminent as the South had: it sought all honorable means to avert it; it did not believe that the South was as ready and eager for battle as it was. But if the cry of "No Coercion" was general in the North, then too must have the cry of "No Union"; for upon the successful enforcement of the one wholly depended the integrity of the other. The writer who has thus framed his text appears from the foot-

note to have been misled by a quotation from Mr. Greeley's *Tribune*: "Whenever any considerable section of the Union shall deliberately resolve to go out, we shall resist all coercive measures to keep them in." Valuable as were many of Mr. Greeley's contributions to the political literature of the day, it is well remembered that when he coined his celebrated phrase, "Let our wayward sisters depart in peace," he utterly failed to reflect the public sentiment of the times. Equally available as an authority was Mr. Lincoln's first inaugural: "My oath is recorded in heaven to preserve, protect and defend the Union; you have none registered there to destroy it." With such a foot-note the author's text must necessarily have been inspiring of the true sentiment of the day; and unless that inspiration be fully communicated to his readers, no historian has fairly told the story of the early mutterings of the great rebellion.

In one of the text-books the story of Mr. Lincoln's journey to the Capital is thus stated: "Rumors of a plan to assassinate Lincoln impelled him to come to Washington in disguise." This was not the fact. The truth was as given in another: "President Lincoln's friends believed that it would not be safe to make the last part of his journey to Washington publicly, and he therefore reached the National Capital secretly by a special night train."

Again, a foot-note at the conclusion of the Antietam Campaign runs thus: "During this invasion the Confederate soldiers endured every privation: one-half were in rags, and thousands barefooted marked their path with crimson. Yet shoeless, hatless and ragged, they marched and fought with a heroism like that of Revolutionary times."

If the insurgent army ever came to such a lamentable condition of impoverishment, it was not after a respite of weeks, within sight of their capital, had given them full opportunity to reft, not more than a month before the time alluded to. A prisoner of war from the enemy's ranks in the sad plight depicted was never seen. If there be any foundation for the incident, it must have arisen from the shiftless and improvident few to be found everywhere. Nor is it just to the men who built the country up that they should be singled out for comparison in virtues with those who sought to tear the country down.

But what, of all matters, your Committee seek most earnestly to urge, is that in some form consonant with the opportunities, the children of our Commonwealth have early advantage to know what the Union is and was; how that it had strength within itself to preserve, protect and defend itself when the assault was made against it by the War of the Rebellion; and that it would have failed to have been obedient to the commands of its own creation had it not put forth all its own inherent force for the preservation of its own autonomy.

Your Committee note with deep regret the death during their sittings of their fellow-member, Comrade William H. McCartney. "McCartney's Battery" was as renowned in the Army of the Potomac as his name was famous as a learned advocate at the bar, where he so successfully practised his profession. He was a citizen of high repute, a worthy and respected comrade.

Fraternally submitted,

JAMES W. LATTI,
THOS. G. SAMPLE,
LOUIS R. FORTESCUE,
EDWIN WALTON,
ROBT. B. WALLACE.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 6, 1894.

Comrade Vanderslice of Pennsylvania : Commander-in-Chief: There has been no more important communication sent to this National Encampment than the one that came from the Department of Pennsylvania referring to the infamous histories which are being published and used in some of the public schools of the United States. We have been talking here for two days about the education of the youth of the land. There can be no more injustice and no more injury done than is done by some of the text-books that are being used, which hold up Stonewall Jackson and Robert E. Lee as the exemplars of American valor. I did not wish to differ with the Committee; but I do say that I know well of that report, and I have heard it read in the Posts of our Department; and I know there is not one word in it that will not be confirmed by every comrade of the Grand Army of the Republic. Therefore I move, That that communication, after being revised, if necessary, by the incoming Commander-in-Chief, shall be printed and sent to every Post in the Grand Army of the Republic, that they may know of and have attention called to some of these text-books that are not only being used in Southern States, but in Northern States as well.

The motion prevailed.

The Committee reported back a resolution in regard to a flag upon the dome of the National Capitol, which sets forth that there is a flag over each House of Congress only.

The Committee recommend that the resolution lie on the table, and the recommendation was concurred in.

In regard to a resolution recommending special Sunday School exercises on the Sunday preceding Memorial Day, the Committee recommend that no action be taken, and that the resolution lie on the table; and the report was adopted.

The Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief announced the following Committee on Testimonial to the Commander-in-Chief: William M. Olin of Massachusetts, Samuel N. Brown of New Hampshire, Nicholas W. Day of New York.

The Committee reported back a preamble and resolutions from the Department of the Potomac, relative to the discharge of large numbers of comrades and their dependents from govern-

ment employment at Washington, with the statement that the complaint made seemed to be well founded, and was couched in temperate and proper form and language as follows : —

WHEREAS, The Twenty-eighth National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic has been informed of the distress that has fallen upon many of our comrades and wards of the Order, through the withdrawal from them of that preference in the public service to which they are justly entitled, and which it should be always the grateful duty of the authorities of the National Government to accord; be it, therefore

Resolved, 1. That the Grand Army of the Republic, so assembled at its Twenty-eighth National Encampment, protest to the people of the United States against the conduct of those of their public servants, more particularly at the National Capitol, who, without necessity, justification or valid excuse, and contrary to the repeated declarations and assurances of the legislative and executive authorities of the Government, have deprived many hundreds of honorably discharged soldiers and sailors of the Union army and navy, and the widows, sons and daughters of those deceased, of their employments in the public offices and establishments, for the purpose of appointing or retaining other persons destitute of the loyal and patriotic claims of these victims: or of superior qualifications for the places thus taken from those to whom they rightfully belong.

2. That we, the representatives at the said National Encampment, view with great concern this attack upon those, who, in the hour of our country's urgent need, laid aside their political preferences and became defenders of the Union, offering their lives to the nation to maintain its institutions and preserve the honor of its flag.

3. That our comrades and wards who are holding employments under the Government should have, and they have a right to demand from the executive authorities that protection awarded them by the National legislature; and any failure on the part of those authorities to so protect them, is a violation of law and of patriotic principle which excites our strongest reprobation.

4. That, inasmuch as the remonstrances of the National and Department officers of this organization, against this virtual proscription of members and wards of the Grand Army of the Republic, have proved practically unavailing, an appeal be and is hereby made to the people of the United States for an expression through the columns of the public press, the speeches and writings of public men, and the proceedings of popular assemblies, upon fit occasion, of the national sense of gratitude and desire for justice towards the meritorious survivors of the Union forces and those whom the deaths of husbands and fathers have left to the generous regard of the nation.

The Committee recommended that the following resolution be adopted, and that a copy thereof, duly attested, be transmitted to the President of the United States, and that the incoming Commander-in-Chief use his best endeavors to secure the reinstatement of such comrades as may have been unjustly discharged, and for the protection of such as yet remain in office : —

Resolved, That the Grand Army of the Republic, in Twenty-eighth National Encampment assembled, respectfully requests the President of the United States to issue an executive order addressed to the heads of the several departments of the government, and through them to subordinates under them having power of appointment, employment and retention of persons in the public service, that due consideration be given to the claims of veterans of the war, and that both in letter and in spirit any laws in relation thereto, which give them a preference, may be faithfully executed and carried out by the executive officers of the various departments; and that a copy of this resolution be transmitted to the President, as it has been represented to this Encampment, by worthy comrades, that these claims and laws are being disregarded.

The report of the Committee was adopted.

The Committee reported that it had been utterly unable, by reason of lack of time, to consider the merits of a bill introduced in the Senate of the United States, Aug. 14, 1894, to provide for the establishment and maintenance of a college for the education of daughters of American soldiers and sailors, and therefore could make no recommendation.

On motion of Comrade Wagner of Pennsylvania, the matter was laid upon the table.

The Committee also reported back preamble and resolutions in regard to anarchy, strikes, etc., with the suggestion that the matter had been fully covered by the address of the Commander-in-Chief, and recommended that the preamble and resolutions lie upon the table. The recommendation was concurred in.

Upon a resolution providing that the letters "G.A.R." should not be used to designate the Grand Army of the Republic, but that the words should be spelled out in full, the Committee reported, recommending that the resolution lie upon the table; and the report was adopted.

On a resolution condemning the desecration of Memorial Day by sports and idle diversions, the Committee reported that the

National Encampment had so often placed itself upon record against such practices that repetition is unnecessary, and therefore recommend that the resolution lie on the table. The recommendation was concurred in.

On a resolution that the Encampment endorse what is known as the Stone Bill for the restriction of immigration, and also an act providing for supplying at government expense necessary United States Army tactics and instructors therein from the regular army, for the introduction of the United States army drill into the public schools, the Committee reported, recommending that the matter lie upon the table; and the report was concurred in.

The Committee recommended the adoption of the following preamble and resolution; and the recommendation was concurred in:—

WHEREAS, The eighty-two National cemeteries of our country contain the remains of more than 800,000 soldiers of the Republic, who died for the preservation of the Union, and of which number nearly 149,000 lie in unknown graves, their names having been given up with their lives; and

WHEREAS, Memorial Day services in these Cemeteries have been faithfully and loyally rendered by a few comrades who belong to local Posts, and on whom the expense is no less a burden because the service has been cheerfully rendered; and

WHEREAS, The present time seems to be most favorable for the Grand Army of the Republic to take up the work of making more prominent recognition of the Heroes of the Rebellion who have been buried in the National Cemeteries; and at the same time seek to cultivate that spirit of loyalty to our flag which shall lead all people in our country to say of these men who sleep in these cemeteries, **THAT THEY DIED FOR THE CAUSE THAT WAS RIGHT.** Therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Grand Army of the Republic shall assume the duty of making proper provision for the observance of Memorial Day service in the National Cemeteries, so that all members of our association may feel that they are contributing to a public recognition of comrades now to memory dear, who, perchance, were shot down by their side in battle, or died from wounds or disease while in service, and whose remains now lie in the National Cemeteries.

Resolved, That a suitable recognition to the memory of our comrades who lie in the National Cemeteries, on the occasion of Memorial Day, would be to furnish a flag for each grave, and also to defray such incidental expenses as may be necessary to make the occasion a success.

Resolved, That the Council of Administration be instructed to adopt some plan for the raising of funds and the observance of Memorial Day

services in our National Cemeteries, which plan shall be carried out under the direction of the Commander-in-Chief, in the manner hereinafter provided:—

1. Not later than January 1st of each year, the Commanders of the several Posts who desire to make requisition for aid in defraying the expense of Memorial Day, shall report to the Department Commander in writing the requirements, stating the amount needed for each particular purpose. From these reports, the Department Commander shall make requisition through the proper channels for the funds and flags which, in his discretion, are required for his Department, and make equitable distribution thereof, which requisitions may be filled by the Commander-in-Chief in full or in part, at his discretion.

2. Not later than June 30th of each year, each Post Commander shall submit to the Department Commander a detailed statement of the manner in which the fund has been expended, remitting the balance, if any. From these reports the Department Commander shall make prompt report to the Adjutant-General, showing the balance, if any, in the hands of the Assistant Quartermaster-General for use the next year.

3. The failure of any Post Commander to furnish prompt reports, as heretofore stated, shall be deemed sufficient cause for thereafter withholding an appropriation in the discretion of the Commander-in-Chief. These rules shall be printed upon the blanks which shall be sent by the Assistant Adjutant-General to the several Posts each year for requisition.

Upon a resolution for the appropriation of \$300 for the expense of Memorial Day at the Fredericksburg National Cemetery, the Committee reported that the matter had been fully covered and therefore no action was necessary, and the report was concurred in.

The Committee recommended the adoption of the following resolution, and the recommendation was concurred in:—

Resolved, That the celebration of Washington's birthday by Posts of the Grand Army in connection with the public schools, as inaugurated by the Commander-in-Chief at Lynn, Mass., Feb. 22, 1894, and referred to in his report, is approved and commended.

The Committee recommended the adoption of the following resolutions; and the recommendation was unanimously concurred in, with three cheers for Pittsburgh and those who have been kind to the members of the Encampment:—

Resolved, That the thanks of the National Encampment, Grand Army of the Republic, are eminently due and are hereby tendered to the citizens generally, the Grand Army Posts and the several Ladies' Auxiliary Societies of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, for the grand reception given to the members of the Order in attendance upon the Twenty-eighth Annual



John S. Kountz

*Commander-in-Chief, G.A.R.,
1884-85.*

Session of this National Encampment; to the several committees having in charge the well-executed details for our entertainment, comfort and pleasure; to the local regiments of the National Guard for willing, intelligent and efficient assistance; to the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company for their share in the magnificent reception at their works, which we believe has not been exceeded at any period in our history, and to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for the admirable manner of arranging the transportation to and from East Pittsburgh. We acknowledge with great pleasure the courtesy shown by the presence of Gov. Robert E. Pattison of Pennsylvania, and thank him for the stirring and patriotic address of welcome; and we thank also Mayor B. McKenna of Pittsburgh and Mayor W. M. Kennedy of Allegheny, for their untiring efforts to add to the pleasure of our visit. We acknowledge also, with thanks, the aid given by the press for their excellent work in publishing the details connected with this grand reunion.

We acknowledge with thanks the kindness of citizens of Lynn, Mass., in presenting a beautiful silk flag of the United States to the National Encampment, Grand Army of the Republic, for its use in parades and on public occasions.

Comrade Warner of Missouri: Commander-in-Chief, there is waiting at the outer door a young man of the New South, who is desirous of presenting to our worthy Commander-in-Chief a gavel, made, as I am informed, from the wood of the cabin in which was born the grandest figure that has appeared in the world's history since St. Paul stood on Mars Hill — Abraham Lincoln. He only asks two minutes of your time — on behalf of the loyal men of Kentucky, and the young men and women who have sprung up since the war — to present this gavel to the Commander-in-Chief. I ask unanimous consent to the admittance of Marmaduke Bowden, of Louisville, Kentucky, to perform this duty.

No objection being made, Mr. Bowden was presented to the Encampment, and spoke as follows: —

The war is over. Its drums are silent, its shrill-lipped bugles still. The tramp of passing infantry has ceased, the sound of passing cavalry is heard no more. The cannon's thunder-toned utterance has dwindled and died out. The rivulets that once ran reddening to the sea are clear and sweet again: their voices sing alone the lullaby song of peace. Upon the hills and in the dales new flowers are in bloom; the birds are singing in the woods; and fields once desolate are green and gold again. Just as of

yore, sweet Nature smiles, forgetful of the wounds war made upon her breast.

The war is over. In the hearts of men no trace of enmity survives. The conquered with the conquerors rejoice. With clasped hands they kneel again before a common altar. They know no East, no North, no South, no West. They know alone one country and one flag.

And so I bring you today a message of goodwill; and as its symbol, too, I bring you this gavel, grown and turned upon Kentucky soil.

When, by your valor, you struck the shackles from the slave, you broke also the fetters that bound the South; and the Southern people today are glad that after an absence of thirty years you are coming back to them to see what their free hands have done. They will welcome you to all they have to give. They will put at your disposal the bounties that spring from fields you ravaged to preserve; and those men who opposed you in the long ago are glad that today they are given an opportunity for showing you that when at Appomattox they added to the Confederate red and white the Union blue, they did it in good faith and stand ready to defend it with their blood and treasure.

We are glad you are coming back to us to gather at the birth-place of Abraham Lincoln, to renew there with us our allegiance to the Federal Union and pour out commingled tears for his untimely death. You at the North called him "Father Lincoln," but he was indeed a father to the South. Even while he punished us into obedience his life was full of grief; and when the war had ended his hand laid down the rod, and his loved voice said, "O children of one common mother, come home to her again and be at peace."

God bless you, sir; God bless the Grand Army; God bless America; and God bless the flag!

The Commander-in-Chief: Mr. Bowden, I accept with pleasure the gavel that you have presented me with. I did not mean to be discourteous to you or the club that you represent when I refused to accept any testimonial from you before the meeting of this Encampment. The Commander-in-Chief should not, by any act of his, say that he favors any matter that is

coming before the National Encampment. Now the fight is over I do accept it, gladly and thankfully; and I want to say that I have been benefited by meeting Mr. Bowden, as I have during the past year. He has taught me a lesson, and I hope I have done some good to him. I presume that I felt as bitter as any man in the world toward the South, for I suffered in prison with the rest of the boys, and there were a good many hard spots to heal; and God knows I do not want the boys of the Grand Army and the boys that wore the grey to keep up this fighting. I want to see the young men of the North and South clasp hands and come forward and say, "We are for one country and one flag," and let us all shout for Old Glory.

Kentucky need not send Henry Watterson to a Grand Army Encampment as long as they have the talent that is here represented. I have learned to love him, as the comrades of the Grand Army have, and it was mighty hard work to resist the appeal that he made to us in the various Department Encampments.

We are going down to Louisville. We are going there as Union men. We hope to meet every man, woman and child there as Union men, women and children; and as has been said, we want to carry our wives and children there, and want to have them meet the wives and children of the South; and let this year 1894 be a year when, East and West and North and South, every one will cheer for the Star Spangled Banner and for this grand and glorious land of ours.

On the suggestion of Comrade Warner, three cheers were given for "One Country and one Flag."

Comrade Hicks of Minnesota: Your Committee appointed to convey the fraternal greetings of the Encampment to the Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic beg leave to report that they have performed that duty, been cordially received, decorated with the badge of the order, and requested to return to this Encampment their cordial thanks and fraternal recognition.

The report was approved.

On motion, the comrades heretofore nominated for members of the Council of Administration were duly elected as such members.

The Committee appointed to wait upon the Woman's Relief Corps, consisting of Past Commander-in-Chief Weissert of Wisconsin, Department Commander Shotts of New York, Past Department Commander Martin of Illinois, Past Junior Commander-in-Chief John C. Linehan of New Hampshire, and Department Commander Church Howe of Nebraska, reported that they had complied with the instructions of the Encampment, and on motion the report was approved.

The following communication was received : —

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 11, 1894.

G.A.R. RATES.

Capt. J. G. B. ADAMS, *Commander-in-Chief, Grand Army of the Republic, Pittsburgh, Pa.*

My dear Sir: That there may be no misunderstanding in the future as to the attitude of the Pennsylvania Lines West of Pittsburgh in the matter of transportation rates for members of the Grand Army of the Republic, we will be glad if you will kindly announce at the present meeting that, if the Encampment of 1895 is held at any point upon these lines, the ticket rate will be one cent per mile from all points within our control.

Very truly yours,

E. A. FORD,

General Passenger Agent.

Comrade J. Cory Winans, Passenger and Ticket Agent of the C., H. & D. R.R., stated in open Encampment that his road would give a rate of one cent a mile or less to Louisville; that it always led and never followed.

At this point Comrade Daniel E. Sickles and Comrade Beaver were escorted to the platform; and Comrade Sickles, being called upon, addressed the Encampment as follows : —

Commander-in-Chief and Comrades: I congratulate you on the happy conclusion of your labors and deliberations. So far as I have heard them I think it would be well if Congress could be present and profit by your good example as to disposition of business. You have laid on the table — and it must be a very large table — more business than we generally transact in a month, and I think so far as I have heard it was wisely laid on the table. I think a good deal of our work might have been laid on the table with advantage, too.

I have enjoyed this Encampment exceedingly. I have not attended many. I attended one of the earliest—I think the very first that we had in Pennsylvania—away back in the sixties. I remember the presence of our comrade and friend, Wagner, and a great many who have gone away from us. I have been delighted to see so many distinguished comrades and citizens here, and especially I have been delighted to meet our friend, Governor Pattison, who although not a comrade, would have been if he had not been so young at the time we needed him. I have been charmed to meet our friend and comrade, Governor McKinley; and above all, I have been delighted with the warmth, enthusiasm and patriotism shown towards you by the people of Pittsburgh and Allegheny and the adjacent towns. The atmosphere has seemed to me to be purer, full of the ozone of patriotism. It has been to me just like so much champagne ever since I have been here; and although I have been full all the time, I have not been tight a minute.

You have got the five-minute rule, which I believe in. Since I have been on crutches my speeches are a good deal better than they used to be, because they are short. You do not expect much of me, and you are not disappointed. Every one of these occasions which I am spared to witness seems to me like a special gift from a good Providence. I am an old man and can hardly expect to survive many more of these Encampments. I shall hope and pray to be spared to see you again and to repeat these enjoyments; but if it should be otherwise ordered, let me say farewell and God bless you!

Comrade Beaver, being called upon, addressed the Encampment as follows:—

Commander-in-Chief and Comrades: I was making a little visit with my friend and superior, General Sickles, when Comrade Denniston came in and invited him to come to the Encampment; and out of compliment to me I was invited to come with him. I said, “Do you want two of a kind?” and the reply was something that I did not understand, but perhaps the rest of you may: “Yes, let’s have two of a kind and we will rake in the pot; and if we cannot do that we will just bluff her through.”

I have rejoiced in what I have read of the work of this Encampment, and in nothing more than what you have done in reference to the place of your next meeting. I want to live to go as a delegate south of the Mason and Dixon's line; and if you never have another parade, I would like to join in the parade that marches through Louisville next year. If it is to be the last one, let it be carried on in a spirit that will show that that line is a thing of the past.

The invitation has come to us in a manner which indicates that, and let us accept it; and let everything that we do there and that we do in the meantime, be done in that spirit. In my judgment it will do more to make this a united Republic than any one act that has been done since the surrender at Appomattox. And so let us, enthusiastically and earnestly and patriotically, go to Louisville next year, and show to the patriots of the South — for there are many of them there — that we join hands with them in upholding the integrity of this government and in maintaining its laws; because we must have the conservative element that comes from the South in upholding the laws of this country in the future, and we want to show it by what we do when we go to Louisville next year.

I cannot help congratulating this Encampment on what they have done in that behalf. I congratulate you upon all that you have done so far as I have read it. I congratulate Pennsylvania upon your coming here and the lessons of patriotism which you have taught to our children. I am in a family where there are children, a visitor. I know the effect of the battle-flags and the battle-scarred veterans who marched through the streets of Pittsburgh day before yesterday; and although one and another and another of our comrades may fall because of that march, the lesson of patriotism that has been taught is worth what it cost; and I hope that lesson will be repeated by the influence and the example of the Grand Army of the Republic wherever its influence can be felt in the time to come.

I thank you, Commander-in-Chief, and you, my Comrades, for this opportunity to look in upon this National Encampment, and invade, even for a moment, its sacred precincts and interfere for the time with its business. I appreciate the compliment so highly that I shall not trespass longer upon your time.

The Commander-in-Chief: Before I turn over the gavel to my successor in office, I desire to say a word. I think you will all agree that the parade on Tuesday was a success. I think I should be taking glory that did not belong to me if I did not in this presence thank Assistant Adjutant-General Jos. F. Denniston and the comrades assisting him, for the admirable way in which he laid out the parade and performed his duties from start to finish.

The Commander-in-Chief announced that so far as was known there was no further business before the Encampment, except the promulgation of his final General Order and the installation of officers. The Adjutant-General then read General Orders No. 11, as follows:—

HEADQUARTERS GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC,
PITTSBURGH, PA., Sept. 13, 1894.

GENERAL ORDERS }
No. 11.

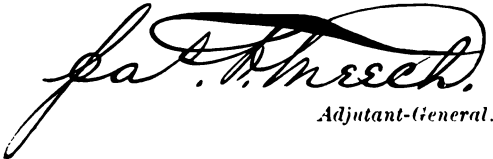
I. Comrade Thomas G. Lawler having been elected Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic for the ensuing year, and upon his installation, which is now about to take place, my official connection with that office will cease, I, therefore, most earnestly bespeak for my successor the same loyal, cordial endorsement that has been accorded to me during my term of office.

II. To the elected officers of the National Encampment, including the members of the National Council of Administration who have been associated with me during the past year, and to my official and personal Staff, I extend my grateful appreciation and cordial thanks for their work, interest and hearty co-operation.

III. The official and personal Staff are hereby discharged from further duty.

By order of

JOHN G. B. ADAMS,
Commander-in-Chief.


Adjutant-General.

The Adjutant-General then announced the names of the officers-elect, and the Commander-in-Chief called upon Past Commander-in-Chief Robert B. Beath to perform the installation service, which was done, and the following officers were duly installed, viz.:—

Commander-in-Chief,	Thomas G. Lawler.
Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief,	Albert P. Burchfield.
Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief,	Charles H. Shute.
Surgeon-General.	
Chaplain-in-Chief,	T. H. Hagerty.


Commander-in-Chief Lawler announced the following appointments: as Adjutant-General, Comrade C. C. Jones of Rockford, Ill.; as Quartermaster-General, J. W. Burst of Sycamore, Ill.; and they were duly installed.

Past Commander-in-Chief Adams: Commander-in-Chief Lawler, let me be the first to congratulate you, and transfer to you the guidon of the National Encampment and the new Headquarters Flag, which I know you will ever cherish and defend.

Three cheers were given for the retiring Commander-in-Chief.

The Commander-in-Chief: Past Commander-in-Chief Adams and Comrades, I hope that my administration may be as satisfactory to this organization as yours has been during the past year, and I ask the Comrades of this Encampment to aid me in carrying out the resolution of having a prosperous year. Let us go home from this Encampment, where we have seen Patriotism spelled with a big "P," to our Posts, and bring in every delinquent member of the Grand Army of the Republic. Let us increase the the roll, if possible, build up this organization and stand by the great principles of Fraternity, Charity and Loyalty.

The Chaplain-in-Chief pronounced a benediction, and the Encampment was closed in due form.



C. C. Jones

Adjutant-General.

NATIONAL ENCAMPMENTS.

WHERE HELD, DATE OF MEETING, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF ELECTED, ETC.

Session.	Location.	Date.	Commander-in-Chief.
First	Indianapolis,	Nov. 20 and 21,	Stephen A. Hurlbut,
Second	Philadelphia,	Jan. 15, 16 and 17,	John A. Logan,
Third	Cincinnati,	May 12 and 13,	John A. Logan,
Fourth	Washington,	May 11 and 12,	John A. Logan,
Fifth	Boston,	May 10 and 11,	A. E. Burnside,
Sixth	Cleveland,	May 8 and 9,	A. E. Burnside,
Seventh	New Haven,	May 14 and 15,	Chas. Devens, Jr.,
Eighth	Harrisburg,	May 13,	Chas. Devens, Jr.,
Ninth	Chicago,	May 12 and 13,	John F. Hartranft,
Tenth	Philadelphia,	June 30,	John F. Hartranft,
Eleventh	Providence,	June 26 and 27,	J. C. Robinson,
Twelfth	Springfield,	June 4,	J. C. Robinson,
Thirteenth	Albany,	June 17 and 18,	William Earnshaw,
Fourteenth	Dayton,	June 8 and 9,	Louis Wagner,
Fifteenth	Indianapolis,	June 15 and 16,	George S. Merrill,
Sixteenth	Baltimore,	June 21, 22 and 23,	Paul Van Der Voort,
Seventeenth	Denver,	July 25 and 26,	Robert B. Beath,
Nineteenth	Minneapolis,	July 23, 24 and 25,	John S. Kountz,
Twentieth	Portland,	June 24 and 25,	S. S. Burdett,
Twenty-first	San Francisco,	Aug. 4, 5 and 6,	Lucius Fairchild,
Twenty-second	St. Louis,	Sept. 28, 29 and 30,	John F. Rea,
Twenty-third	Columbus,	Sept. 12, 13 and 14,	William Warner,
Twenty-fourth	Milwaukee,	Aug. 28, 29 and 30,	Russell A. Alger,
Twenty-fifth	Boston,	Aug. 13 and 14,	Wheelock G. Veazey,
Twenty-sixth	Detroit,	Aug. 5, 6 and 7,	John Palmer,
Twenty-seventh	Washington,	Sept. 21 and 22,	A. G. Weissert,
Twenty-eighth	Indianapolis,	Sept. 6 and 7,	John G. B. Adams,
	Pittsburgh,	Sept. 12 and 13,	Thomas G. Lawler,
			Illinois
			Illinois
			Illinois
			Rhode Island
			Rhode Island
			Massachusetts
			Massachusetts
			Pennsylvania
			Pennsylvania
			New York
			New York
			Ohio
			Pennsylvania
			Massachusetts
			Nebraska
			Pennsylvania
			Ohio
			Washington, D.C.
			Wisconsin
			Minnesota
			Missouri
			Michigan
			Vermont
			New York
			Wisconsin
			Massachusetts
			Illinois

GENERAL ORDERS AND CIRCULARS.

HEADQUARTERS GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC,
INDIANAPOLIS, IND., Sept. 7, 1893.

GENERAL ORDERS }
No. 1.

Having been elected Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, at the Twenty-seventh National Encampment, I hereby assume the duties of this high office, with a profound regard for its responsibilities.

The following appointments are hereby announced : —

Comrade James F. Meech of Lynn, Mass., Adjutant-General; Comrade Louis Wagner, Philadelphia, Pa., Quartermaster-General. They will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

Headquarters are hereby established at Lynn, Mass.

JOHN G. B. ADAMS,
Commander-in-Chief.

HEADQUARTERS GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC, }
LYNN, MASS., Nov. 6, 1893. }

GENERAL ORDERS }
No. 2.

I. The following comrades were elected to the positions designated at the Twenty-seventh National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, held at Indianapolis, Indiana, September 6th and 7th : —

<i>Commander-in-Chief</i>	JOHN G. B. ADAMS, Lynn, Mass.
<i>Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief,</i>	I. N. WALKER, Indianapolis, Ind.
<i>Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief,</i>	J. C. BIGGER, Dallas, Texas.
<i>Surgeon-General</i>	GEO. R. GRAHAM, Baltimore, Md.
<i>Chaplain-in-Chief</i>	A. V. KENDRICK, West Liberty, Ia.

Council of Administration.

Alabama,	A. N. Ballard,	Birmingham.
Arizona,	H. B. Lightheizer,	Phoenix.
Arkansas,	A. D. Thomas,	Little Rock.
California,	J. B. Fuller,	Marysville.
Colorado and Wyoming,	John G. Fleming,	Denver.

Connecticut,	Gustavus D. Bates,	Putnam.
Delaware,	A. S. Naudain,	Middletown.
Florida,	Frank G. Parcell,	Tampa.
Georgia,	Harry Burns,	Macon.
Idaho,	W. A. Dodge,	Blackfoot.
Illinois,	H. S. Dietrich,	Chicago.
Indiana,	C. J. Murphy,	Evansville.
Indian Territory,	Robert W. Hill,	Muskogee.
Iowa,	John Lindt,	Council Bluffs.
Kansas,	J. P. Harris,	Ottawa.
Kentucky,	A. J. Tharpe,	Winston, Estill Co.
Louisiana and Mississippi,	R. B. Baquie,	New Orleans, Box 510.
Maine,	J. B. Neagle,	Lubec.
Maryland,	Wm. J. Klug,	Baltimore.
Massachusetts,	Wm. M. Olin,	Boston.
Michigan,	Geo. H. Hopkins,	Detroit.
Minnesota,	Chas. G. Edwards,	St. Paul.
Missouri,	F. M. Sterritt,	St. Louis.
Montana,	Frank P. Sterling,	Helena.
Nebraska,	Chas. E. Burmester,	Omaha.
New Hampshire,	Samuel N. Brown,	Penacook.
New Jersey,	Geo. E. Martin,	Camden.
New Mexico,	Byron A. Knowles,	Deming.
New York,	Nicholas W. Day,	New York.
North Dakota,	A. F. Price,	Fargo.
Ohio,	R. H. Cochran,	Toledo.
Oklahoma,	J. P. Cummings,	Kingfisher.
Oregon,	S. R. Reeves,	La Grange.
Pennsylvania,	A. P. Burchfield,	Pittsburgh.
Potomac,	Lyman B. Cutler,	Washington.
Rhode Island,	Henry C. Luther,	Providence.
South Dakota,	W. L. Palmer,	Carthage.
Tennessee,	C. W. Norwood,	Chattanooga.
Texas,	Alexander Brownlee,	Dallas.
Utah,	C. O. Farnsworth,	Salt Lake City.
Vermont,	S. W. Parkhurst,	St. Johnsbury.
Virginia and N. Carolina,	Wm. Thompson,	Elizabeth City Co., Va.
Washington and Alaska,	H. A. Bigelow,	Seattle, Washington.
Wisconsin,	Geo. L. Thomas,	Milwaukee.
West Virginia,	D. R. King,	Topins Grove.

II. The following Comrades will constitute the Executive Committee of the National Council of Administration: R. H. Cochran of Ohio, A. P. Burchfield of Pennsylvania, H. S. Dietrich of Illinois, William M. Olin of Massachusetts, Samuel N. Brown of New Hampshire, Nicholas W. Day of New York and George H. Hopkins of Michigan.

III. The following appointments are announced :—

Inspector-General . . . ANDREW M. UNDERHILL, New York City.
Judge Advocate-General . . . LEO RASSIEUR, St. Louis, Mo.
Assistant Adjutant-General, J. L. BENNETT, Chicago, Ill.
Senior Aide-de-Camp . . . S. A. BARTON, Waltham, Mass.

They will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

IV. Comrade G. M. Barber, Past Department Commander of Ohio, and Comrade A. B. Hurlbut, Past Department Commander of Virginia, were both restored to their honors as Past Department Commanders by the Twenty-seventh Encampment at Indianapolis.

V. The following changes in Rules and Regulations were made by the Twenty-seventh National Encampment :—

CHAPTER II., ARTICLE VII., SECTION 1.

Add at close of first paragraph, "No installation of officers shall be held at the first meeting in January until the Post has been inspected. The installing officer shall ascertain whether or not the Post has been inspected for the previous year; if it has not, he shall proceed to the work of inspection, deferring installation of officers until its completion."

CHAPTER II., ARTICLE VII., SECTION 2, PAGE 10.

Add at end of section, "but it is provided that by the passage of a resolution before balloting, so ordering, representatives and alternates may be voted for on the same ticket, and the allotted number receiving the highest votes shall be declared representatives, and the allotted number receiving the next highest number of votes shall be declared alternates."

CHAPTER V., ARTICLE IV., SECTION 4.

In ninth line add, after "of," the words "not exceeding," making the sentence read, "on payment of not exceeding one year's dues," etc.

And in tenth line, after "him," add "and he shall not be reobligated."

CHAPTER V., ARTICLE V., SECTION 2.

INSPECTION.

SECTION 1. An annual inspection of each Post shall be made between September 1st and December 20th, by the Assistant Inspector, Department Officer, or other Comrade assigned to such duty, the report of the same to be made to the Inspector of the Department not later than January 1st.

Such additional inspection shall be made as the Commander may deem necessary, on the recommendation of the Inspector, or when directed by the Inspector-General.

The Inspector shall consolidate the reports of his assistants for the information of the Commander, and shall furnish copies of such consolidated reports to the Inspector-General within thirty days after the completion of the several Departments.

CHAPTER V., ARTICLE VII., PAGE 30.

Sections 3 and 4 to read as follows :—

SECTION 3. The Quartermaster-General shall give bonds as required by Section 4, Article VI., Chapter IV.

SECT. 4. The Adjutant-General shall give bonds as required by Section 3, Article VI., Chapter IV.

The foregoing amendments are being printed on slips, gummed, for insertion in Rules and Regulations that are already in circulation. These will be furnished free, and it is suggested that Departments make requisition through these Headquarters in the usual form for the number of slips desired.

VI. The *per capita* tax to be paid to National Headquarters by Departments on their semi-annual reports, viz.: for the terms ending December 31 and June 30, will remain the same as last year, viz.: 2½ cents per annum, or 1½ cents for each member for each term of six months. The attention of Assistant Adjutants-General and Assistant Quartermasters-General is particularly called to this matter.

VII. The address, or other information, is desired by Charles F. Kennedy, Adjutant Post 2, G.A.R., Philadelphia, Pa., of William J. Brewer, late Lieutenant Co. K, Fifth Kansas Cavalry. This information is wanted by a brother of the said Brewer, who has not seen or heard from his brother since the war, but has reasons to believe that he is alive and may be known to some comrade or Post of the Grand Army of the Republic.

The address of one "Frost," Hospital Steward in Slough General Hospital, Alexandria, Va., and one "Howard," Commissary Sergeant in Slough General Hospital, Alexandria, Va., is wanted by the Commander of Post 66 of Massachusetts, G.A.R., Medford, Mass.

The address of John Speidel, late Major Sixth Regiment, Connecticut Volunteers, Third Brigade, Sherman's Division, Hilton Head, Port Royal, South Carolina, is wanted by Isaac Case, 2010 Lexington Ave., New York City.

The address of James H. Lynch, late a member of the Fourth Michigan Cavalry, is wanted by Silas Owen, Junior Vice-Commander, Department of New York, Cohoes, New York.

The address of any member of Co. F, First Missouri Infantry, who can identify John Wallace, late a member of that company and regiment.

The address of any member of Co. H, Ninth Regiment, Vermont Volunteers, who knew John B. Stone of that command, especially at and after Harper's Ferry, is wanted by Mrs. Mary Stone, South Hadley Falls, Mass.

VIII. It is reported to these Headquarters that a party calling himself R. O. Bates is travelling on the Pacific slope, representing that he is a member of Heintzelman Post No. 33, Department of California, G.A.R., and is soliciting and receiving material aid of and by Comrades of the Grand Army. Was last heard of in Department of Washington and Alaska. The Post of which he was formerly a member repudiates him entirely, as he is not at present, nor has he been for a long time, a member of the Grand Army.

The Grand Army of the Republic is cautioned against one Charles Andress, claiming to be a member of Sheridan Post, Department of Montana, G.A.R. He was formerly a member of that Post, but was dismissed for obtaining money under false pretences. He was unworthy of confidence, and when last heard from he was working comrades and Posts of the Department of Idaho.

IX. At a meeting of the National Council of Administration, held at Indianapolis, Sept. 7, 1893, it was unanimously

Voted, That the Commander-in-Chief be, and he is hereby requested, to issue an order forbidding Posts and comrades to ask for contributions from Posts or comrades outside their Departments, without first obtaining the approval of the Commander-in-Chief.

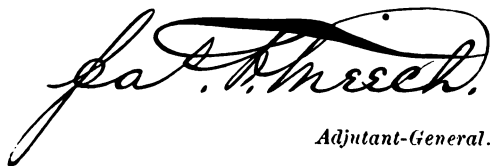
In this connection, attention is called to a complaint that has been made at these Headquarters that Comrade J. M. Weaver and certain of the officers of Herron Post, of Van Buren, Department of Arkansas, G.A.R., have issued a circular calling for contributions from Posts and Departments for the benefit of said Weaver. It is not only important that no attention should be paid to demands of this nature, but immediate report of same should be made to these Headquarters unless approved of by the Commander-in-Chief.

X. T. J. Patterson, formerly a member of Carter Van Vleck Post, No. 174, Department of Illinois, G.A.R., who was dishonorably discharged from the Grand Army of the Republic by sentence of court-martial in 1886, has made formal application for a remission of his sentence; and the same having received the unanimous endorsement of said Post No. 174, Department of Illinois, the papers in the case have been approved by the Department Commander of Illinois, G.A.R. Therefore, by virtue of the authority resting in the Commander-in-Chief, the sentence of the said T. J. Patterson is hereby remitted, and he is restored to membership in said Post No. 174, Department of Illinois.

XI. National Headquarters having been permanently established at 25 Exchange Street, Lynn, Mass., all official communications should be addressed to the Adjutant-General at that point.

By command of

JOHN G. B. ADAMS,
Commander-in-Chief.



J. A. P. Meach.

Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC,
LYNN, MASS., Dec. 8, 1893. }

GENERAL ORDERS }
No. 3. }

I. The following appointment on the Staff of the Commander-in-Chief is announced :—

To be Assistant Adjutant-General, Chas. G. Davis, Boston, Mass.

Comrade Davis is hereby detailed for duty in connection with these Headquarters. He will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

II. The following committees were ordered continued by the Twenty-seventh National Encampment :—

PENSION COMMITTEE.

I. N. Walker, Indianapolis, Ind. J. W. Burst, Sycamore, Ill.
H. E. Taintor, Hartford, Conn. A. R. Greene, Leocompton, Kan.
A. M. Warner, Cincinnati, Ohio.

COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATION.

Joseph W. Kay, Brooklyn, N.Y. Charles P. Lincoln, Washington, D.C.
John Raynes, N.Y. Amos J. Cummings, N.Y.
Wm. E. W. Ross, Baltimore, Md.

COMMITTEE ON GRANT MEMORIAL.

S. S. Burdette, Washington, D.C. W. G. Veazey, Rutland, Vt.
Louis Wagner, Philadelphia, Pa. R. B. Beath, Philadelphia, Pa.
Russell A. Alger, Detroit, Mich. John Palmer, Albany, N.Y.
A. G. Weissert, Milwaukee, Wis.

COMMITTEE ON THE SENIORITY OF DEPARTMENTS.

R. B. Beath, Philadelphia, Pa. P. H. Dowling, Toledo, Ohio.
Chas. H. Freeman, Corning, N.Y.

III. On the recommendation of the Inspector-General, the following Comrades are hereby appointed :—

ASSISTANT INSPECTOR-GENERALS.

<i>Department.</i>	<i>Name.</i>	<i>Residence.</i>
Alabama,		
Arizona,		
Arkansas,		
California,	A. M. K. Storrie,	Oakland.
Colorado and Wyoming,	L. H. Flanders,	Denver.
Connecticut,	James N. Coe,	New Haven.
Delaware,	Jos. S. Booth,	Wilmington.
Florida,	W. H. Melrath,	Jacksonville.
Georgia,	S. T. B. Gillespie,	Savannah.
Idaho,		

Illinois,	Fred Sunkel,	Belleville.
Indiana,		
Indian Territory,	John O. Cob,	Muscogee.
Iowa,	W. A. Burnap,	Mason City.
Kansas,	H. B. F. Keller,	Ottawa.
Kentucky,	L. R. Hawthorn,	Newport.
Louisiana and Miss.,	E. H. Wheeler,	New Orleans.
Maine,	Phillip P. Getchell,	Lewiston.
Massachusetts,	Hannibal A. Johnson,	Worcester.
Maryland,	William C. Clay,	Baltimore.
Michigan,	C. V. R. Pond,	Coldwater.
Minnesota,	James H. Baker,	Garden City.
Missouri,	Francis P. Becker,	St. Louis.
Montana,	S. E. Snider,	Columbia Falls.
Nebraska,	Thompson McNabb,	St. Paul.
New Hampshire,	Wm. Y. Evans,	Portsmouth.
New Jersey,	Louis A. Plaget,	Paterson.
New Mexico,		
New York,	John Bowe,	Albany.
North Dakota,	A. L. Roberts,	Wahpeton.
Ohio,	E. Potter Dustin,	Cincinnati.
Oklahoma,		
Oregon,	James Jackson,	Portland.
Pennsylvania,	Louis R. Fortescue,	Philadelphia.
Potomac,	Joseph H. Jochum,	Washington, D.C.
Rhode Island,	Geo. Edward Allen,	Providence.
South Dakota,	John Ackley,	Aberdeen.
Tennessee,	Adam J. Shoemaker,	Morgan Springs.
Texas,	E. G. Rust,	Waco.
Utah,		
Vermont,	C. C. Johnson,	Springfield.
Virginia,		
Washington,	D. F. Decatur,	Mt. Vernon.
West Virginia,	J. H. Burtt,	Wheeling.
Wisconsin,	S. W. Eager,	Racine.

They will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

All the foregoing appointees are hereby directed to report at once in writing to these Headquarters, giving their correct P.O. address.

IV. The following Comrades are hereby appointed on the Staff of the Commander-in-Chief as

AIDES-DE-CAMP:

California.

G. W. Arbuckle, San Francisco.	John Brooker, Norwalk.
Jas. Davison, Chico.	A. F. Dill, San Diego.

Phil A. Doyle, Carson, Nev.	S. A. Hamlin, Reno, Nev.
Frank Hobart, Ventura.	Sam Kutz, Los Angeles.
J. B. Lauck, San Francisco.	J. L. Skinner, Los Angeles.
J. A. Whiteside, San Francisco.	E. W. Woodward, Oakland.

Colorado and Wyoming.

N. J. O'Brien, Cheyenne, Wyoming.	Wm. H. Macomber, Denver, Col.
Henry C. Olney, Gunnison, Col.	Otis Remick, Col. Springs, Col.

Connecticut.

Geo. W. Anderson, Stamford.	Fred H. Carter, Meriden.
Geo. G. Cragg, Naugatuck.	Chas. B. Foster, New Haven.
L. A. Gallup, Norwich.	Albert R. Logic, Bridgeport.
Fred'k Monier, New Britain.	Chas. Morse, Thomaston.
Geo. G. Palmer, Middletown.	Benj. Wright, Greenwich.
Ralph Wright, New Haven.	E. Howard Geer, Hartford.

Henry Huss, Bridgeport.

Delaware.

John W. Richards, Harrington.	Edwin F. Wood, Dover.
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Florida.

A. T. Adams, Manatee.	T. R. Chapman, Ocala.
John Y. Detmiller, New Smyrna.	H. F. Douglass, Daytona.
Seth French, Sanford.	Ed. Kirby, Fruitland.
Martin T. Park, Waldo.	H. E. Shuman, Chulnota.
T. B. Shoup, Mikesville.	A. D. Wright, Eustis.

Geo. H. Atwood, St. Augustine.

Georgia.

John L. Little, Columbia, S.C.

Illinois.

Allen T. Barnes, Bloomington.	Thos. H. Brown, Chicago.
A. L. Campfield, Chicago.	Chauncey H. Castle, Quincy.
Jas. Donahue, Chicago.	Wm. B. Dugger, Carlinville.
E. M. Edgerton, Englewood.	Jas. G. Everest, Chicago.
J. H. Freeman, Aurora.	B. R. Hieronymus, Springfield.
John Lynch, Olney.	C. Hunter Miller, Chicago.
Jeremiah E. Olds, Ottawa.	Chas. O. Patier, Cairo.
Alexander C. Phelan, Effingham.	Fred Remann, Vandallâ.
Geo. S. Roper, Rockford.	Jos. Schuster, Chicago.
John M. Snyder, Canton.	D. B. Toomey, Polo.
Jos. Vollor, Elgin.	Robert R. Wallace, Pontiac.
Thomas R. Weaver, Mattoon.	William Derthick, Belvidere.
Edward H. Dibble, Peoria.	M. W. Hewes, Payson.
R. B. Lemon, Norris City.	T. S. Rogers, Downer's Grove.

James B. Parsons, Dwight.

Indian Territory.

J. H. Boweman, Oaklodge.

Iowa.

J. M. Alexander, Hamburg.	Thos. B. Allen, Iowa City.
H. F. Andrews, Audubon.	Jerome Burbank, Allison.
B. F. W. Cozler, Colfax.	F. L. Davis, Missouri Valley.
W. S. Dungan, Chariton.	F. M. Epperson, Eddyville.
D. M. Evans, Vinton.	H. H. Hopkins, Nashua.
Peter Kiene, Jr., Dubuque.	C. L. Longley, Waterloo.
J. K. Mason, Keokuk.	F. A. McConahy, Cedar Rapids.
W. P. Moothart, Washington.	Jas. N. Miller, Sac City.
M. L. Niswanger, Carroll.	E. J. Rizer, Ft. Madison.
Lewis Schooler, Des Moines.	J. A. Spellman, Fairfield.
V. P. Twombly, Des Moines.	A. J. Weeks, Correctionville.
Frederick Worth, Davenport.	E. C. Evans, Clinton.

Kansas.

J. P. Harris, Ottawa.

Kentucky.

John A. Bryant, Bowling Green.	Edwin Forbes, Fordsville.
Thomas R. Gockel, Covington.	Morris Hutchins, Maysville.
F. C. Miller, Newport.	A. Offutt, Lebanon.
B. F. Porter, Jr., Louisville.	A. T. Wood, Mt. Sterling.

Louisiana and Mississippi.

Paul Bruce, New Orleans, La.	Charles Morgan, Jackson, Miss.
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Maine.

Benj. F. Atherton, Mt. Desert.	Geo. H. M. Barrett, Rockport.
J. W. Black, Searsport.	Walter F. Bradish, Eastport.
Geo. M. Butterfield, Springfield.	Jos. A. Chase, Yarmouth.
Geo. Doughty, Augusta.	Jos. L. Mason, Biddeford.
Ed. M. Robinson, Phillips.	Geo. B. Safford, Skowhegan.
Lewis Selbing, Augusta.	Geo. H. Smith, Houlton.
William H. Watson, Bath.	Anson Crocker, Machias.

Massachusetts.

Wm. H. Baker, Lynn.	C. G. H. Benninck, Cambridge.
Chas. H. Bingham, Westboro.	Herbert J. Brown, Clinton.
Frank G. Curtis, Marlboro.	A. B. C. Deming, Palmer.
Robert B. Dickie, Dalton.	Milton Ellsworth, Ipswich.
L. G. A. Fauteaux, Boston.	Chas. T. Fish, Lowell.
Chas. W. Gale, Fitchburg.	G. P. Gifford, New Bedford.
E. Gott, Newton.	C. T. Guild, N. Attleboro.
Henry M. Harper, Charlestown.	T. L. Harlow, Gardner.

Fred F. T. Hawley, Malden.	Wm. H. Huestis, Athol.
Amos M. Jackson, Fall River.	Geo. Kimball, Boston.
Frank A. Lewis, Weymouth.	Horatio S. Libbey, Melrose.
H. D. Littlefield, Boston.	Chas. F. Paine, Groveland.
John P. Reynolds, Salem.	Wm. R. Rowell, Methuen.
Edward L. Rowe, Gloucester.	Peter D. Smith, Andover.
Geo. G. Tarbell, East Pepperell.	Henry W. Taylor, Everett.
Jos. Thayer, East Boston.	Jas. A. Tinkham, Taunton.
Chas. E. Wheeler, Hopkinton.	I. D. Mullen, Boston.
E. S. Witherell, Springfield.	D. F. Kiley, Lawrence.
A. M. Stickney, Medford.	R. D. Bates, Danvers.
Wm. D. Wood, Haverhill.	E. T. Harvell, Rockland.

Fred G. Storey, Boston.

Maryland.

John Bowers, Baltimore.	John W. Carter, Baltimore.
Lewis Delamarter, Hagerstown.	Jas. H. Downs, Baltimore.
John P. Owens, Salisbury.	E. M. Stevenson, Baltimore.

John G. Taylor, Baltimore.

Michigan.

E. P. Allen, Ypsilanti.	John Atkinson, Detroit.
Aaron T. Bliss, Saginaw.	J. C. Bontecose, Petoskey.
Geo. M. Buck, Kalamazoo.	Hiram A. Chapin, Paw Paw.
Jas. A. Crozier, Menominee.	O. B. Curtis, Detroit.
Roscoe D. Dix, Berrien Springs.	Edgar O. Durfee, Detroit.
Washington Gardner, Albion.	David A. Jewell, Ionia.
W. T. Johnston, Grand Rapids.	Geo. E. Judd, Grand Rapids.
Russell R. Pealer, Three Rivers.	Jas. Renton, Detroit.
Wm. Shakespeare, Kalamazoo.	Jas. Van Kleeck, Bay City.
E. B. Welton, Detroit.	D. C. Wickham, Hart.

W. H. Withington, Jackson.

Minnesota.

J. I. Bernard, Pipestone.	C. H. Robinson, Waterville.
Thos. E. Bishop, Minneapolis.	Irvin Shepard, Winona.
George A. Freudenreich, Alexandria.	George H. Spry, Minneapolis.
S. P. Roach, Paynesville.	W. G. Ten Brock, Duluth.
George N. Lamphere, Moorhead.	John Way, St. Paul.

Missouri.

J. J. Ausmus, La Plata.	John C. Bensick, St. Louis.
Chas. Bieger, St. Louis.	C. N. Burnham, Cameron.
Anton Denuth, St. Louis.	W. H. Evans, Hopewell.
Adam Fischer, St. Louis.	A. C. Gavan, Lebanon.
O. H. Guffin, Kansas City.	J. S. Jellison, Hannibal.
Leon Jokerst, Ste. Genevieve.	John Livingston, St. James.

W. H. Lusk, Jefferson City.	A. L. McBride, Butler.
J. D. Officer, Eagleville.	Benj. Parker, Nevada.
Thomas E. Rawlings, St. Joseph.	O. S. Richards, Kansas City.
G. J. Roote, Mansfield.	Geo. A. Rowley, St. Louis.
A. W. Thieiman, Concordia.	

Montana.

T. C. Davidson, Anaconda.	R. E. Fisk, Helena.
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New Hampshire.

Thomas P. Cheney, Ashland.	Hiram F. Gerrish, Concord.
W. W. H. Greenwood, Peterboro.	Martin A. Haynes, Lakeport.
Frank K. Hobbs, Ossipee.	Chas. E. Swasey, Somersworth.
George B. Lane, Laconia.	

New Jersey.

Henry L. Halleck, Newark.	Robert Hawkeys, Burlington.
Arthur Hoover, Newark.	A. A. McFarlin, Bayonne.
Richard W. Morris, Bridgeton.	Thomas B. Rose, Vineland.
Cyrenas Slack, Lambertville.	John D. Williams, Trenton.
August Zaeller, Jersey City.	

New York.

John J. Bailey, Dansville.	Wm. J. Barry, New York City.
Thomas J. Bell, Auburn.	A. S. Blake, New York City.
Wm. E. Bowen, Clinton.	Isaac S. Catlin, Brooklyn.
Jos. C. Cary, West Troy.	Frank M. Clark, Mt. Vernon.
Fred'k Cossum, Auburn.	James Coleman, Brooklyn.
O. H. Cook, Nauda.	Almeran Garrison, New York City.
Lee Johnson, Cohoes.	Jos. F. Ludlam, Brooklyn.
Adelbert Perry, Washington Mills.	E. W. Merrill, Rochester.
Wm. A. Pennoyer, Catskill.	DeWitt M. Perine, Fulton.
Thos. P. Rockett, New York City.	John Quevedo, Brooklyn.
Dana A. Rose, New York City.	E. A. Ryer, Newburgh.
Adam Schell, Buffalo.	C. H. Schermerhorn, Olean.
E. J. Tuckerman, New York City.	Fred M. Vincent, New York City.
Jos. C. Wolff, New York City.	George M. Barry, New York City.

North Dakota.

S. K. Maginnis, Jamestown.	Wm. H. Makee, Bottineau.
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Ohio.

J. T. Allen, Greenville.	I. E. Beardsley, Defiance.
Geo. W. Butt, Covington.	Thomas A. Burns, Versailles.
R. A. Cassidy, Canton.	N. Chalker, Akron.
Chas. Collins, Cincinnati.	John Coffey, Mt. Washington.
Wilson Crist, Carthage.	A. W. Fenton, Cleveland.
J. P. Folkerth, Camden.	A. H. Goodwin, Milford Center.

Jos. C. Grannan, Cincinnati.	John T. Harper, Dayton.
E. B. Holmes, Williamsburg.	J. M. Hughes, Ripley.
S. C. Kersey, Lebanon.	Henry Knight, Middletown.
J. C. Kroesen, Columbus.	W. L. Mallow, New Holland.
Thomas McConnell, Urbana.	H. D. McKnight, Ironton.
Frank McWhinney, Greenville.	Creed Milsted, Portsmouth.
John W. Osborn, Cadiz.	W. A. Pittenger, Ulrichsville.
W. S. Sherman, Delaware.	A. W. Stiles, Warren.
J. W. Stentz, Logan.	L. Stockham, Franklin.
H. H. Thrall, Xenia.	Chas. H. Wentzel, Cincinnati.
Thomas W. Connelly, Manchester.	Josiah P. Dry, Upper Sandusky.
D. C. Huffman, Dayton.	O. W. Weeks, Marion.
D. S. Wilder, Columbus.	

Oregon.

T. E. Hills, Ashland.	F. M. Johnson, Corvallis.
Thos. Prothero, La Grande.	S. B. Ormsby, Silverton.
C. A. Cogswell, Lakeview.	J. F. Willis, Lexington.

Pennsylvania.

W. J. Alexander, Warren.	T. H. Apple, Meadville.
S. D. Aultman, Scottdale.	Thomas W. Baker, Pittsburgh.
James S. Bateman, Lykens.	Isa Blank, Franklin.
J. E. Brown, Greenville.	Theo. Burchfield, Altoona.
B. J. Coll, Pittsburgh.	W. H. Cook, Harrisburg.
R. A. Dempsey, Bradford.	Thos. J. Dolphin, Media.
Albert Dunn, Tidioute.	F. J. Eagle, Bethlehem.
E. M. Farrelly, Townville.	Thos. M. Fee, Connellsville.
Thos. J. Fording, Pittsburgh.	B. F. Garrett, Philadelphia.
C. W. Gewig, Allegheny City.	Ed. L. Gilligan, Oxford.
A. J. Greenfield, Oil City.	Walter W. Greenland, Harrisburg.
Jno. Hancock, Pittsburgh.	W. J. Harshaw, Grove City.
W. S. Hoffner, Philadelphia.	Thomas J. Hudson, Pittsburgh.
B. F. Jones, Chambersburg.	W. B. Keller, Johnstown.
Jno. M. Knowles, Philadelphia.	John Kohlmann, Philadelphia.
Thos. Limber, Linesville.	R. G. Madge, Mercer.
Wm. H. Martin, Chester.	J. M. May, Beaver Falls.
W. P. McCutchem, Titusville.	A. McD. Rosenstiel, Wilkensburg.
D. B. Meany, Philadelphia.	H. A. Miller, Hollidaysburg.
Aug. Minnick, Allentown.	Moses Morey, Scranton.
Thos. B. Ostrander, Philadelphia.	Jos. H. H. Patrick, Clarion.
Wm. R. Peterman, Philadelphia.	T. W. Reeder, Clifford.
Jno. Rodgers, Philadelphia.	Geo. D. Runk, Clearfield.
B. N. Scott, Ricerville.	E. L. Schroeder, York.
Albert Secor, Sheffield.	John Sias, Pittsburgh.
R. H. Smith, Warren.	Danl. Snively, Waynesborough.

Wm. A. Stone, Allegheny City.	E. A. Thirkeal, Fayette City.
W. H. Wasson, Pittsburgh.	Wm. W. Wallace, Philadelphia.
Jno. C. Wells, Erie.	Harper Wilson, Winnipeg.
L. L. Shattuck, Pleasantville.	Michael Fulmer, Philadelphia.

Potomac.

Wm. W. Chambers, Washington, D.C. J. Harry Jenks, Washington, D.C.
 Thomas H. McKee, Washington, D.C. Dennis O'Connor, Washington, D.C.
 Jacob F. Raub, Washington, D.C.

Rhode Island.

Chas. O. Ballou, Providence.	Edward F. Curtis, Providence.
Robert B. Little, Providence.	Thomas H. Ray, East Providence.

South Dakota.

J. E. Elson, Huron.	C. M. Lockwood, Chamberlain.
J. P. Megrew, Hot Springs.	O. C. Wing, Brookings.

Tennessee.

Hugh J. Brady, Meade.	J. W. Branson, Maynardville.
John Ruhm, Nashville.	Allen S. Tate, Rutledge.

Texas.

A. W. Acheson, Dennison.	E. H. Goodrich, Brownsville.
O. B. Grabe, Fort Worth.	Wm. Holt, San Antonio.
Jno. McNair, Marshall.	Lyman S. Roach, Texarcana.

F. E. Tusten, El Paso.

Vermont.

A. W. Davis, White River Junction.	W. W. Henry, Burlington.
J. B. Needham, Rutland.	N. M. Puffer, Bennington.
C. H. West, St. Johnsbury.	H. B. Wedge, Montpelier.

Wisconsin.

Geo. A. Barry, Eau Claire.	Columbus Caldwell, Waupaca.
A. M. Cole, Appleton.	E. D. Coe, Whitewater.
E. E. Ensign, Weyauwega.	C. K. Erwin, Tomah.
D. G. James, Richland Center.	J. E. Jones, Kilbourn.
Thos. Peck, St. Croix Falls.	F. L. Phillips, Madison.
C. K. Pier, Milwaukee.	Geo. Spratt, Sheboygan Falls.
Geo. Sutherland, Clintonville.	S. E. Tubbs, West Superior.

Washington and Alaska.

O. F. Briggs, Seattle.	J. M. Comstock, Spokane.
P. H. Carney, Tacoma.	Geo. Kinnear, Seattle.
J. F. Dwelley, La Conner.	L. A. Treen, Seattle.
I. J. Lichtenberg, Seattle.	W. H. Wiscombe, Spokane.

West Virginia.

G. W. Graham, Harper's Ferry. C. W. Hart, Buckhannon.
Lee Haymond, Clarksburg. John L. Wise, Wheeling.

In the Field.

J. W. Crawford, New Mexico.
E. A. Chandler, Rock Island, Prov. Quebec, Canada.
A. D. Florence, Montreal, Canada.

They will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

All the foregoing appointees are hereby directed to report at once in writing to these Headquarters, giving their correct P.O. address.

V. Attention is called to the Grand Army of the Republic membership certificate which received the endorsement of the National Council of Administration of last year. This certificate was made a part of the supplies furnished by the Quartermaster-General; but at the close of the last Grand Army year it was thought best to drop it from the requisition and restore the right to issue the same to the inventor and owner, Comrade M. Umbdenstock, 910 Ashland Block, Chicago, Ill., to whom all orders should be addressed.

This certificate is cordially endorsed, and it is recommended that comrades should supply themselves with a copy of same, as in time to come it will undoubtedly be considered a most valuable souvenir of membership of our organization. The price of the certificate, namely, ten cents each, will place it within the reach of any comrade no matter how small his means.


VI. The attention of Departments, Posts and Comrades is especially called to information regarding the names of men who have at any time received what are known as MEDALS OF HONOR. These names, as well as rank, company, regiment, or ship, are wanted whether living or dead. If living, the present address, or any other information, is desired by O. W. Bennett, 909 Drexel Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

VII. In view of the fact that certain Posts and Departments are securing their books, blanks and other necessary supplies outside of National Headquarters, it is hereby ordered that such practice be discontinued, as it is a direct transgression of our rules. Blank requisitions for supplies are furnished by these Headquarters to Departments, and should be so furnished by Departments to Posts, showing what is supplied in the way of books, blanks, badges, etc., and the cost of same. These supplies are all purchased in large quantities by National Headquarters, and therefore can be supplied to Departments and Posts at a slight advance above cost. Therefore, comrades should order what they desire of their Posts, the Post officers making requisition on the blanks furnished for that purpose to their Department Headquarters, while the various Departments should make requisition to these Headquarters on

the *new blanks*, that have been furnished to every Department; sending same, together with necessary funds to pay for what they order, direct to the Adjutant-General, making checks, drafts, money orders, etc., payable to the order of the Quartermaster-General, G.A.R.

By command of

JOHN G. B. ADAMS,
Commander-in-Chief.


Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC,
LYNN, MASS., Jan. 12, 1894. }

GENERAL ORDERS }
No. 4. }

I. The contracts drawn by the Executive Committee of the National Council of Administration, at its recent meeting held at Pittsburgh, Pa., having been agreed to and signed by 161 owners, managers or representatives of the leading hotels and boarding houses in Pittsburgh and Allegheny City, and the Executive Committee having received positive assurance not only that this contract shall be adhered to, but it also having been agreed by the Central Traffic Association that most favorable rates for transportation shall be accorded to Comrades of the Grand Army attending said Encampment, the Commander-in-Chief feels that official announcement may be made that the Twenty-eighth National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic will be held at Pittsburgh, Pa., the week commencing Sept. 10, 1894. Future announcement with regard to general plans and details will be made by General Orders or Circular from these Headquarters.

II. The following additional appointments upon the Staff of the Commander-in-Chief are announced. To be

ASSISTANT INSPECTORS-GENERAL.

Indiana.

Allen H. Dougall, Fort Wayne.

Virginia and North Carolina.

B. C. Cook, Richmond, Va.

AIDES-DE-CAMP.

Illinois.

H. B. Brooks, Chicago. Jas. J. Healy, Chicago.

Indiana.

J. S. Alexander, Portland Mills.	C. C. Briant, Versailles.
B. B. Campbell, Anderson.	Henry M. Caylor, Noblesville.
M. F. Chilcote, Rensselaer.	Jas. F. Fee, Greencastle.
William Friend, Jeffersonville.	Geo. W. Gordon, Auburn.
Nimrod Headington, Portland.	Chas. Kahlo, Indianapolis.
Alfred D. Owen, Mt. Vernon.	Geo. Milton, Webster.
C. C. Schreeder, Huntingburg.	H. A. Root, Michigan City.
Jos. E. Walton, Kolen.	

Kansas.

W. H. Avery, El Dorado.	J. D. Barker, Girard.
Wm. C. Barnes, Lawrence.	R. A. Campbell, Hutchinson.
John Cook, Arkansas City.	D. W. Eastman, Emporia.
Brook B. Freeman, Wellington.	I. G. Hacker, Manhattan.
O. C. Hill, Hiawatha.	Joseph Hill, Beloit.
S. Laning, Kingman.	D. W. Larned, Jetmore.
Lewis Lips, Abilene.	W. H. Mapes, Emporia.
Jas. McMillan, Leavenworth.	Jerry Shaw, Dodge City.
J. S. Shirk, Pittsburg.	R. G. Ward, Sedan.
William Zane, Topeka.	

Massachusetts.

William B. Arnold, North Abington.	E. H. Haskell, Newton.
Wm. F. Harrington, Pittsfield.	A. R. Hooper, East Boston.
S. S. Higgins, Somerville.	W. B. Sears, Brookline.
F. J. Lyon, North Adams.	

Nebraska.

C. E. Adams, Superior.	W. H. Conger, Loup City.
Geo. P. Dean, Grand Island	J. H. Ferman, Benkleman.
A. A. Hamblin, Madrid.	J. W. Lafferty, Wisner.
Samuel McClay, Lincoln.	H. A. Turton, Lexington.
Robert S. Wilcox, Omaha.	

New Jersey.

Thos. B. Bartlett, Burlington.	Albert Ottinger, Millville.
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New York.

Geo. Burke, Rochester.	Joshua Capron, Utica.
Fred H. Cramer, Malone.	M. J. Cummings, Brooklyn.
G. A. Donaldson, Milton.	Geo. A. Drew, New York City.
E. A. Dubey, Brooklyn.	Henry A. Foster, Brooklyn.
Wm. C. Goff, Little Falls.	John P. Heintz, New York City.

Geo. A. Hussey, Brooklyn.	John E. Kirwin, New York City.
Robt. B. Keeler, Brooklyn.	Jas. H. Lockwood, Brooklyn.
Simon V. McDowell, Rochester.	Jas. H. McKenna, Brooklyn.
LeGrand McKown, New York City.	D. E. McLean, Walton.
Henry T. Pierce, “	Geo. C. Racket, Brooklyn.
Ira B. Read, “	Chas. D. Richmond, Brooklyn.
Fred W. Ritschey, “	Wm. Shriner, Troy.
Chas. W. Spear, “	Andrew J. Sutton, New York City.
W. R. Wilbur, New York City.	

Ohio.

E. L. Lybarger, Youngstown.	John O. McGowan, Warsaw.
W. H. Kirkendall, Circleville.	

Virginia and North Carolina.

A. W. Burges, Petersburg, Va.	W. H. Deaver, Ashville, N.C.
E. M. Houston, Winchester, Va.	J. W. Stebbins, Norfolk, Va.

They will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

All the foregoing appointees are hereby directed to report at once in writing to these Headquarters, giving their correct P. O. address.

III. A new National countersign has been issued and a supply of slips containing same has been forwarded to each Department Headquarters, the same to go into effect as soon as it can be promulgated to the various Posts.

IV. By resolution passed by the Twenty-seventh National Encampment the Commander-in-Chief was instructed to request Grand Army Posts to hold proper services on Washington's Birthday.

In obedience to the above, Posts are requested to hold such services, and while no particular form is prescribed, the Commander-in-Chief would suggest that they be of a patriotic nature; that an address on the life and character of Washington be delivered, in order that all may better understand the loyalty and devotion of the "Father of His Country" in the war for the Independence of the United States, and showing that the men who saved the Nation are not unmindful of the sacrifices of those who gave it birth. I would also suggest that as far as possible the exercises be public, and that citizens, and especially the scholars of the public schools, be invited to attend and, if practicable, take part in the exercises.

V. At the Twenty-seventh National Encampment, recently held at Indianapolis, a resolution offered by Lafayette Post No. 140, G.A.R., of New York city, and endorsed by the Department of New York, was presented, regarding military instruction in the public schools. Said resolution was properly referred and reported unanimously by the Committee on Resolutions, and the Commander-in-Chief was instructed to call attention to this matter in a circular and invite the co-operation of the various Departments.

In compliance, therefore, with the said instructions, Circular No. 3 is herewith promulgated and will contain the full text of the resolutions in question; and the whole matter is most earnestly recommended to the careful consideration of Departments, Posts and comrades.

VI. I trust that every encouragement possible will be given the organization of the Sons of Veterans. I have officially visited their National Headquarters, and find their Commander-in-Chief, Joseph B. Maccabe, and his Adjutant-General, Chas. K. Darling, anxious to do all in their power to assist our Order.

Let us remember that they are our sons and stand where we stood when the call to arms came, and should occasion require would rally to the defence of our country and its flag as did their fathers. Visit their camps. Encourage your sons to join their ranks, so that when the Grand Army of the Republic shall have passed away an organized body of loyal men may be left to continue the work we leave unfinished.

VII. It is desired to correct a misunderstanding with regard to the Grand Army membership certificates as referred to in Paragraph No. 5, General Orders No. 3, current series, from these Headquarters. The said membership certificates will be furnished to the various Department Headquarters at ten cents each, in lots of not less than twenty-five (25), and comrades should obtain same in the usual form through their Department Headquarters. Single copies by mail post-paid, 15 cents. May be obtained of Comrade M. Umdenstock, 910 Ashland Block, Chicago.

VIII. The address and other information regarding certain parties is desired as follows:—

Of Sergeant Edward Cook, late of Battery C, 5th U.S. Artillery, by John J. Gangwer, Easton, Pa.

Of Stephen A. Combs, formerly of Co. D, 25th Regiment, Mass. Volunteers; was last heard from about two years ago, in Denver, Col., by Frederick J. Barnard, Worcester, Mass.

Of any member of Co. K, 82d Illinois Volunteer Infantry, who knew Second Lieutenant Leander Carl of said company and regiment, by his widow, Mrs. Amelia Carl, 413 West 23d St., New York City.

Of any living members of Co. I, 2nd New York Infantry, by W. L. Moore, Marfa, Texas.

Of Jesse C. Still, late a member of Co. D, 21st Illinois Veteran Volunteer Infantry, by J. M. Wyckoff, Adjutant of Post No. 255, G.A.R., Kinmundy, Ill.

Of Martin Kean, *alias* Kane, late a member of Co. H, 20th Penn. Cavalry; was wounded in both hips and captured at Piedmont, Va., June 4, 1864, and was in Confederate Hospital at Staunton, Va., afterwards in Belle Isle, Libby and Andersonville Prisons, until exchanged on Feb. 25, 1865; by his brother, John G. Kean, 918 Gay St., Nashville, Tenn.

Of Isaac N. Diebert, late drummer of Co. D, 142d Penn. Volunteers, by his mother, Mary L. Diebert; Stoyestown, Somerset Co., Penn.

IX. The Grand Army of the Republic is warned against one J. Suter, or Sutter, who claims to be a member of Buford Post No. 2, Dept. of Illinois, G.A.R., Rock Island, Ill. He never has been a member of the above Post, and no assistance, aid or comfort should be given him by any Post or comrade.

By order of

JOHN G. B. ADAMS,
Commander-in-Chief.


Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC,
LYNN, MASS., March 8, 1894. }

GENERAL ORDERS }
No. 5. }

I. The Twenty-seventh National Encampment having endorsed the plan inaugurated by Past Commander-in-Chief Weissert in relation to donations for a distribution of flags for the decoration of Union graves in Southern cemeteries, the same general plan will be followed the current year. Therefore, Paragraph 7, of General Orders No. 4, dated Dec. 28, 1892, is herewith most cordially approved and the following quotation is heartily endorsed:—

“The Commander-in-Chief directs that Departments, Posts and individuals wishing to contribute money to this laudable purpose send their donations to Quartermaster-General Louis Wagner, 138 South 14th Street, Philadelphia, Pa., who will receipt for the same. He also directs comrades in the vicinity of these graves, or those having charge of such cemeteries or burial places, to make requisitions upon the Quartermaster-General of the Grand Army of the Republic as above, for such number of flags as they consider necessary to properly decorate such Union soldiers' graves on the coming Memorial Day. Such requisitions should contain a statement of the number of graves to be decorated. The Quartermaster-General will keep this fund separate from the others and make in his annual report to the Twenty-eighth National Encampment a separate account of receipts and expenditures on account of such fund.”

The Twenty-seventh National Encampment unanimously adopted the following:—

“Resolved, That the National Encampment approve the plan of the National Reunion Monument Association of Washington, D.C., for the erection in the National Capital of a Memorial to the Rank and File of the Union Armies, Navy and Marine Corps, who fought for the suppression of the Rebellion from 1861 to 1865.”

The National Reunion Monument Association having been incorporated and organized for the foregoing object, and having determined

to erect a monument to the Rank and File of the Union Army and Navy, they propose further to locate said monument in what is known as Grand Army place, in the city of Washington. This is the tract of land near the Washington Monument and was dedicated to and named for the Grand Army of the Republic at the Twenty-sixth National Encampment, held at Washington in 1892. Any assistance or co-operation that can be rendered by comrades, Posts or Departments should be so rendered, in order that the success of the undertaking may be assured and to the end that the Grand Army of the Republic may assist by every means in their power in what may be considered a National work.

III. William J. McNeir, formerly a member of William B. Hatch Post No. 37, Department of New Jersey, G.A.R., who was dishonorably discharged from the Grand Army of the Republic by sentence of court-martial in November, 1888, has made formal application for remission of his sentence; and the same having received the unanimous endorsement of said Post No. 37, G.A.R., of Camden, N.J., and the papers having been approved by the Department Commander of New Jersey, therefore, by virtue of the authority resting in the Commander-in-Chief, the sentence of the said William J. McNeir is hereby remitted and he is restored to membership in said Post No. 37, Department of New Jersey, G.A.R.

IV. The attention of Departments, Posts and comrades is earnestly called to a bill now before the Congress of the United States known as "H.R. 30: To insure preference in appointment, employment and retention in the public service of the United States to Veterans of the late war." The Commander-in-Chief cordially approves this bill and believes that if it could become a law it would be of great benefit to our comrades and the veteran Union soldiers of this country.

V. The following additional appointments upon the Staff of the Commander-in-Chief are announced. To be

AIDES-DE-CAMP:

California.

A. W. Barrett, Los Angeles.

Georgia.

Alfred Guiton, Augusta.

Illinois.

James P. Costello, Chicago. Fletcher C. Taylor, Clinton.

Kansas.

David Smith, Ozawkie.

Maine.

W. H. Pettengill, Portland.

Massachusetts.

C. R. Kaplinger, Springfield.

Missouri.

George R. Ulrich, St. Louis.

New Hampshire.

William H. Tripp, Lancaster.

New Jersey.

B. S. Bodine, Trenton.

Nebraska.

Brad P. Cook, Lincoln.

George E. Whitman, Oxford.

New York.

N. D. H. Clark, New York City.

Lemuel E. Evans, New York City.

Michael Gleason, New York City.

H. T. Harrington, Moravia.

Joseph Murphy, New York City.

Ohio.

W. H. Hutcheson, Salem.

William McKinley, Canton.

B. M. Moulton, Lima.

Geo. W. Schachleiter, Sr., Ironton.

Pennsylvania.

George H. Jones, Weatherly.

J. N. Kesler, Honesdale.

E. F. Luckenbach, Philadelphia.

Jacob H. Oursler, Latrobe.

Rhode Island.

William A. Beatty, Pawtucket.

Edmund F. Prentiss, Providence.

Washington and Alaska.

J. L. Brown, Ellensburg.

W. H. Carnes, Walla Walla.

Fred Keiling, Chewelah.

B. S. Philbrick, Hoquiam.

They will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

All the foregoing appointees are hereby directed to signify at once in writing to these Headquarters their acceptance or otherwise of this appointment, and if accepted give their correct P.O. address.

VI. The address or other information is desired as follows: —

Of Privates John Stockman and John Sawyer, late of Co. K, 142d Regiment, New York Volunteers. By Peter Benjamin, Bay City, Mich.

Of William Graham, late private of Co. F, 29th Mich. Inf. By Abner Johnson of the same company and regiment, now at Gilford, Tuscola Co., Michigan.

Of Joshua Van Ormer, late private of Co. A, 1st Ohio Volunteer Light Artillery. By Headquarters Department of Ohio, G.A.R., Ripley, Ohio.

Of any comrade who knew Horace Harback of 2d Co. Sharpshooters, 22d Regiment Mass. Volunteers, while the said Harback was confined in Andersonville Prison in 1864. By his mother, Susan S. Harback, Upton, Mass.

Of any surviving members of Co. H, 92d New York Volunteers. By Edwin Parks, New York Produce Exchange, New York City.

Of any of the officers or crew of the U.S.S. *Wyandotte*, while stationed as guard-ship off Norfolk, Va., from March, 1864, to March, 1865.

Of Daniel Mulligan, who served in Co. K and the band of the 9th U.S. Infantry from 1865 to 1881, and was discharged at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., March 15, 1881. By Geo. A. Smythe, Ames Building, Court Street, Boston, Mass.

Of Robert B. Warburton, formerly a member of Co. E, 25th New York Cavalry, who was an inmate of and disappeared from the National Soldiers' Home at Dayton, Ohio, in June, 1877. By Annie Warburton, 188 Clark Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Of Christian Kreuser, service unknown. A lithographer by trade. Was last heard from working in New York City, and living in Brooklyn. By his mother, Mrs. C. Kreuser, 921 Union Street, San Francisco, Cal.

Of Joseph Leyard or Laird, late a private in Co. F, 60th New York Volunteers. By David Laird, 508 Sabine Street, Houston, Texas.

Of Christian A. Auschuetz, who enlisted at St. Louis, Mo., in May, 1861, in Co. F, First Missouri Volunteers. Was discharged from the same company in August of that year. By Mrs. A. Auschuetz, 44½ Everett Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Of Frank Carter, late a member of Co. A, 1st Regiment Mass. Inf., afterwards wagon master and Quartermaster's clerk. Served with the Regiment from 1861 to May, 1865. By Chas. V. Carter, Hotel Vendome, Boston, Mass.

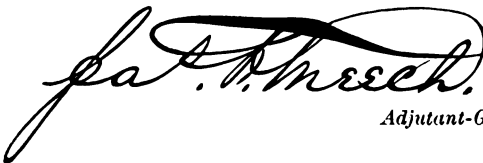
Of Warren Slocum, late private in Co. G, 111th Regiment New York Volunteers. Was last heard from in California in October, 1876. Any information regarding him or any of his relatives is desired by these Headquarters.

Of Capt. Elwood Jones, or any of the other officers or men of Co. D, 54th Regiment Mass. Volunteers. By Hezekiah Stewart, of Hedges, Paulding Co., Ohio.

By order of

JOHN G. B. ADAMS,

Commander-in-Chief.



Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC, }
LYNN, MASS., March 9, 1894. }

GENERAL ORDERS }
No. 6. }

I. Wednesday, May 30 next, will be observed as *Memorial Day*. Twenty-six years ago John A. Logan, Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, in General Orders No. 11, inaugurated Memorial

Day. In that General Order we were directed that "if other eyes grow dull, and other hands slack, and other hearts cold in the solemn trust, we shall keep it well as long as the light and warmth of life remains in us." His wishes and instructions have been faithfully obeyed, and as his successor I call upon you, my comrades, to again discharge this most solemn duty.

II. Each year our lines grow shorter here, while they lengthen on the other side. We have more graves to decorate and fewer comrades to discharge the duty. Realizing this, let us invite all the people, especially the Woman's Relief Corps, Sons of Veterans, and children of the public schools, to unite with us in the service. In no better way can we teach lessons of patriotism and prepare those who are to take our places for the high and responsible duties of American citizens.

III. The Commander-in-Chief endorses most heartily the plan that has been very generally adopted in late years, that of the attendance of the Posts of our organization upon some form of divine worship the Sabbath preceding Memorial Day. This is a beautiful custom, and Posts are urged to make arrangements for attendance upon some such service at least once on Sunday, May 27. Let the comrades appear in uniform, with their badges and colors, inviting, if expedient, the Sons of Veterans to act as escort, and the presence of the Woman's Relief Corps, striving in every way to make this a fitting preliminary to our great service of memory and exaltation to that magnificent and loyal army of heroes of a grateful Nation.

IV. Chaplains of Posts are directed to report to the Chaplain-in-Chief through the Department Chaplains, on special blanks that will be furnished for this purpose, the number of graves decorated and all matters of interest connected with the observance of the day.

V. In 1877 the Eleventh National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic

"*Resolved*, That the Grand Army of the Republic seeks thus to preserve the memories of those only who fought in defence of the National unity."

And it was further

"*Resolved*, That this day be known as *Memorial Day*."

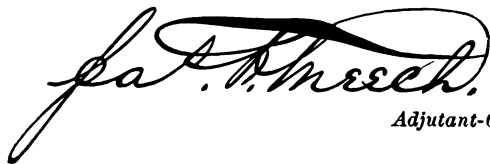
And it was still further

"*Resolved*, That all flags hoisted on Memorial Day be at half-mast."

By command of

JOHN G. B. ADAMS,

Commander-in-Chief.

A large, stylized handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "J. A. Meech". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a long, sweeping underline that extends to the left.

Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC. }
LYNN, MASS., May 21, 1894. }

GENERAL ORDERS }
No. 7. }

I. In confirmation of the announcement already made, that the Twenty-eighth National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic will be held in the City of Pittsburgh, Pa., the week commencing Monday, September 10 next, attention is called to Circular No. 1, issued by the Citizens' Executive Board of the Twenty-eighth National Encampment, Grand Army of the Republic, dated Pittsburgh, Pa., March 21, giving additional information regarding all classes of accommodations, and directing Posts or Comrades who desire information with regard to this subject to address W. O. Russell, Chairman Committee on Accommodations, Pittsburgh, Pa. The said Circular No. 1 also contains a general outline regarding other details of the Encampment that are of interest to comrades of the Grand Army, members of the Woman's Relief Corps, Company, Battery, Regimental, Brigade and Corps organizations, and especially as to the general plans, already perfected, for transportation.

The attention of Department officers as well as members of the Commander-in-Chief's Staff, who intend to appear mounted in the parade to be held on Tuesday, Sept. 11, is called to the importance of the securing of horses and horse equipments for said parade; and they should communicate direct with Comrade Thos. G. Sample, Chairman of the Committee on Parade and Review, P.O. Box 10, Allegheny, Pa. Members of the Commander-in-Chief's Staff are particularly cautioned that they must make their own arrangements for horses, horse equipments and hotel accommodations, as above outlined, at Pittsburgh, as National Headquarters will not, under any circumstances, arrange for these details. Further announcements will be made by the Citizens' Executive Board, of Pittsburgh, as soon as completed.

II. The following additional appointments upon the Staff of the Commander-in-Chief are announced: To be

ASSISTANT INSPECTOR-GENERAL.

Idaho.

Thomas J. Groome, Starr.

AIDES-DE-CAMP.

California.

Fred S. Bowley, San Francisco.

Florida.

T. C. Keys, Eustis.

Idaho.

S. J. Langdon, Moscow.

Illinois.

D. L. Jones, Waukegan.

Indiana.

Phil Dickinson, Fort Wayne.	J. C. Drummond, Indianapolis.
John G. Dunbar, Green Castle.	W. R. England, Seymour.
John W. Fort, Indianapolis.	William E. Jeffries, Indianapolis.
George H. Koch, New Albany.	August Leich, Evansville.
James H. Loughman, South Bend.	Lee L. Martz, Bluffton.
E. Mendenhall, New Castle.	J. B. Ross, Union City.
A. D. Shaw, Indianapolis.	James C. Slatery, Indianapolis.
J. M. Storey, Franklin.	Frank Swigart, Logansport.
Edward Westman, Fowler.	

Maryland.

Felix Agnus, Baltimore.	A. G. Alford, Baltimore.
Wm. H. Davis, Baltimore.	E. L. Mobley, Hagerstown.
Wm. J. Porter, Crisfield.	A. G. Sturgis, Oakland.
T. A. Worrel, North East.	

Massachusetts.

George E. Dean, Taunton.	Henry M. Howard, Colrain.
C. G. Kauffman, Lexington.	Andrew Liddell, Lowell.
Moses H. Mentzer, Bolton.	George W. Mirick, Worcester.
Edward F. Snow, Dorchester.	Gustavus E. Wetherbee, Worcester.

Michigan.

S. B. Daboll, St. Johns.	E. B. Metcalf, Saginaw (E S.)
Chas. E. Storrs, North Muskegon.	G. Swensburg, Grand Rapids.
Dwight Warren, Three Oaks.	

New Hampshire.

John P. Dane, Nashua.	Albert D. Scoville, Manchester.
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New Jersey.

Frank Briden, Newark.	D. J. Haring, Westwood.
James W. Royle, Trenton.	Emanuel Sands, Jersey City.
C. F. Staats, Washington.	Theodore W. Alston, Newark.
Stephen M. Long, Orange.	

New York.

John L. Baker, Brooklyn.	John A. Butler, New York City.
William Butler, New York City.	Charles A. Daniels, Waterville.
Benj. F. DuBois, New York City.	Henry Eason, Brooklyn.
Joseph Fergusson, New Rochelle.	Lawrence Freeland, New York City.
C. B. Garrison, Ellenville.	Charles Gerlach, New York City.
George Humphrey, Hartland.	George E. Jardine, Port Chester.
Edward B. Long, White Plains.	Frank Luther, Matteawan.
Alex. Newburger, New York City.	James H. Reagan, Saratoga Springs.
W. W. Ryder, Sing Sing.	Henry P. Williams, Poughkeepsie.

Ohio.

Allen T. Brinsmade, Cleveland.	Daniel Conway, Cleveland.
Adam Dixon, Dayton.	Wells S. Jones, Waverly.
William H. Glenn, Hillsboro.	J. S. Rice, Kenton.
W. L. Robinson, Cincinnati.	

Pennsylvania.

John Embart, Philadelphia.	Phillip Arnold, Philadelphia.
James S. Hiberny, Indiana.	Emery West, Johnstown.

Texas.

C. C. Haskell, Dennison.

West Virginia.

Charles R. Lavalley, Central City.	Jordan McKee, Parkersburg.
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Wisconsin.

W. R. Allen, Merrill.	James H. Agen, Superior.
James M. Beach, Milwaukee.	John Beth, Green Bay.
Samuel C. Cobb, Janesville.	J. H. Cook, Appleton.
Frank Cooper, Black River Falls.	Frank W. Cutler, Milwaukee.
Lewis Davids, N. Freedom.	Alexander Goldsmith, Milwaukee.
Charles O. Law, Chippewa Fall.	William Mahoney, Wausau.
George E. Smith, Racine.	P. H. Swift, Rice Lake.
M. P. Walsh, Milwaukee.	

They will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

All the foregoing appointees are hereby directed to signify at once in writing to these Headquarters their acceptance or otherwise of this appointment, and if accepted give their correct P.O. address.

III. Information is wanted as follows:—

Of W. W. White, late a member of Co. D, 4th Michigan Cavalry. By Judson C. Sage, late of Co. C. same regiment. Address Vassar, Michigan.

Of Andrew Ray, formerly a member of 164th New York Volunteer Infantry. Was a pensioner, and last paid by Pension Agent at Washington, D.C., in June, 1872. Any information will be gladly received by Victoria C. Albee, 53 State Street, Boston, Mass., care of H. O. Cushman, Room 914.

Of Patrick Kenney, late of Co. B, 21st Connecticut Volunteer Infantry. Was last heard from in the West. Any information can be addressed to Mrs. Catherine Horrigan, South Manchester, Conn.

Of Edward Butterfield, late of 111th Pennsylvania Infantry (rank unknown); afterwards transferred to the Signal Corps with rank of Major. Last heard of at St. Louis, Mo. Address Mrs. Mary B. Greer, 926 Park Street, Alameda, Cal.

Of William S. Smith, who served in Co. I, 5th Regiment, New York Infantry, during the war; reinlisted as a veteran in Co. D, 14th Regi-

ment New York State Militia, and was discharged therefrom in June, 1865, by reason of shell wound of left leg received in action.

Of James E. Smith, who served in the 13th Brooklyn Regiment, Infantry.

Any information concerning the above-named brothers, or either of them, if living, or otherwise concerning their death, will be thankfully received by their relatives. It may be stated that they are among the heirs-at-law to an estate about to be distributed. Information will please be sent to Gwillim & Meyers, Counselors at Law, 21 Park Row, New York City, N.Y.

Of James Gildey, enlisted August, 1861. Drummer in Co. F, 47th Regiment New York State Volunteers, for three years. Discharged on expiration of term of service at Bermuda Hundred, August, 1864. Was last heard from at Mobile, Ala., in 1876. By his brother, Wm. Gildey, Waupan, Wisconsin.

Of any member of Battery E, 1st New Jersey Light Artillery, who knew Cornelius Sullivan, who enlisted and served in said battery under the name of Cornelius Hayes. Information desired by his widow, Mrs. Julia Sullivan, 81 Church St., Boston, Mass.

Of any surviving privates of Batteries H and I, 3d New York Light Artillery. By Jas. Chaffer, 2218 Emerald St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Any members of the 83d Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, are requested to send their company, rank and post-office address to the Secretary of the Regimental Association, D. B. Foote, Wattsburg, Pa.

IV. The attention of Department and Post officers is called to a more prompt forwarding of their reports to Department and especially to National Headquarters. It does not appear that any good and sufficient reason exists for the delay in the making out and forwarding of Post reports to Departments, especially as by such delay many Departments are unable to consolidate and forward their reports to National Headquarters within the twenty days allowed by our Rules and Regulations. It is expected that a more prompt consolidation and forwarding of reports will be made for the term ending June 30 next. In fact, this is imperatively necessary in order that reports from Departments may be received at National Headquarters in season for consolidation for the Twenty-eighth National Encampment. Post and Department officers are warned that unless more promptness is manifested in this respect many Departments are likely to be excluded from representation in the Twenty-eighth National Encampment.

V. In compliance with the action of the Twenty-seventh National Encampment in the matter of the change of name of the Department of California to that of the "Department of California and Nevada, G.A.R.": the suggestion having received the endorsement of the Department of California, the same is hereby approved; and from and after May 1, 1894,

this Department will be known as the "Department of California and Nevada, G.A.R.," with Headquarters in San Francisco. J. M. Walling, Department Commander, and T. C. Masteller, Assistant Adjutant-General.

VI. Posts and comrades of the Order, especially on the Pacific Coast, are warned against one W. H. Heistand, who claims to be a member of Post No. 2, Butte, Montana. That Post officially repudiates him and declines to pay any bills of his contracting.

By command of

JOHN G. B. ADAMS,
Commander-in-Chief.



Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC,
LYNN, MASS., July 5, 1894. }

GENERAL ORDERS }
No. 8. }

I. The Twenty-eighth National Encampment, Grand Army of the Republic, will assemble in the Grand Opera House, Pittsburgh, Pa., at 10 A.M., Wednesday, September 12, next.

II. The annual parade of the Grand Army of the Republic will take place in the City of Pittsburgh, Pa., on Tuesday, September 11, next. Directions as to hour of assembly, movement of the column, and all details with regard to the formation of the same, will be given in future Orders.

III. The attention of Department Commanders is called to the importance of reporting immediately to these Headquarters the probable number of comrades they will have in line at the parade of the Grand Army of the Republic at Pittsburgh, Pa., on Tuesday, September 11, next.

In this connection attention is called to Circular No. 2, issued by the Citizens Executive Board of Pittsburgh, which has been supplied through the various Departments to all Posts, especially so far as said Circular refers to free quarters: "*Do not overestimate the number coming to the Encampment and for whom free quarters are desired. By so doing you may prevent others from being comfortably located. By August 15 a revised list of the number previously reported must be made to W. O. Russell, Chairman Committee on Accommodations, Room 713, Times Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.*"

IV. The following appointments are made in connection with the parade of the Grand Army of the Republic to be held in the City of Pittsburgh, Pa., on Tuesday, the 11th day of September next: To be

ASSISTANT-ADJUTANT GENERAL, J. F. DENNISTON,
PITTSBURGH,

who will be specially charged with the formation of the parade: to be assisted by the following specially-appointed

Aides-de-Camp:

Jas. A. Abrahams,	W. Elizabeth	R. D. McKee,	Pittsburgh
D. M. Anderson,	Venitia	Jos. P. McKee,	Allegheny
J. H. Blair,	Pittsburgh	Andrew S. Miller,	Allegheny
Fred Benchler,	Allegheny	Chas. H. Miller,	Pittsburgh
F. C. Calhoun,	Pittsburgh	J. E. Miller,	Pittsburgh
T. D. Davis,	Pittsburgh	E. A. Montooth,	Pittsburgh
James Espy,	Pittsburgh	John A. Nichol,	Pittsburgh
H. W. Fulton,	Pittsburgh	Frank K. Patterson,	Freeport
Wm. J. Glenn,	Woodville	P. D. Perchment,	Pittsburgh
James L. Graham,	Pittsburgh	James Rafferty,	Allegheny
W. H. Graham,	Allegheny	W. H. Reed,	Pittsburgh
S. W. Hill,	Allegheny	J. W. Rike,	W. Elizabeth
W. S. Huselton,	Allegheny	N. M. Smith,	Pittsburgh
George M. Irwin,	Pittsburgh	Peter Stackhouse,	Bellevue
Max Klein,	Allegheny	H. J. Westerman,	Allegheny
William McConway,	Pittsburgh	J. E. Wilson,	Pittsburgh
J. P. McCord,	Pittsburgh	J. W. Wishart,	Pittsburgh
L. T. McGrath,	Pittsburgh	George S. Wood,	Pittsburgh

The Comrades above named are directed to communicate at once to these Headquarters their acceptance or otherwise of this appointment, giving their correct name and P.O. address.

V. Mary H. Stephenson, the daughter of Dr. B. F. Stephenson, the originator and founder of the Grand Army of the Republic, has written and published a Memoir of her father's life, which the Commander-in-Chief recommends with pleasure to the attention of members of the Grand Army of the Republic, the Woman's Relief Corps, Sons of Veterans, or any other persons who may be interested in the Grand Army of the Republic and its foundation. It is a history of Major Stephenson's boyhood days, his army life, and the founding of the Grand Army of the Republic, and cannot fail to interest the reader. Copies can be obtained of Mary H. Stephenson, Petersburg, Ill. Price, \$1.00 each, which price includes delivery of the book.

VI. Comrades, Posts and Departments who have contributed or desire to contribute to the "Sherman Monument Fund," under General

Orders No. 7, Headquarters Grand Army of the Republic, dated Albany, N.Y., Jan. 9, 1892, are requested to forward said contributions to Louis Wagner, Quartermaster-General, G.A.R., 138 S. 4th St., Philadelphia, Pa., at once.

VII. The following additional appointments upon the Staff of the Commander-in-Chief are announced to be:—

ASSISTANT INSPECTORS-GENERAL.

OKLAHOMA.

J. G. Munger, Oklahoma City. •

UTAH.

H. C. Wardleigh, Ogden.

AIDES-DE-CAMP.

FLORIDA.

G. W. Cooley,	Forest City	Wm. Emerson,	Tampa
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ILLINOIS.

C. C. Duffy,	Ottawa	M. Umbdenstock,	Chicago
Chas. Fleetwood,	Chicago	Z. R. Winslow,	Chicago
F. O. Rolfe,	Chicago	W. P. Wright,	Chicago

MASSACHUSETTS.

Henry N. Fisher,	Waltham	Orrin Whitten,	Avon
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NEW JERSEY.

James M. Atwood,	Trenton	Aaron Helms,	Camden
A. D. Blanchett,	Morristown	R. W. Simpson,	Newark
D. H. McChesney,	Orange	Amos H. Van Horn,	Newark

NEW YORK.

S. S. Ballou,	Wiscoy	Chas. G. Reichert,	New York
William Finley,	New York City	D. P. Richardson,	Angelica
Royal H. Grady,	Cuba	Robert M. Skillen,	Akron
William Johnson,	New York City	Chas. E. Sprague,	New York
	A. B. Wheeler,	Middletown.	

OHIO.

W. W. Aker,	New Paris	C. H. McElroy,	Delaware
Carl N. Bancroft,	Columbus	F. R. Monfort,	Cincinnati
George Callings,	Manchester	D. G. Nesbit,	Cleveland
R. B. Canfield,	Springfield	Thos. W. Prentiss,	Leipsic
A. C. Cummins,	Mansfield	J. H. Shaver,	Alliance
Wm. Felton,	Columbus	J. E. Shellenberger,	Piqua
R. P. Findlay,	Cincinnati	Joseph Shields,	Cleveland
C. Mayo,	Lima	Henry Taylor,	Uniontown

OKLAHOMA.

W. A. Beagle,	Okarche	A. L. Powell,	Henessey
C. H. Deford,	Oklahoma City	D. D. Slocum,	Guthrie

UTAH.

C. M. Brough, Ogden.

VERMONT.

S. W. Cummings, St. Albans.

WISCONSIN.

H. H. B. McMasters, Eau Claire.

They will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

All the foregoing appointees are hereby directed to signify at once in writing to these Headquarters the acceptance or otherwise of this appointment, and if accepted give their correct P.O. addresses.

VIII. No further general appointments upon the Staff of the Commander-in-Chief will be made by the present administration.

IX. Information is wanted as follows:—

Special attention of the Comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic throughout our entire organization, particularly in the Departments of Kansas, Oklahoma and Missouri; is called to a case of mysterious disappearance: namely, that of Edwin Witherell, the rector of St. Andrew's Episcopal Church at Stillwater, Oklahoma, who disappeared from Topeka, Kansas, on the evening of April 6, last. A young man twenty-seven years of age, height five feet eight inches, blue eyes, light hair, fair complexion, smooth face with the exception of a light moustache. A man of good address, as his profession would imply. A wife and one child, who are now residing with his father at Springfield, Mass.

This is a most distressing case; and it is hoped that comrades will make a special effort to obtain traces of the party in question. Information should be addressed to E. S. Witherell, National Aide-de-Camp, G.A.R., 68 Byers Street, Springfield, Mass.

Of Jas. Harwood, late U.S.N. Served on the U.S.S. *DeSoto*. Was last heard from in Philadelphia about twelve years ago. By Ellen S. Tolman, U.S. Claim Attorney, Lawrence, Mass.

Of Corp. J. Henry Fuller, late of Co. B, 57th Mass. Inf. Last heard of in the Battle of the Wilderness. By Chas. M. Packard, Oakham, Mass.

Of Robert L. Kimberly, Lieut.-Col. of 41st Ohio Inf. His P.O. address if alive. If dead, when and where he died. There is money on deposit for him at Washington for horse killed during the war. His widow is entitled to pension and back pay since he died, and she is now in straitened circumstances. Any information may be communicated to E. F. Guild, Adjt., Gordon Granger Post No. 38, Dept. of Michigan, G.A.R., Saginaw, Mich.

Of Michael Dougherty and James Byron, late of Co. F, 27th Regt. U.S.I. Also a man named Smith of Co. I, same regiment. They were discharged from the service in Spring of 1869. By Chas. M. Conroy, Jacksonville, Fla.

The present post-office address: —

Of Corp. John Lyons (if living), Co. K, 89th Ohio Vol. Inf. By Byron Lutz, Yellow Bud, Ohio.

Of George E. Clough, late a member of Co. G, 3d Regt. Vt. Vols. By his brother, Henry Clough, North Troy, Vt.

Of Christian Benz, said to have been a member of the 5th N.Y. Cav. or Infantry. Any one having information regarding this man, either during the war or since, is requested to communicate with his son, Edward Benz, 203 Morgan St., Jackson, Tenn.

Of Lieut. Albert Brady, late 2d Lieut. Co. E, 2d La. Cav. By John C. Averill, Searsport, Me.

Of Boyd Culver, late of Co. C (Capt. Brown), 16th Mich. Regt. Afterwards enlisted in Co. M, 7th Regt., Mich. Cav., under Captain Sprowles. Was discharged Aug. 12, 1863, at General Hospital at Alexandria, Va. By A. D. Culver, P.O. Box 978, Ludington, Mich.

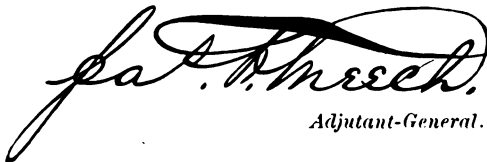
Of any member who served in Co. K, 6th W.Va. Cav., especially at the time a number of members of that company were captured at New Creek, Va., in November, 1864, and afterwards confined in Libby Prison. By Chas. B. Meteer, a member of said company and regiment. P.O. address Holbrook, Apache Co., Ari.

By command of

JOHN G. B. ADAMS,

Commander-in-Chief.

Official:


Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC, }
LYNN, MASS., Aug. 25, 1894. }

GENERAL ORDERS }
NO. 9. }

1. In pursuance of the announcement made in General Orders Nos. 7 and 8 from these Headquarters, the annual parade of the Grand Army of the Republic will be held at Pittsburgh, Pa., on Tuesday, September 11 next. Parade to start promptly at 10.30 A.M. Details as follows:—

II. The Headquarters of the Commander-in-Chief will be at the Monongahela House, corner Water and Smithfield Streets, until the movement of the head of the column.

III. The Staff of the Commander-in-Chief will report, mounted, to Comrade Silas A. Barton, Senior Aide-de-Camp, at the Water Street front of Monongahela House, at 10 A.M. September 11, and will form on the south side of Water Street facing north, right extending west, and will move in columns of fours. The dress will be the Grand Army uniform, trousers strapped down—black felt military hat, with gilt cord and wreath, white gloves (not gauntlets), G.A.R. button and badge of National Aide-de-Camp, with such Department badge as may have been adopted; but no other badges will be displayed. Belts optional; swords will *not* be worn. No fancy wreaths or decorations will be worn on the horses, and soldierly deportment is enjoined on all members of the Staff.

IV. "General Lander" Post No. 5, G.A.R., of Lynn, Mass, having tendered their services as escort to the Commander-in-Chief, the same is hereby accepted; and Commander A. J. Hoitt, of said Post, will report, with his command, to the Adjutant-General, at the Monongahela House, Pittsburgh, Pa., on Tuesday, September 11, at 10 A.M.

V. The parade will move in column of platoons, eight files front, with a guide, single or double rank optional; closed to half distance. Post Commanders throughout the march will see that their commands are kept well closed up, and Department Commanders are charged with keeping well closed on the rear of the preceding Department, so that no gaps will occur.

VI. Departments will form in order of seniority as follows, viz.:—

ILLINOIS. At 10 o'clock, on north curb of Water Street, right resting at Monongahela House, facing south, extended west.

WISCONSIN. At 10 o'clock, on north curb of Water Street, facing south, right resting at Wood Street, extended west.

OHIO. At 10 o'clock, on north curb of Water Street, right resting at Market Street, facing south, extended west.

NEW YORK. At 10 o'clock, on the east curb of Ferry Street, right resting on Water Street, facing west, extended north; where it will wait until the Department of Ohio has uncovered the mouth of Ferry Street, when it will move forward in line.

CONNECTICUT. At 10 o'clock, on the west curb of Ferry Street, right resting on Water Street, facing east, extended north; and will move promptly on the left of the Department of New York.

MASSACHUSETTS. At 10 o'clock, on the east curb of Market Street, right resting on Water Street, facing west, extended north; where it will rest until the left of Department of Connecticut has uncovered Market Street, when it will move forward in line.

NEW JERSEY. At 10.30 o'clock, on the east curb of Market Street, right resting on Fourth Avenue, facing west, extended north. It will move promptly on the left of the Department of Massachusetts.

MAINE. At 10.30 o'clock, on the west curb of Market Street, right resting on Water Street, facing east, extended north; where it will rest until the Department of New Jersey has uncovered its position, when it will move forward in line.

CALIFORNIA. At 10.30 o'clock, on the west curb of Market Street, right resting at Second Avenue, facing east, extended north.

RHODE ISLAND. At 10.45 o'clock, on the west curb of Market Street, right resting on Third Avenue, facing east, extended north.

NEW HAMPSHIRE. At 10.45 o'clock, on the west curb of Market Street, right resting on Fourth Avenue, facing east, extended north.

VERMONT. At 10.45 o'clock, on the west curb of Market Street, right resting on Diamond Market, facing east, extended north.

POTOMAC. At 10.45 o'clock, on the east curb of Wood Street, right resting on Water Street, facing west, extended north; where it will rest until the Department of Vermont has uncovered the mouth of Wood Street, when it will move forward in line.

VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA. At 10.45 o'clock, on the east curb of Wood Street, right resting on Third Avenue, facing west, extended north.

MARYLAND. At 10.45 o'clock, on the east curb of Wood Street, right resting on Fourth Avenue, facing west, extended north.

NEBRASKA. At 12 o'clock, on the west curb of Wood Street, right resting on Water Street, facing west, extended north; where it will rest until the left of the Department of Maryland has uncovered the position, when it will move forward in line.

MICHIGAN. At 12 o'clock, on the west curb of Wood Street, right resting on First Avenue, facing east, extended north.

IOWA. At 12 o'clock, on the west curb of Wood Street, right resting on Fourth Avenue, facing east, extended north.

INDIANA. At 12 o'clock, on the north curb of Water Street, right resting on Wood Street, facing south, extended west; where it will rest until the Department of Iowa has uncovered the mouth of Wood Street, when it will move forward in line.

COLORADO AND WYOMING. At 12 o'clock, on the north curb of Water Street, right resting on Ferry Street, facing south, extended west.

KANSAS. At 12 o'clock, on the south curb of Water Street, right resting at Wood Street, facing north, extended west; where it will rest until the Department of Colorado and Wyoming has uncovered the position, when it will move forward in line.

DELAWARE. At 12 o'clock, on the south curb of Water Street, right resting at Market Street, facing north, extended west.

MINNESOTA. At 12 o'clock, on the south curb of Water Street, right resting at Ferry Street, facing north, extended west.

MISSOURI. At 12.30 o'clock, on Market Street, right resting on Water Street, extended east; where it will rest until the Department of Minnesota has uncovered the position, when it will move forward in line.

OREGON. At 12.30 o'clock, on west curb of Wood Street, right resting on Water Street, facing east, extended north; where it will rest until the Department of Missouri has uncovered the position, when it will move forward in line.

KENTUCKY. At 12.30 o'clock, on Wood Street, on the left of the Department of Oregon, and extending that line..

WEST VIRGINIA. At 12.30 o'clock, on the south curb of Water Street, right resting on Smithfield Street, facing north, extended east; where it will rest until the Department of Kentucky has uncovered the position, when it will move forward in line.

SOUTH DAKOTA,
WASHINGTON AND ALASKA (one Department),
ARKANSAS,
NEW MEXICO,
UTAH,
TENNESSEE,
LOUISIANA AND MISSISSIPPI,
FLORIDA,
MONTANA,
TEXAS,
IDAHO,
ARIZONA,
GEORGIA,
ALABAMA,
NORTH DAKOTA,
OKLAHOMA,
INDIAN TERRITORY,

will form in the order named at 12.30 upon the left flank of the Department of West Virginia, and extending that line east on Water Street to Ross Street, and along the east curb of Ross Street to Diamond Street.

PENNSYLVANIA. At 1 o'clock, on the north curb of Water Street, right resting on Smithfield Street, facing south, extended east to Ross Street, and along the west curb of Ross Street to Fifth Avenue.

VII. Comrade Geo. S. Wood, Aide-de-Camp to the Commander-in-Chief, is hereby detailed to take charge of all carriages, ambulances or vehicles containing disabled comrades entitled to position in line, who can present a Surgeon's certificate of disability to march. All Posts having such will report the number of comrades and number and kind of vehicles to Comrade Wood, at National Headquarters, Parlor 6, Monongahela House, before 10.30 A.M., for assignment to position in line.

Comrade Wood will form all such vehicles on First Avenue, right resting on Smithfield Street, extended east, and will move them into the column in advance of the Department of Pennsylvania.

No vehicles will be permitted in any other part of the column.

VIII. The parade thus formed will move over the following route, viz.:—

Smithfield Street to Fourth Avenue, to Grant Street, to Fifth Avenue, to Liberty Street, to Fifth Street, to Duquesne Way, to Sixth Street Bridge, to Federal Street, to Ohio Street, to Marion Avenue, to Ridge Avenue, to Irwin Avenue, to North Avenue, to Cedar Avenue, where the column will pass in review and be dismissed.

IX. The reviewing stand of the Commander-in-Chief will be on the west or right hand side of Cedar Avenue, and will be designated by the Headquarters—buff—guldron. When passing in review, all colors will salute by dipping the colors at five paces from reviewing point by extending the arm to its full length, allowing the colors to drop; remaining in that position until five paces past the reviewing officer, when the colors will be returned to their proper position. Music will play three ruffles, and the usual salute by Department Commanders and Post Commanders only. Comrades in rank *will not salute*. Department and Post Commanders will issue instructions to all bands and drum corps in their commands, positively prohibiting special drilling and evolutions of such organizations while passing the reviewing stand.

X. After passing the Commander-in-Chief, Department Commanders will conduct their commands across Ohio Street, where on Cedar Avenue each will review his own Department. Special care must be taken by Commanders of Departments and Posts to continue the march as rapidly as possible after passing the reviewing stand, in order that the progress of the column may not be checked; and to this end, if there is the slightest indication of a blockade, commands should be moved into cross streets, or other vacant spaces, as speedily as possible.

The returning routes to Pittsburgh will be via the Seventh Street and the Ninth Street bridges, keeping the Sixth Street bridge open for the main column, and under no circumstances will any Posts or Departments cross the line of or break into the main column.

XI. A map of the two cities will be furnished to each Department Commander, showing plainly the route of march. Maps will be distributed upon application to National Headquarters, or at the Headquarters of the Citizens' Executive Board, Times Building, Fourth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

XII. In accordance with the action of previous National Encampments, and by a vote of the Executive Committee of the present National Council of Administration, no organizations will be allowed in the parade

of the Grand Army of the Republic except properly organized Departments and Posts, and such music as they may bring into line. This rule will be strictly enforced in the forthcoming parade at Pittsburgh, Pa.

By command of

JOHN G. B. ADAMS.

Commander-in-Chief.



Adjutant-General.

Official :

J. F. DENNISTON,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS GRAND ARMY OF REPUBLIC, }
LYNN, MASS., Aug. 27, 1894. }

GENERAL ORDERS }
No. 10. }

I. At noon on Saturday, September 8 next, National Headquarters will be transferred to the car "Delaware" of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, en route to Pittsburgh; and on Monday, September 10, at 9 A.M., Headquarters will be established in Parlor 6, Monongahela House, Pittsburgh, Pa., until the close of the Twenty-eighth National Encampment.

II. The Executive Committee of the National Council of Administration will meet at National Headquarters, Parlor No. 6, Monongahela House, Pittsburgh, Pa., at 4 P.M., Monday, September 10 next.

III. The National Council of Administration will assemble at National Headquarters, Parlor No. 6, Monongahela House, Pittsburgh, Pa., on Monday, September 10, at 8 P.M.

IV. The following members of the Committee on Credentials, appointed for the current year at the Twenty-seventh National Encampment, will report to the Adjutant-General at National Headquarters, Parlor No. 6, Monongahela House, Pittsburgh, Pa., on Monday, September 10, at 7 P.M. : —

EDMUND F. PRENTISS,	Rhode Island.
J. F. DENNISTON,	Pennsylvania.
W. P. HAYS,	New Jersey.
THOS. W. SCOTT,	Illinois.

V. The following special appointments are hereby announced.
To be

AIDEN-DE-CAMP :

L. T. BROWN, Pittsburgh, Pa.	D. O. KISER, Pittsburgh, Pa.
JOHN LAULER, Pittsburgh, Pa.	J. P. ROSS, Vanport, Pa.

The above-named comrades will be obeyed and respected accordingly, and will report to Asst. Adjt.-Gen. Denniston, at Pittsburgh, for orders.

Comrade Michael Scannell of Post 5, Lynn, Mass., and Comrade L. G. McKnight of Post 116, Gardner, Mass., are hereby detailed as Headquarters Color Bearers.

Comrade A. N. Kennedy of Post 88, Allegheny City, Pa., is hereby detailed as Headquarters Bugler.

These comrades will report to the Adjutant-General at National Headquarters, Parlor 6, Monongahela House, Pittsburgh, Pa., Monday, September 10, at 3 P.M.

VI.-A. Commanders of Departments, immediately upon receipt of this Order, will report to these Headquarters the exact location of their Department Headquarters at Pittsburgh. This is of the utmost importance and should be attended to at once. If no definite place for Headquarters have been decided upon, report of same should be made to the Adjutant-General at Parlor 6, Monongahela House, Pittsburgh, Pa., immediately after said Department has arrived and located.

VI.-B. After 2 o'clock Monday, September 10, Department Commanders arriving, or who have reached Pittsburgh, or the next senior officer of the Department present, will send the Assistant Adjutant-General of the Department, or other properly accredited officer, to report to the Adjutant-General, Parlor 6, Monongahela House, Pittsburgh, Pa., with corrected copy of credential of members to the Twenty-eighth National Encampment; said credential should show any changes that may have been made in the delegation since the meeting of their Department Encampment. Attention is called to the following extract from Section 2, Article II., Chapter IV., Rules and Regulations:—

“Any vacancies occurring by written resignations that may exhaust the list of alternates entitled to serve in place of absent representatives, may be filled by the Department Council of Administration, duly called and sitting within its own jurisdiction. Such alternates shall serve in the order of their election.”

VI.-C. At the same time that the above duty is performed, the same officer will receive from a representative of the Committee on Badges of the Twenty-eighth National Encampment the Special Delegates' badges prepared by said Committee for each Department. These badges will be ready for delivery any time after 2 o'clock Monday, September 10. The officer receiving these badges will be obliged to receipt for same.

VII. The attention of members of the Commander-in-Chief's Staff and Department officers who are to appear mounted at the parade at Pittsburgh is again urgently called to the necessity of their complying with the conditions of the circular issued by the Committee on Parade and Review some weeks ago, regarding the engaging of horses and equipments, and making remittance for same when ordering, in accordance

with said circular. The comrades who are to appear mounted should communicate at once with Comrade Thos. G. Sample, Chairman Committee on Parade and Review, Box 10, Allegheny City, Pa. Attend to this *note*, if it has not already been done.

VIII. Attention is called to the organization known as "The Association of Old Army and Navy Chaplains," which association is called to meet at Pittsburgh, Pa., during the forthcoming Twenty-eighth National Encampment. The objects of this Association having been approved by the Twenty-seventh National Encampment, the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to commend it to all Chaplains and ex-Chaplains; and it is suggested that full information can be secured regarding the plans and purposes of the organization by addressing Comrade T. H. Hagerty, President National Association Army and Navy Chaplains, 1,909 North Grand Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

IX. The Commander-in-Chief believes that every reasonable, worthy effort should be made to increase the membership of the Grand Army of the Republic and to commend the same; therefore he takes pleasure in calling attention to special efforts that have been made in this direction by Herman Cohen of Post 97, G.A.R., Wilkesbarre, Pa., "who brought to that Post between July 1 and Dec. 31, 1893, 126 members by original application and reinstatement," and Comrade Hudson C. Wolfe, of "Lafayette" Post No. 140, G.A.R., New York City, N.Y., who has individually added to the membership of that Post over 90 veterans. The efforts of these comrades are worthy of remark and praise, and "other comrades could do equally as well in proportion to their surroundings if they would exercise the same zeal."

X. In order to complete the files of Journals and Records at National Headquarters, copies of Journals of the following National Encampments are desired: 14th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th and 23d.

Comrades having such that they can spare are earnestly requested to forward same to these Headquarters by mail or express. There are a few extra copies of some of the earlier Journals here that perhaps could be exchanged for those especially desired as above. Any reasonable expense in connection with the obtaining of these missing copies will be gladly assumed.

XI. Information is wanted as follows:—

The address of anyone who knew Allen Minniear when he was a member of Co. B, 51st Illinois Volunteer Infantry. By C. W. Johnson, Adjutant Grand Post No. 9, G.A.R., Modesto, Cal.

The address of any member of Co. C, 5th U.S. Infantry, who remembers Andrew Ross formerly of said Company. By James McKay, Quartermaster Timothy Ingraham Post No. 121, G.A.R., Hyde Park, Mass.

Capt. J. L. Greer, formerly of Co. D, 4th Georgia Vols., now residing at McKinney, Texas, has in his possession a medal with the name

upon it of Isaac H. Neville, 22d Indiana Regiment, deceased. Captain Greer will be glad to send the medal to any relative of the said Neville, and will tell how Neville fell and was buried. Further information can be obtained by addressing S. D. Webster, Historian, Ransom Post No. 131, G.A.R., St. Louis, Mo., or Captain Greer at above address.

The address of any comrade who was a member of I troop, 5th U.S. Cavalry, stationed at Raleigh, N.C., in 1866.

Of Wm. F. Smith, M.D., late Surgeon, U S.A. Last heard from in Sheffield, Eng.

Of Wm. S. Adams, M.D., late Acting Surgeon, U.S.A. Last heard from in Raleigh, N.C.

Of the hospital steward who was in charge of Pettigrew Hospital, Raleigh, N.C., in 1865-6-7.

By E. R. Duffy, M.D., late U S. Surgeon, 125 W. 60th Street, New York City, N.Y.

Of George H. Overocker, late a member of 30th Regiment, New York Volunteer Infantry, who disappeared in the vicinity of Troy or Lansingburgh, N.Y., in March, 1893. By Willard Lawton, Commander John McKee Post No. 309, G.A.R., Cambridge, N.Y.

Of the whereabouts of Daniel McDermott, late Sergeant Co. K, 7th Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry. By Mary McDermott, 130 Ferry Street, Newark, N.J.

Of William Bothner, late Private in Co. A, 132d Regiment New York Infantry, Captain Micha. Was born in Wurtemberg, Germany; a shoemaker; enlisted in New York City. Changed his name to Bennett after his discharge, and died ten years ago. Anyone knowing him while in the service or after the war will kindly communicate with Mrs. William Bennett, Princeton, N.J.

The address of Franklin Ferguson, John Fleetwood, Milton James and Albert Barr. All enlisted in the 123d Illinois, afterwards transferred to the 61st Illinois. Lived in Coles Co., Ill., after the close of the war. By John Hays, Hedges, Ohio.

Of the whereabouts of E. R. R. Davis, late a member of 15th Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, afterwards Captain 9th U.S.C. Heavy Artillery. Left his home in Phippsburgh, Pa., in August, 1872. Any information concerning this party, if living, or otherwise concerning his death, should be communicated to Samuel M. Bird, 735 Callowhill Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

The address of Capt. A. S. Everest, or any member of Co. C, 2d Minnesota Cavalry, who knew Henry P. Pitcher. By Wm. Grover, Commander Post No. 77, G.A.R., La Crosse, Wis.

Samuel Henderson, late a member of Co. C, 57th Mass. Volunteer Infantry, afterward transferred to Co. C, 59th Mass., an inmate of the National Home for D.V.S., at Milwaukee, Wis., was drowned in Lake Michigan July 4th. Any relatives or friends should communicate with Geo. E. Smith, Chief of Police, Racine, Wis.

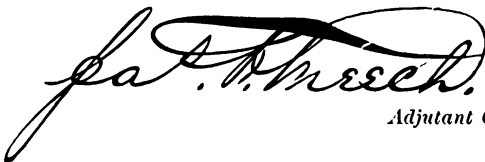
The address of any member of Co. F, 33d N.Y. Infantry, who knew George W. Madden. By J. C. McBride, Commander of Wainwright Post No. 72, G.A.R., Alvin, Texas.

Information is wanted of any member of Co. I, 123d Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, who knew George Higby, late a member of that command, by his mother, Mrs. Eliza Higby. Information should be addressed to F. Gruett, 191 Market Street, Room 11, Newark, N.J.

Any members of Sheridan's Scouts, also known as "Jesse Scouts," are requested to send their addresses to Arch. H. Rowand, Jr., 408 Grant St., Pittsburgh, Pa.; and anyone having any knowledge of the men composing that command, living or dead, will please communicate with Comrade Rowand as above at once.

By command of

JOHN G. B. ADAMS,
Commander-in-Chief.



Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC,

PITTSBURGH, PA., Sept. 13, 1894.

GENERAL ORDERS } No. 11. }

I. Comrade Thomas G. Lawler having been elected Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic for the ensuing year, and upon his installation, which is now about to take place, my official connection with that office will cease, I therefore, most earnestly bespeak for my successor the same loyal, cordial endorsement that has been accorded to me during my term of office.

II. To the elected officers of the National Encampment, including the members of the National Council of Administration who have been associated with me during the past year, and to my official and personal Staff, I extend my grateful appreciation and cordial thanks for their work, interest and hearty co-operation.

III. The official and personal Staff are hereby discharged from further duty.

By order of

JOHN G. B. ADAMS,
Commander-in-Chief.



Adjutant-General.

CIRCULARS.

[To accompany Report of Committee on Pensions.]

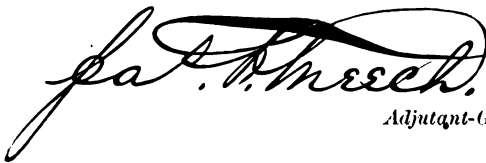
HEADQUARTERS GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC,
LYNN, MASS., Sept. 28, 1893.CIRCULAR }
No. 1. }

The report of the Committee on Pensions, as made to, and unanimously adopted by, the Twenty-seventh National Encampment, Grand Army of the Republic, recently held at Indianapolis, having been so uniformly commended and approved by comrades generally, the Commander-in-Chief believes that it should have the widest possible circulation throughout our entire organization. To secure this result a sufficient number of copies have been printed to place two in the possession of every Post of our organization.

The Commander-in-Chief desires that this report be READ IN FULL at the first regular meeting of each Post after its receipt, and one copy filed.

It is further suggested that its publication in one or more local newspapers be arranged for if possible, and for this purpose the second copy is furnished: to the end that the sentiments of the Grand Army of the Republic, as unanimously expressed through its representatives at Indianapolis, may be plainly understood.

By command of

JOHN G. B. ADAMS,
Commander-in-Chief.


Adjutant-General.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PENSIONS TO
TWENTY-SEVENTH NATIONAL
ENCAMPMENT, G.A.R.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., Sept. 7, 1893.

Your Committee on Pensions beg to submit the following Report and Resolutions on the subject of Pensions:

"To bind up the Nation's wounds; to care for him who shall have borne the battle, and for his widow and orphan." Thus spoke Lincoln

the Great, Lincoln the Just, standing reverently, with uncovered head, in the immediate presence of a cruel and devastating war, that had already lasted four years, the end of which, although so near, his prophetic vision was not able to see; speaking to, for and by the authority of the American People, concerning one of the supreme duties of the hour and the future, when entering for the second time upon the discharge of a trust committed to him by that people.

Within a few short weeks that end so long hoped for had come; but his dying eyes were not privileged to see the full fruition of his labors, and the work so well begun and carried on by him fell into other hands, charged with all the trusts that the condition implied and required; and those who had "borne the battle" after so many days "turned their happy feet toward their long-deserted homes."

A grateful nation met and received them, and gladly showered upon them the plaudits and the honors they had so well and hardly earned.

These "bearers of the battle" were then, in the main, in the prime and vigor of young manhood, with all the honors and possibilities of life before them, with all the hopes born of lofty courage and patriotic and successful achievement beating high in their bosoms; and they little needed and still less cared for material aid from the country they had preserved and made free, save where loss of life or limb or impaired health and broken constitutions were presently visible; and for such, in the main, ample and prompt provision was made by that country.

But as the years passed by, middle life too frequently developed into premature old age, and youth passed into riper years with galloping feet; and alas! too soon the exultant and hearty soldier found that in the race of life there were weights upon his feet and burdens upon his shoulders as the result of premature and over-heavy draughts upon his vitality, that sadly interfered with successful competition in the crowd and jostle of the fierce struggle for advancement. And still the Nation sought to keep abreast of the necessities of her heroes, and by additional enactments to measurably make provision for the necessities of those who "had borne the battle."

A quarter of a century had elapsed. The young had become old, the middle-aged had become feeble, and the old had crossed the river. Time, with its ruthless fingers, had joined hands with the ravages of war, and the two combined had proved a burden upon the aging soldier greater than he could bear; and the cry went abroad that in too many instances for the credit, honor or good name of the nation, many who had followed the flag and faced the fiery furnace of battle, had in want fallen by the wayside, and in the poor-houses were looking longingly for the relief and comfort of the grave.

Their sympathizing comrades and a patriotic people, with one accord, voiced the sentiment that such was not a human administering of the sacred trust recognized and announced by Lincoln. As to what

the remedy should be, men's minds differed. Many, possibly a majority of the survivors of the war, believed that the time had fully come when the name of every honorably discharged survivor should be placed upon the pension roll. Others, denying the right that they should receive aught from their country through the pension roll, stoutly resisted the demand.

It was under such circumstances and dealing with these conflicting opinions, that Congress enacted the disability pension law of June, 1890. This act was accepted by the surviving soldiers and by the people in general as a settlement of the question. Under the administration of that law, the poorhouse gave up its veteran—he who had borne the battle was cared for; and thus the sacred trust, accepted and left as a legacy to the Nation, was faithfully administered.

Within a few months we hear with profound sorrow and regret that all this must be changed; that the construction of the law has been changed, and the regulations and rules in regard to proof and ratings, under which more than three hundred thousand claims have been allowed and paid, have been revoked, and another construction of the law has been established, and new regulations for proof and ratings, less favorable to claimants, have been adopted; that a Board of Revision has been organized in the Pension Office, charged with the duty of revising all these adjudicated claims in accordance with this new construction, and such changed regulations as to proof and ratings; that under these changes, thousands of pensions have been suspended without notice and thousands of pensioners have been dropped from the rolls. It is claimed that an adjudication of a pension settles nothing; that the Secretary of the Interior and Commissioner of Pensions are invested by law with absolute power over the pension roll, and that it is within their legal authority to reopen and revise pensions allowed by their predecessors under regulations adopted by them whenever they see fit to change the rules of evidence and the scale of ratings under which the allowance was made, and this in a country of law, where from the very infancy of the government the United States, by its organic law, is in terms denied the right to deprive any person of property without due process of law, notice and an opportunity to be heard, and where in every other relation and condition in life fraud is never presumed, but must be clearly proved, and every person shall have the right to face his accuser! To emphasize the viciousness of the situation and accusation, we learn that it is said, as though by authority, that "it is expected that many of the pensioners so summarily suspended or dropped will be able to prove that they are still entitled to the pension of which they have been deprived"; thus saying in no uncertain voice that the burden is not upon the party alleging the fraud, but that the government which they had preserved shall first brand with infamy by the charge, then sentence, and after the stigma has been effective, then concede to them, whose barriers and support of

character have been thus undermined, the pitiful privilege of moving for a new trial upon the ground of newly-discovered evidence; and this not upon strangers, aliens or foes, but upon our own flesh and blood, our comrades, the saviors of the nation—those who, in the language of Lincoln the Immortal, have “borne the battle.”

We deny that the Secretary of the Interior and Commissioner of Pensions have any such power. We insist that the adjudicating divisions of the Pension Office, acting under the direction and supervision of the Commissioner of Pensions and Secretary of the Interior, are tribunals established by authority of law for the settlement of pension claims, and that their decisions are entitled to full faith and credit, and cannot be legally impeached when a change of administration occurs, except for fraud, upon charges preferred and evidence adduced in support thereof. We insist that where changes are made in the construction of the law, rules of evidence and schedule of ratings, unfavorable to claimants, they must and should be limited in their operation to the future work of the office, and not the past. An *ex post facto* regulation is as repugnant to our sense of justice as an *ex post facto* law, and we protest against the adoption and enforcement of any such regulations in the matter of pension claims.

THEREFORE, The Grand Army of the Republic, in National Encampment assembled, speaking for that great army of beloved comrades, many of them too poor, too bruised, too broken, to withstand the strong arm of the government when administered with an unfriendly hand, proud of the good name and fair fame of the American Volunteer Soldier, interested far beyond any other person or organization that the pension roll shall in truth and in fact be—what it is in theory—a “roll of honor,” and ever mindful of its cardinal principle, “To preserve honor and purity in public affairs,” scouts and denies these indiscriminate charges of universal fraud and resents the imputation that because some unworthy survivors may be found, that discredit shall be cast upon the entire roll, and this great body of brave and patriotic citizens shall stand disgraced before the country. We demand, that there shall be no backward step in pension legislation or administration; that no pensioner shall be deprived of his property without due process of law; that the presumption shall be in favor of honesty and fair dealing; that the poor and lowly, shall not be put to unnecessary, expensive or oppressive process to preserve their meagre pittance; that the sacred trust in favor of those who “have borne the battle” shall be sacredly observed and sacredly administered; and we do now solemnly and deliberately

Resolve, That the Grand Army of the Republic looks with solicitude, not to say alarm, upon the proposition, that after sufficient tribunals have been established by law before which questions have been presented and adjudicated, upon evidence submitted and examined, and upon which a grateful nation has accorded pensions in this their hour of need to those who in its hour of need stood between it and death, the officers of that nation, administering a public trust, have arbitrarily deprived, without notice or an opportunity to be heard, our needy and distressed comrades of the rights thus solemnly adjudged and confined to them.

WE DECLARE, That every presumption should be made in favor of such records so made; that no presumption of fraud shall be indulged

in against them, and that no change be made in the pensions so accorded until after charges have been made and evidence in support thereof has been produced, of which charge each pensioner has had full notice and a full and complete opportunity to be heard in support of the pension so accorded to him; and it is further

Resolved, That as the Commissioner of Pensions, by his recent withdrawals of the obnoxious rulings which had been so generally condemned, has virtually acknowledged the incorrectness of such rulings, we deem it his further duty to at once restore to the roll the thousands of pensioners now standing illegally suspended.

I. N. WALKER,
A. M. WARNER,
J. W. BURST,
A. R. GREKNE,
H. E. TAINTOR,
Committee on Pensions.

HEADQUARTERS GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC,
LYNN, MASS., Dec. 4, 1893.

CIRCULAR }
No. 2. }

Whereas the President of the United States, in his message to Congress, has stated that "Thousands of neighborhoods have their well-known fraudulent pensioners," and as the mission of the Grand Army of the Republic is to "encourage honor and purity in public affairs"; I therefore call the attention of all the comrades, Posts and Departments of our Order to the statement of the President and urge them to report to the Honorable Commissioner of Pensions, Washington, D.C., any person known to be in receipt of a pension not justly entitled to the same under the law, and to forward a duplicate of said report to these Headquarters at once.

Let the cases of fraud be proven, not implied. The information that comes to these Headquarters daily of comrades totally disabled whose pensions have been suspended and of widows, *whose husbands were killed in battle*, being suspended until they can prove that their husbands were naturalized citizens of the United States, leads the Commander-in-Chief to believe that the statement is broader than can be substantiated by facts. If these wrongs actually exist, the Commander-in-Chief pledges the support of the Grand Army of the Republic "to those who attempt in the line of duty to rectify these wrongs," assuring them that the Union Veterans are as anxious to guard the treasury of the Nation in time of peace as they were to defend its flag in time of war.

JOHN G. B. ADAMS,
Commander-in-Chief.


Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC,
LYNN, MASS., Jan. 10, 1894.

CIRCULAR }
No. 3. }

The Committee on Resolutions of the Twenty-seventh National Encampment, Grand Army of the Republic, reported in part as follows:—

“We heartily approve the recommendations of Lafayette Post 140, Department of New York, that military instruction be made a part of the common school system, to the end that the young of our land be given a preliminary military training; and it is hereby

“*Resolved*, That the incoming Commander-in-Chief shall, in a general circular, call attention to this matter and invite the co-operation of the Department Commanders, to the end that special effort be made toward the accomplishment of this object, and that such general circular shall embody briefly the reasons set forth in the Memorial of Lafayette Post.”

The memorial referred to is given herewith.

WHEREAS, The policy of the United States in maintaining a small standing army leaves the defense of the country in time of war to rest upon hasty levies of volunteers; and

WHEREAS, The rapidity with which wars progress in modern times has reduced the time available for the instruction of such levies to a very brief period; and

WHEREAS, The Grand Army of the Republic recognizes the importance of making adequate provision for the formation of an effective force which will, after its members have passed away, fill the places which they once occupied in the ranks of the defenders of our country; and

WHEREAS, This force, under the peculiar institutions of this country, can best be obtained by giving to the youths at school a preliminary military training which they will carry through life, and which will be of substantial benefit to them, physically and mentally, in the pursuits of peace; and it is therefore desirable that all American youths should receive military instruction at the earliest practicable age; and

WHEREAS, The Grand Army of the Republic has been foremost in the patriotic work of inculcating a spirit of loyalty and devotion to our flag and country: therefore, be it

Resolved, That the members of the Grand Army of the Republic cordially endorse the language of Comrade Benjamin Harrison, addressed to the National Association of Teachers, that “The strength and defense of our institutions, not only in peace but in war, is to be found in the young of the land who have received from the lips of patriotic teachers the story of the sacrifice which our fathers made to establish our civil institutions, and which their sons have repeated on hundreds of battlefields. The organized army of the United States, even if we include the militia of the States, is of insignificant proportions when put in contrast with the armies of the other great powers of the world. Our strength is not in these: it is in the great reserve to be found in the instructed young of our land, who come to its defense in time of peril.”

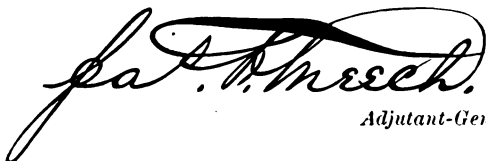
Resolved, That this Twenty-seventh Annual National Encampment is of the opinion that the Grand Army of the Republic takes a deep interest in all efforts to provide for the future defense of the country,

and that it recommends an organized effort to impress upon the various municipal, State and National authorities the advisability of the adoption of a system by which scholars attending the public and private schools, as well as the high schools and colleges, shall receive instruction in military matters, and to impress upon the rising generation of the country the fact that as American citizens it is their high duty to bring to the defense of their country, in its need, the education which they may have received in this particular in their youthful days.

Resolved, That it is the recommendation of this National Encampment that the Department Commanders give especial attention to the accomplishment of this object, through a staff officer, and that the Posts in the various cities, towns and villages, by committees, public meetings and other means, give their earnest co-operation and support in securing necessary legislative, municipal and school-board action, as well as to obtain, where required, National aid by provision of arms, equipments and instructors.

It is suggested that Department Commanders call the attention of Posts and comrades of their Department to these resolutions; and it is further suggested that a Department order or circular be issued embodying such plan or the method of procedure as may be thought best adapted to the school systems in said Department. All in approval of the sentiments expressed in the foregoing resolutions.

JOHN G. B. ADAMS,
Commander-in-Chief.


Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC. }
OFFICE OF THE CHAPLAIN-IN-CHIEF. }
WEST LIBERTY, IOWA, May 10, 1894. }

CIRCULAR }
NO. 4. }

I. The Executive Committee of the National Council of Administration having adopted a uniform blank for Post Chaplains' reports, with the hope of securing uniformity in reports of Memorial Day exercises, I send this appeal to Department and Post Chaplains to put faith and diligence in gathering the several items going to make up your reports.

The office of Chaplain has not been magnified as it should be; not because it is of no importance, nor that the comrades look upon it as such, but because the comrades occupying the office have too frequently

neglected the duties incumbent upon them. The fact that no other office of the Grand Army of the Republic furnishes some of the items called for in the accompanying blank for Chaplains' reports; and that they are of general interest to the comrades, especially those showing attendance upon Memorial Day exercises, and those showing number of comrades buried in potter's field or in graves unmarked by proper headstones, make it imperative that these reports be made out with great care as soon after Memorial Day as possible and forwarded to Department Chaplains, and by them consolidated and forwarded to this office. I appeal to the nearly 8,000 Chaplains of the Grand Army of the Republic to magnify your office.

That your comrades have put you into this sacred office is a mark of confidence they place in you, and should stir you to a diligent performance of duty. As age comes on apace, the "old boys" are looking more and more to the camping-ground beyond; and this makes the office of Chaplain one of peculiar responsibility. While our demeanor before the Post should be in keeping with our sacred office, yet it should be free from cant or over-seriousness; but on the contrary the Chaplain should scatter sunshine by his cheery, happy way, in the pathway of the comrades.

II. It is with pleasure I call attention to the organization of "Chaplains of the Grand Army of the Republic," effected at Indianapolis last fall, of which Past Chaplain-in-Chief D. R. Lowell is President, and Geo. K. Hoover, Department Chaplain of Department of Iowa, Secretary and Treasurer. The objects of this organization are to draw the Chaplains closer to each other and to increase their efficiency.


The *National Tribune* has granted to this new organization a column to be known as "G.A.R. Chaplains' Column," and earnestly solicits short, pointed communications.

Wishing for you all a peaceful and triumphant evening of life, and earnestly praying God's richest blessing upon all the comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic,

I am yours, in F., C. and L.,

A. V. KENDRICK,

Chaplain-in-Chief.

A large, flowing handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "J. A. Meech". The signature is written in dark ink and has a decorative, sweeping quality.

Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC,
LYNN, MASS., July 5, 1894.CIRCULAR }
No. 5. }

I. The attention of comrades and Posts of the Grand Army of the Republic is called to the following list of names who are reported to these Headquarters by Mr. John P. Townsend, President of the Bowery Savings Bank, New York City, as men "who had money sent from the front to be deposited to their credit. * * * * Any assistance that may be rendered in locating any of these people will be cordially appreciated."

Armstrong, J. M.,	95th N.Y. Vols.	
Ayer, William,	14th N.Y. Vols.	
Albrecht, Bernard,	95th N.Y. Vols.	
Benoke, Charles,	Co. D, 14th U.S. Inf.	
Blachall, Martin,	54th N.Y. Vols.,	Co. B.
Conrad, Herman,	Co. H, Heavy Art.	
Cullum, Miles,	59th N.Y. Vols.,	Co. A.
Collen, John,	17th N.Y. Vols.	
Danker, John,	3d N.Y. Vols.,	Co. K.
Dumesnel, Joseph,	1st N.Y. Cav.	
Fanninger, Carl,	46th N.Y. Vols.	
Fredenberg, Mathew,	20th Regt. Mass. Vols.	
Frost, Emil,	119th N.Y. Vols.,	Sergt.
Gallagher, Michael,	59th N.Y. Vols.,	Co. A.
Geiser, Charles,	Quartermaster 57th N.Y.S.V.	
Harfield, Charles,	N.Y. Cav ,	Co. L.
Hinerwedel, Joseph,	119th N.Y. Vols.,	Co. D.
Hoffman, Charles,	39th N.Y. Vols.,	Con. Bat., Co. B.
Habermeyer, Ulrich,	15th N.Y. Art.,	Co. G.
Holland, John,	47th N.Y. Vols.,	Co. B.
Hommel, Jacob,	178th N.Y. Vols.,	Co. B.
Kean, Thomas,	Harbor Crew, Fortress Monroe, Va., in 1863.	
Keth, Daniel A.,	102d N.Y. Vols.	
Koenecke, William	3d N.Y. Sharpshooters.	
Leahy, Lawrence,	19th U.S. Cav.	
Lowry, Patrick,	57th N.Y. Vols.,	Co. A.
McMahon, Michael,	15th N.Y. Cav.,	Co. E.
McGeever, James,	10th N.J. Vols.	
Minkins, John,	Str. <i>Delaware</i> , in 1863.	
Monston, John,	Co. A., 1st U.S. Chasseurs.	
Murray, Edward,	Co. C, 63d N.Y. Vols.	
Nisle, Carl L. O.,	52d N.Y. Vols.,	Sergt. Co. C.
Ryan, P.,	51st N.Y. Vols. (Co. D),	Burn.Coast Div.
Rugge, H. P.,	59th N.Y. Vols.,	Capt. Co. A.
Snyder, Frederick,	1st Regt. N.Y. Vols.	

Slevogt, T. C.,	7th Regt. N.Y. Vols.,	Lieut.
Stohl, Andrew,	Sheridan's Army,	Co. L, 1st U.S.
Schweitzer, John,	178th Regt. N.Y. Vols.,	Co. C.
Trumpelman, Otto,	119th Regt. N.Y. Vols.,	11th Army C'ps.
Welch, Nicholas,	1st Regt. N.Y. Vols.,	Excelsior Brig.
Wilson, Thomas,	43d Regt. N.Y. Vols.,	Co. D.

Information regarding any of the names given above should be addressed to John P. Townsend, President of the Bowery Savings Bank, New York City.

JOHN G. B. ADAMS,
Commander-in-Chief.


Adjutant-General.

UNOFFICIAL PROCEEDINGS,

PITTSBURGH, PA., SEPT. 10TH TO 14TH, 1894.

MORE than thirty years ago, when the first dread stroke of the war alarm sounded through the land, Pittsburgh made welcome and comfortable the fresh young warriors who poured in from the West on the way to Washington and other Eastern mobilization places to answer Abraham Lincoln's call. Regiments and companies leaving their places of rendezvous took with them rations for a certain number of days. By unavoidable delays of railroad trains and steamboats they were often detained longer on their way than they anticipated and were compelled to live for several days upon half rations, and in many instances compelled to go without food for twenty-four hours, and this, too, while passing through a country laden down with the good things and teeming with plenty. The members of the Pittsburgh Subsistence Committee did a noble work that will always be remembered by the veterans. And all during the terrible struggle that followed the firing upon Fort Sumter, Pittsburgh did more than her share in caring for those companies which were being organized, and for all soldiers who passed through her gates.

And, so, this week, she opened wide her doors once more in a second welcome to the gallant boys in blue. That her hospitality was lavish, and that it equalled that of any other city which has similarly honored the veterans, need hardly be said. That the utmost satisfaction was felt on all sides, and that the comrades one and all were as appreciative of her entertainment this week as they were of the helping hand that Pittsburgh held out to them in the days that were dark, cannot be doubted.

FAIR PITTSBURGH.

Those attending the Twenty-eighth National Encampment, Grand Army of the Republic, did not carry away with them recollections of Pittsburgh as a smoky city. It was Pittsburgh

the beautiful. Holiday attire was worn in honor of the city's guests, and not a small factor in the make-up of this festive garment was "Old Glory," triumphant and supreme. It floated from lofty flagstaffs, and was displayed in miniature on the person of every citizen. There were banners bright and beautiful which had never been unfurled to the breeze before, flags which had been carried in former parades, and torn and tattered emblems which had waved over victorious hosts or over the forms of those who had fallen. But all was gay now.

Indeed, the decorations were superb. The designs on the more notable buildings were strikingly handsome. Few houses in the business section were neglected, and in the residence portion private enterprise and love of country revealed itself in most artistic and elaborate adornment. Here and there across the streets imposing arches, profusely draped with the National colors and other emblems of loyalty and loyal Orders, delighted the eye of the throngs that well nigh made those streets impassable.

And at night, while looking down on the bright embroidery of multicolored lights, watching the movements of the searchlights, and surveying the whole locality, veterans, their wives, children and friends marvelled at the extent of Pittsburgh and ceased to wonder at the importance of the Ohio's birthplace. Many were the notes of astonishment expressed at the pains the city's people had taken to show their homes to the best advantage. Few were there but expressed surprise at the jewels worn by the reputed solemn, dignified and sedately-puritanical Pittsburgh. Love and good fellowship were the predominant notes.

THRONGS IN ATTENDANCE.

Such a crowd as there was! The visitors began coming in in large numbers on Sunday. When the incoming trains had deposited all their hosts and their traffic had resumed its normal proportions, which was about Tuesday night, it was estimated that fully 200,000 people were in attendance at the National Encampment.

The streets were thronged with visitors clad in the familiar suits of blue, and the insignia of the Grand Army of the Republic told their errand. As train after train rolled in and Post after Post, delegation after delegation, left the cars and formed in line along the platforms, the excitement was at its height. Headed by their own bands, and with flags flying, the visitors, escorted by the home veterans, marched through the streets to the quarters assigned them. On every side the flaunting flags and gay decorations, gleaming brilliantly up in the rays of the electric lights, told them they had come among friends.

ORDER OUT OF CHAOS.

At the various Headquarters of organizations all was bustle and confusion. Departments and prominent individuals were continually arriving and hurrying to and fro, seeking information and asking innumerable questions. But there was a perfect system working underneath all this chaos, and finally all was running smoothly. Yet the invincible hosts of the Grand Army of the Republic came on.

SINEWS OF WAR.

There was no lack of funds for the suitable entertainment of the old soldiers and their friends. A sum of \$125,000 was raised for the purpose. Of this \$75,000 was subscribed by citizens, \$30,000 was appropriated by the cities of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, and the rest was raised by the sale of privileges.

HOSTS IN BLUE.

Grizzled warriors in loyal blue to the number of 19,000, marched through the well-paved streets of Pittsburgh and Allegheny on the second day of the Twenty-eighth National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, admired and applauded by hundreds of thousands of spectators that lined the sidewalks, filled the windows of the houses, or perched upon every conceivable kind of vehicle or standing-place that could be brought into service. It was a pageant of magnificent proportions, of powerful and peculiar significance, which brought to the breast of the loyal beholder conflicting thoughts that betook of sadness, glory, joy and patriotism. With inspiration born of the same old National and patriotic airs that in the stirring days when they fought for the red, white and blue, these surviving veterans of the greatest fratricidal war that ever was waged tramped, tramped, tramped for hours.

Although twenty-nine years had passed since the vast majority of these representatives of this the once grandest army of citizen soldiery that ever answered a Nation's call for help in time of dire distress had marched under military discipline, they had not forgotten how to hold themselves proudly erect, to step out firmly, to align their ranks, and to present the truly martial bearing they did in days of yore. Alas, indeed, there were too many who could not march as they would in the parade, and some who could not march at all, but were forced to ride. The sign of encroaching age, suffering from terrible wounds, and disability the result of disease, were sadly evident throughout the ranks of the veterans, but the honor and glory of once more marching elbow

to elbow with their comrades forced these men into line, and the enthusiasm of the hour carried them through most creditably.

It was a magnificent day. If it had been made to order for the men who saved "God's country" it could not have been improved upon. A cloudless sky and a light, cool breeze exhilarated the "old boys," and fatigue was less evident than usual. There were tattered battle-flags by the score, miniature cannon, relics of the war, infantile zouaves, precocious regimental daughters and other pleasing features that lent a variety in color and circumstance to the otherwise solid array of blue coats.

Countless thousands of eyes glistened at the sight of the gray-haired patriots, joined in jubilation over the triumph of their country's cause; countless thousands of throats were made hoarse in cheering the marching veterans; countless thousands of hearts beat responsively to the strains of music, quickened to the beat of the drum and thrilled at the sound of the bugle, and countless thousands of people went home in the evening with the confidence that in their memories would live eternal the splendid scenes of the day.

FORMING THE PARADE.

It was still very early in the morning when Water street and the adjacent avenues began filling with the visiting organizations, which assembled by departments. The streets in the vicinity of the Monongahela wharf presented scenes of the greatest animation all day. The excitement and hurry attending the formation of the great column naturally attracted multitudes of spectators to the streets where the organizations were being marshalled, and the crowds began collecting along Water street long before most people would be astir on ordinary days.

The task of handling the hundreds of organizations that were to participate was most difficult, but Adjutant-General Meech, of Commander-in-Chief Adams' staff, and his assistants did most excellent work in having all the Posts ready to fall into their proper place. The aides were kept on the gallop from early in the morning until the last Post had been conducted to its proper position in the afternoon. It required cool heads to extricate these organizations from the great tangle of humanity and have them ready to fall in at the proper time.

By 9.30 nearly all the streets leading directly to the place of formation were completely blocked. The police did excellent work in handling the crowds, and they succeeded fairly well in keeping the places cleared that were to be occupied by the various departments. So curious were the spectators to see all the preparations, that some of them occupied most perilous positions.

Small boys held a monopoly on all the surrounding telegraph poles. From these lofty perches they tranquilly gazed down upon all that was transpiring. Roofs were crowded and every window was occupied.

The Departments of Illinois, Wisconsin, Ohio, New York, Connecticut and Massachusetts were the first to assemble. They occupied Water street from the Monongahela House to Ferry street. Arrangements had been so perfected that after the parade once started, the Posts that fell in later did not have to experience a tedious wait. After Water street to the west of Smithfield street had been emptied, the Posts that had formed east of Smithfield street began pouring into the line.

THE PARADE MOVES.

All greater Pittsburgh knelt at the shrine of "Old Glory." By 10 o'clock three-quarters of a million people at least waited impatiently for the parade to move, and the march began promptly at 10.30. It was 12.30 when Governor McKinley, on the reviewing stand, exclaimed, "They are coming; God bless them!"

Among those on the reviewing stand beside Commander-in-Chief Adams were Past Commander-in-Chief William Warner, Gen. D. H. Hastings, Gov. William McKinley of Ohio; Gen. Daniel E. Sickles; Governor Rich of Michigan; Judge Long of Michigan; Mayor Kennedy of Allegheny; Governor Pattison; Adjt.-Gen. W. W. Greenland, Colonels Reynolds, O'Neil, Holder, Paxton, Seeley, Bradley, McKibben, Reed and McCandless of the Governor's Staff; General Siegfried; Mrs. Sarah C. Mink of New York, National President; Mrs. Sarah E. Phillips, National Secretary; Mrs. Florence E. Barker, Past National President; Mrs. Elizabeth D'Arcy Kinne of California, Past National President; Mrs. Kate B. Sherwood of Ohio, Past National President.

The veterans rolled by, 19,000 of them, and nearly four hours were consumed in passing. The column was preceded by the Lynn (Mass.) Band and Lander Post 5, to whom had been assigned the position of honor. Four hundred horsemen, including the National officers, their Staffs and the representatives from each State, followed.

A GIFT FOR JACK ADAMS.

It is a custom long established for the National Staff officers to present the retiring Commander with some souvenir of remembrance, and to show their appreciation of his worth. Capt. Jack Adams, as he is known to the rank and file, is one of the most popular Commanders the Grand Army ever had, and his 700

aides broke former records last evening by presenting him with a remarkably handsome gift at the Monongahela House.

It was a badge studded with diamonds, combining the Past Commander-in-Chief's insignia, the Second Corps badge and the Grand Army star. It was so dazzling that few people could look at it under the electric lights.

What is more, Mrs. Adams was elected an honorary member of the Staff, the second woman to receive such a compliment, the wife of General Alger being the first. Mrs. Adams was also remembered with a beautiful diamond souvenir.

The presentation occurred in the National Headquarters, and the large parlor was packed with old soldiers and Relief Corps women to witness the ceremony. Silas A. Barton of Massachusetts, Senior Aide-de-Camp, made the speech. In a few graceful words Mr. Barton said the Staff officers desired to show their appreciation of the Commander by presenting him with the badge, and he hoped that every time Captain Adams looked at it, it would recall to his mind the present event and the aides who had served with him.

Captain Adams replied with a neat address. He said he never had to call on one of his aides the second time to perform any work assigned. The success of the great parade is largely due to their efforts and management.

Then Mr. Barton presented the souvenir to Mrs. Adams and she was made an honorary member of the Staff. Commander Adams replied for his wife. Next followed an informal reception for a half hour or more, which was not on the program.

The badges were much admired by all present. They were turned over to Adjutant-General Meech, who deposited them in the hotel safe.

RECEPTION TO DELEGATES.

The great social event of the National G.A.R. Encampment, the reception tendered by the Citizens Executive Board to the officers and delegates thereto, was another in the series of brilliant successes which have crowned this annual gathering of the Grand Army of the Republic. The spacious building of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company at East Pittsburgh, second in size only to the Manufacturers' building at the World's Fair, was, on Wednesday evening, the scene of a festive gathering long to be remembered by Pittsburgh's Grand Army visitors.

Thousands of guests were in attendance, and the scene was the most brilliant imaginable. From the majestic facade rising above the two broad stairways, set with ferns and tropical plants, with its shield and "Welcome G.A.R." blazing out in many colored lights, the whole building was a blaze of electrical bril-

liancy. Thronging the three magnificent galleries, forming the reception, dining and dancing halls, were guests from almost every State and Territory, and a host of the citizens of Pittsburgh and Allegheny. Governors, generals, judges, lawyers, ministers, statesmen and soldiers were there with the plain people from every pursuit of life; and the brilliant uniforms and decorations, Grand Army garbs and the many colors of the dresses of the ladies, made the moving scene one of unexampled interest.

Prominent in the gathering were Gov. R. E. Pattison of Pennsylvania, Gov. William McKinley and wife of Ohio, ex-Gov. Lucius Fairchild of Wisconsin, ex-Gov. R. A. Alger and wife of Michigan, Commander-in-Chief J. G. B. Adams and wife, Adjt.-Gen. J. F. Meech and wife, Past Commander-in-Chief R. B. Beath and wife, Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, Past Commander-in-Chief Louis Wagner, Gen. D. H. Hastings, Henry Watterson, Congressmen W. A. Stone, D. B. Heiner and J. D. Hicks, Adjt.-Gen. W. W. Greenland, Mayor B. McKenna, Cols. Norman M. Smith and Chambers McKibben, Col. H. C. Sherwood and Captain Heistand of Governor McKinley's staff, Collector of the Port A. J. Barr, Collector E. P. Kearns, Pension Agent G. W. Skinner, Major and Mrs. A. P. Burchfield, Mrs. A. P. L. Pease of Massillon, O., Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Magee, Col. T. J. Hudson and wife, Capt. B. F. Jennings and State Treasurer S. M. Jackson.

Mrs. John A. Logan was the recipient of an ovation from the old soldiers who had known and loved her husband, the fighting volunteer corps commander. She was the center of an eager throng during her stay in the hall, and hundreds came forward to shake her hand. In fact, the whole evening was a series of receptions. Governor Pattison held a levee in one part of the vast reception gallery. Governor McKinley stood for almost an hour, while an unbroken line of people thronged past to greet him. Ex-Governors Alger and Fairchild and Commander-in-Chief Adams were shaking hands everywhere. General Hastings' tall form was the center of a constant throng of enthusiastic friends. General Sickles was surrounded by his former comrades. The whole affair seemed one vast gathering for greetings.

In the hall where a repast was served, 1,900 people were seated at once, the luncheon being elaborate and the service prompt. Over in the dancing gallery hundreds of the younger guests were whirling in the maze of the waltz and quadrille, the strains of the music mingling with the military airs rendered by the band in the reception gallery. In every sense the occasion was one of unalloyed enjoyment, and everything passed off most pleasantly.

From the outside the scene was very striking. The brilliantly lighted building gleamed out through the shadows of the night, and the moving forms of the throng inside, passing by the windows, the strains of music and the brilliant color of the decorations, made a beautiful picture. Many of the houses around were decorated with colored lights and more than a thousand people were gathered outside. The festivities did not close until a late hour, and the whole affair was a most pleasing feature of the National Encampment.

The crowds from the two cities began to gather at Union Station as early as 6 o'clock, and two hours later the crush to get to the special trains was something tremendous. At East Liberty at least 1,000 people were waiting for the first special train; and the trains at 8 o'clock found immense numbers of people waiting there who had been unable to get on the preceding trains. The run to Brinton was made in about thirty minutes. There were twelve trains sent out with a total of 120 coaches. Returning, the trains left Brinton at short intervals after 10 o'clock. The crowds were handled easily on the return trip, and no inconvenience was experienced.

The musical end of the entertainment was quite pleasing. In the reception hall, the band program was rendered in a delightful manner, under the direction of Professor Zitterbart; and in the dancing hall, an orchestra composed of about twenty pieces played all the popular dance music. The women as a rule were attired in semi-evening costumes, while the regulation dress suit was generally worn by the gentlemen.

Captain Mercer with twenty men from the Pittsburgh Fire Department were on hand to guard against fire. Numerous Babcocks and 200 feet of hose were distributed about the buildings. The police arrangements were ample and very satisfactory.

W. R. Kuhn, the East End caterer, had charge of the refreshments. The facilities provided enabled 1,920 people to eat at each sitting. Preparations for the repast were begun Tuesday of last week, since which time tons of flour, meats and delicacies were worked into palatable form by an army of cooks. The tables were not adorned to any extent with fancy pieces. An immense Grand Army badge made of cake and icing, and a beautiful set piece called the National Monument were the only attractive features.

The group of prominent men and women who were stationed near the ballroom to welcome the guests on their arrival included representative people. There were Mr. and Mrs. George Westinghouse, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Robert Pitcairn, Mrs. C. C. Wylie, Col. J. M. Schoonmaker, James B. McKean and Capt. and Mrs.

Richard L. Hoxie. Mrs. A. E. W. Painter, gowned in heliotrope silk, trimmed in white lace and finished with a black sash, was among the distinguished guests. She was attended by Mr. A. E. W. Painter and her son, George B. Painter, and several distinguished guests she is entertaining at her house. Mr. and Mrs. Henry Hale, Mr. and Mrs. J. O. Brown and Mr. and Mrs. William Caskey were present. Mrs. J. O. Brown wore one of the handsomest gowns seen this season. It was of black satin and yellow moire trimmed in white lace. Mrs. J. Scott Ward wore a white silk trimmed with white lace, made short for dancing and cut low in the neck and with no sleeves, except a fall of lace over the shoulder. Mrs. Means wore a dancing gown of white silk and Nile green velvet. Mary Temple Bayard wore a regal gown of black satin brocaded with roses; the short sleeves were rose-colored silk covered with black lace. Mrs. George Westinghouse wore a light blue embroidered chiffon. Mrs. Charles F. Sherriff wore light silk and white lace. Margaret Fulton wore a black gown and red roses.

WOMAN'S RELIEF CORPS.

The first session of the National Woman's Relief Corps convened in the Fourth Baptist Church at 10 A.M. Wednesday. The church was beautifully decorated. An immense insignia of the Order was suspended directly over the center of the room. Flags and bunting draped the galleries. The platform was banked with foliage plants and palms.

Directly in the center of the platform was a magnificent flag, indicative of the stand the Order has taken upon the teachings of patriotism; while to the right were two handsome silk banners, one bearing the legend, "One flag, one language, one country," and the other, "We give our hearts and our hands to God and our country."

The scene at the hour of opening was brilliant indeed, and many of the ladies wore handsome toilets, and all were particularly animated. The Convention was opened by prayer by the National Chaplain, Mrs. Harriet J. Bodge of Connecticut. Thirty-five States were represented by full delegations, and five others sent representatives from detached Corps.

Greetings were sent to the two honorary members of the Order, Past Commander-in-Chief Paul Vandervoort, who signed the charter of the Order (which, by the way, is always conspicuously displayed at National Conventions), and Clara Barton, President of the Red Cross Society of America.

Mrs. Sarah C. Mink, National President, delivered her address, which was enthusiastically applauded and which was a

masterpiece in its way. Committees were appointed upon all reports, that on President's address going at once into and reporting most favorably upon it.

The report of the Commander-in-Chief touching upon their work was read as follows: —

A STRONG INDORSEMENT.

“So many kind and complimentary words have been said by my predecessors in office of this organization, that there is little for me to add. Born under my administration, when Commander of the Department of Massachusetts, I have seen them grow from a little band of earnest women, meeting at the Headquarters of that Department, to more than 140,000, located wherever a Grand Army Post could be found, or a worthy comrade or his family required assistance.

They have never sought to lead the procession, but have always stood in reserve, ready to march up to the line when their services were required. Besides the great work of charity, they are seeking every opportunity to teach loyalty to the children of our land.

For the first time, this year the Woman's Relief Corps was officially represented in the National Council of Women by Mrs. Sarah C. Mink, National President, and Mrs. Kate B. Sherwood, delegate. In the deliberations of this noble organization of women, our auxiliary took an important part. The following resolution, presented by Kate B. Sherwood, was adopted, and the National Council of Women pledged to carry out its provisions: —

WHEREAS, There is a manifest need of primary instruction in constitutional government in our public schools, and of a more direct method of cultivating a broader spirit of nationality among the children of the country, based upon the Declaration of Independence and the principles of universal charity and equal rights inculcated therein; therefore,

Resolved, That the National Woman's Council approve of the great movement to teach patriotism in the schools of the United States, and of placing the flag over every schoolhouse and in every schoolroom in the land; and that a committee on patriotic teaching in all the schools of the United States be added to the list of standing committees of the National Council.

We are also indebted to the Woman's Relief Corps for the salute to the flag now given in many of the public schools throughout the loyal States. It is an inspiring sight to see the children stand with their right hands pointing to the flag, then carried to their head and heart, and hear them say, ‘We give our heads and our hearts to our country — one country, one language, one flag.’

Thus far they have only been able to enter the schools of the States that were true to the Union. Is it not possible to go into the schools of the South, carrying our flag and theirs, and teaching the children that we are one country and have one common destiny? I am unable to understand why so many, who, like the prodigal son, wandered from their father's house, will persist in living upon husks, cherishing love for a cause that is forever lost, and refuse to return and eat the bread of loyalty under the Stars and Stripes.

I most cordially indorse all the work of the Woman's Relief Corps, and take this opportunity to thank their President, Mrs. Sarah C. Mink, for her cordial co-operation in all matters connected with my administration; and am sure I express the feelings of every comrade when I say that the Grand Army of the Republic, whose auxiliary they are, thank them from their heart of hearts for the assistance they have so grandly rendered to us."

THANKING COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF ADAMS.

The following vote of thanks was proposed and forwarded to General Adams then in National Encampment:—

Resolved, That the heartfelt thanks of the Twelfth National Convention Woman's Relief Corps be extended to Gen. J. G. B. Adams, Commander-in-Chief Grand Army of the Republic, for the magnificent work accomplished by him during his administration, on behalf of teaching patriotism in the schools and to the youth of our country in addresses everywhere; and for the magnificent support he has given the National officers of the Woman's Relief Corps in their efforts to extend and broaden those patriotic lines.

Business was suspended, and Mrs. Carrie V. Sherriff, Chairman of the Citizens' Committee for the entertainment of ladies, was escorted to the platform and in an address tendered greetings, and presented Mrs. Mink with a handsome basket of pinks and La France roses, and Mrs. Abbie Lynch with a great basket of asters tied with broad yellow satin ribbon. The Convention then adjourned to take luncheon, which was served in the dining-room of the church.

This room was most tastefully decorated; there was a dainty menu, and seats were provided for all.

Soon after the opening of the second session of the Convention business was suspended, and Secretary H. H. Bengough, of the Citizens' Executive Board, was escorted to the platform by the Chairman. Mr. Bengough extended greetings on behalf of the Chairman of the Committee, and took occasion to pay a glowing tribute to the loyalty and faithfulness of Mrs. Abbie Lynch, in her work as Secretary of the Ladies' Committee.

HONORED THE GOVERNOR.

Routine business was resumed until 4 P.M., when the doors were thrown open and Mrs. Elizabeth D'Arcy Kinne escorted Governor Pattison to the platform, where he was received by Mrs. Mink. The Governor was attended by his aides, whose uniforms made a glittering bit of background upon the stage. Mrs. Mink introduced the Governor to the Convention, which greeted him with the handkerchief salute. Governor Pattison made a neat little speech, in which he paid the Woman's Relief Corps and their work a most elegant tribute. Among other things he said: "The first flag was made by a woman; that woman was a resident of Philadelphia, which is in the State of Pennsylvania; and there can be no surer way to preserve the glory of that flag than to entrust it to the keeping of the noble women of the Woman's Relief Corps."

As the Governor was about to resume his seat, Mrs. Mink stepped forward and pinned a W.R.C. delegate badge upon his lapel. After this, Mrs. Kate Brownlee Sherwood, Past National President and one of America's most brilliant women, made an eloquent speech, explaining their method of teaching patriotism in the schools, paying a tender tribute to Colonel Balch, the originator of the flag salute. A space was cleared, and twelve young girls, dressed in white, wearing red, white and blue sashes, and each carrying a flag, filed upon the stage and sang a patriotic song, the refrain of which was: —

Our fair land forever,
Hurrah! boys, hurrah.
We'll give three cheers to our bonny flag
That never lost a star.

Colonel Wallace Foster of Indianapolis, who has taken up the work of Colonel Balch, had stepped down in front of them and with the handsome flag he carried gave the signal and the young misses gave the flag salute, which was beautifully done, eliciting rounds of applause. The Convention adjourned to meet Thursday morning at 10 o'clock.

BEST IN THE WORLD.

Charitable in intention, brilliant in personnel and aggressively independent upon every question that affects the nation's honor or welfare, the National Woman's Relief Corps is today the strongest aggregation of women in the world.

The foundations of the Women's Relief Corps Auxiliary to the Grand Army of the Republic, are personal loyalty to the

Stars and Stripes, and fraternal charity, which means love for the men who saved the nation. It puts every woman on her mettle; and she who would enlist under the Relief Corps banner in the spirit named, is never asked the question who her father or her husband is.

Devotion to the flag and an earnest desire to further the interests of the Union veteran and his dependent ones, with the moral character to make these desires potent in the ranks of the Relief Corps, are the qualifications required. Every woman taking upon herself its solemn obligations, is a patriot in her own right and an ally of the Grand Army through the high kinship of vital sympathy with noble principles and heroic deeds. The truest gauge of the will and ability of the Woman's Relief Corps to fulfill the grand obligation taken upon itself is to be found in what they have done and are still doing.

TEACHING PATRIOTISM.

One of the objects of the Woman's Relief Corps is to teach patriotism among their children and in the communities in which they live. In conformance with this, the Woman's Relief Corps has fallen in line with the great movement originating in the free kindergartens of New York City, through the late Col. George T. Balch, auditor of the schools of that city. They desire to place the Stars and Stripes as a symbol over every schoolhouse and in every schoolroom in the land. With this goes the salute to the flag every morning.

The Department of Indiana took up this work two years ago, and through their efforts the State Teachers' Association and the State Association of Township Trustees both unanimously voted to use their best efforts to have the movement generally inaugurated.

Last year at Indianapolis, the Eleventh National Convention voted to take up the work and make it national; and Sarah C. Mink, National President, appointed a committee in conformance with this, of which Past Department President Julia S. Conklin of Indiana is Chairman, to formulate plans and present them to the Twelfth National Convention.

In the meantime the Relief Corps have not waited for the Committee, but have instituted in many places the flag salute. The schools of South Boston, Mass., and Geneva, O., Tecumseh, Mich., and Old Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home, San Francisco, seem to have been the pioneers, and many more are reporting the inauguration of the work.

POWERFUL AFFILIATIONS.

The Eleventh National Convention voted to affiliate with the National Council of Women of the United States, of which May Wright Sewall, Indianapolis, organizer of the World's Congress of Representative Women, is President, and Rachel Foster Avery, Philadelphia, Secretary. Mrs. Sewall is one of the national aides on the Staff of Sarah C. Mink, National President.

This council is simply a great national conference, and now embraces seventeen out of the forty-five national associations of women, philanthropic, patriotic, industrial, church, ethical and governmental. The National Women's Temperance Union, with its 250,000 women, is the largest association represented, and the Woman's Relief Corps with its 140,000 comes next.

Sarah C. Mink, National President, and Kate B. Sherwood, Past National President, the former a Vice-President *ex officio* of the National Council of Women and the latter the delegate from the Woman's Relief Corps, attended the meeting of the Executive Committee in Philadelphia in May last, and secured the adoption by the Council of resolutions favoring the movement to teach patriotism in the schools. Following this meeting, Mrs. Sewall, President of the Council, announced a Standing Committee, with Kate B. Sherwood, Chairman; and a report will be made before the Triennial Council of Women, which meets in Washington, February, 1895.

ANOTHER GOOD WORK.

The Woman's Relief Corps is leading off in a movement to place matrons in the National and State Soldiers' Homes. Of thirty institutions thus far heard from, six have matrons. Of the others, six employ trained men nurses and the others have details from among the inmates who serve for a small salary. Those familiar with the subject say that women make the best nurses, except where there is heavy lifting.

Through the efforts of the Woman's Relief Corps much has been done to render more comfortable and happy the women who served as army nurses, many of whom are far advanced in years and often wholly friendless.

Before the Relief Corps took up this work several deaths were reported in almshouses. In 1884, while serving as National Senior Vice-President, Kate B. Sherwood recommended to the Minneapolis Convention that special efforts be made to care for these women.

The year following, while serving as National President, she secured a volunteer fund of over \$1,000, and distributed it among several whose claims had been made known. Then a standing

committee was formed, of which she was Secretary and afterward Chairman, succeeding Past National President E. Florence Barker; and after eight years' persistent work in the United States Congress, the army nurse bill, granting \$12 a month to all who meet the specifications, was granted. Past Department President Gertrude E. Rogers performed important service in making up an honor roll of army nurses. Those found to be in a suffering state were granted gratuities from the relief fund, a custom which continues. Past National President Sarah E. Fuller, who succeeded Mrs. Rogers, further perfected this work, and an honorary certificate, suggested by Past National President Sue A. Pike Sanders of the committee, was prepared by the Pension Committee and issued to the nurses furnishing proofs of service.

Harriette L. Reed, Past Department Treasurer of Massachusetts, was Secretary of the Pension Committee the last two years and performed very important service before the Congressional committees on behalf of the bill.

Past National President Annie Wittenmyer, who was in Washington, lent her influence to the passage of the bill and has since been representing the Relief Corps in prosecuting claims under the new law. Over 600 army nurses draw \$12 a month under the new law.

NATIONAL RECEPTION.

A notable function was the reception of the Ladies' Citizens' Committee in Old City Hall, Thursday night. The historic hall was crowded by a constant stream of guests, among whom were some of the most distinguished of the Encampment visitors. At least 3,000 persons were in attendance. The Hall was beautifully decorated.

The event was denominated a "National Reception," and the name was appropriate. Veterans from half the States in the Union mingled with men and women whose names are among the best known in every walk of life. The Reception Committee, which was stationed at the foot of the stage to welcome the arriving guests, included Mrs. John A. Logan, Gen. and Mrs. Lucius Fairchild, Mr. and Mrs. George Westinghouse, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Magee, Dr. and Mrs. C. C. Wylie, Mrs. Charles F. Sheriff, Mrs. W. P. Linhart, Mrs. Andrew Easton, Dr. Millie Chapman, Mrs. Gale French, Mrs. Joseph F. Denniston, Mrs. Sarah C. Mink, Mrs. Charlotte J. Cumings, Mrs. W. H. Keech, Mrs. C. H. Dexter, Mrs. Samuel Heppenstall, Mrs. Mary E. Redman, Mrs. Theodore Slicker, Mrs. E. H. Snead and Mrs. James H. Aiken.

Out on the floor the younger generation made the best possible use of the music. But they were not alone. The old men wanted to show the young officers that if they preferred to look on it was not because of age or feebleness, and the girls would get rid of their escorts to dance with the old heroes.

The stage was filled with tiers of chairs for the comfort of the guests. One of the pretty things which pleased the spectators was the arrival in a body of the Daughters of Veterans, escorted by the Sons of Veterans in uniform. A grand march was one of the features of the evening.

IT WAS SIMPLY GLORIOUS.

A magnificent display of fireworks, a fitting finale to the grand festival which this city has enjoyed since Monday, took place from flats on the bosom of the Monongahela Thursday night, and all Greater Pittsburgh and the thousands of guests who are yet within her gates gathered at the river. No observer of the scene from a good point of view, could fail to be more impressed with the throng than with the show which brought them there. That was splendor; they were grandeur.

Everybody was there, and if the expression could be made stronger, by borrowing from the idiom of hyperbolical languages which for "everybody" say "all the world," the occasion would fully warrant it. But the richest words must wax poor in the attempt to describe that crowd in the immensity of its numbers, its enthusiasm and its gayety. It must have been feelings such as this outpouring of people inspired, that on occasions moved scriptural writers to say the like was never seen since the world began.

The people came from all quarters, and they filled every available space from which a good view was to be had of the splendid sights displayed to arouse the patriotic sentiments in the breasts of myriad thousands. The wharf for a quarter of a mile along Water street was hidden from view. The windows and roofs of buildings from which the river could be seen, were packed to suffocation. The crowns of the South side hills bore such a weight of humanity that, in the uncertain light of bursting rockets, the hills themselves seemed to have taken on motion in keeping with the spirit of animation, while the flashing searchlights disclosed hundreds of adventurous boys amid the clefts of their steep slopes. The pyrotechnics were wonderful, and more beautiful than any description has ever made the jewel fruits of Aladdin; but the wonder of it all was the throng—where it could have come from, how quickly it gathered and how quickly it departed when all was over.

The population of Greater Pittsburgh started simultaneously for the points of observation, previously chosen in its several minds with the falling of night. The wharf between Smithfield and Ferry streets was a much-sought quarter. The flats from which the display took place were stationed near the south bank of the river, nearly opposite Market street. The vast slope, as far as a view could be had, was filled with people as thickly as comfort would permit. Most of those who came in time insisted on sitting down on the hard, uneven cobblestones of the sloping bank. If they did not insist, somebody behind them insisted, and so it happened that most of the spectators on the wharf were seated. A good trade was driven in the sale or hiring of camp stools, and a large pile of beer casks, which were awaiting shipment near a Monongahela bridge pier, are now scattered toward the westward as far as the Pennsylvania freight depot. Most of the pleasure seekers had nothing to sit on though, but the ground. Fair young girls with nice white dresses on, old women, veterans, mothers with babies, zouaves in new red trousers, made up a promiscuous and democratic huddle.

Up on Water street hundreds stood on tiptoes on the curbstones, mounted on the projections of buildings and upon wagons and carriages which the owners had brought there to hire as elevations for viewing the great sight. The windows of all the buildings facing on the street were full of faces and many had large parties upon their roofs. The Point bridge was crowded and the Monongahela bridge supported a throng that must have taxed even its great strength. It was with difficulty that an occasional car could be gotten across it while the display was at its height.

Several of the streets ending at Water street were closely packed for two squares back a great part of the evening, and the appearance of the whole district on the Pittsburgh side was one to create wonder about where all the individuals came from that made up the dense mass of humanity. But when a visit was made to Mt. Washington the wonder was increased. In all there must have been a mile of the brows of hills thickly lined with men and women. They pressed against the railings built above the dangerous crags, in places a score deep, and watched the forests of fire which from time to time bloomed in the air, with never a thought of getting tired.

The gazers from the hilltops had the advantage of seeing a magnificent sight besides the fireworks. The brilliant electrical displays on all sides gave Pittsburgh the appearance of an immense display of fiery jewels.

The evening's entertainment began shortly after eight o'clock, when simultaneously were displayed on Mt. Washington and on Monument Hill, Allegheny, where a great crowd was also assembled, the sign "G.A.R., Welcome," in electrical letters twenty feet high. They began the shooting of rockets from the flats, kept up and followed steadily for an hour and a half with a bewildering variety of representations in mid air, of subjects appropriate to the time, all of which provoked shouts of patriotic applause. The firing of cannon and the blowing of whistles on the boats, with which the river fairly swarmed, kept up a deafening din the whole time; but when something especially stirring appealed to the people their shouts could be heard above it all.

The thirteen original States were shown in the air by lights pendant from a balloon, and the forty-four present States were similarly represented. There were innumerable discharges of rockets, producing brilliant chromatic effects; there were serpents, clouds, forests and a grand illumination of the wharves. Probably the greatest burst of enthusiasm came when the American flag was displayed a half mile or so above the earth. The huge mass of people became very quiet when they saw a balloon rise from one of the barges. Not all understood exactly what it meant, and when the torch ignited the inflammable folds which swung from the bar and "Old Glory" spread out against the sky, a mighty shout went up from more than 200,000 throats.

To tell the number of those who came out to see the brilliant exposition of Pittsburgh's tribute to the veterans, with anything like accuracy, is of course impossible. That there could have been less than 200,000 is highly improbable and, barring of course some exceptions for unavoidable causes, the measuring of the attendance on the fireworks show by the entire population, was about as safe as any guess that could be made at the figures. The Monongahela incline alone hauled 7,000 people both ways, and at least six times that number saw the fireworks from the hill.

FAREWELL COURTESIES.

The river excursion given yesterday by the Entertainment Committee of the Citizens' Executive Board of the Grand Army of the Republic was a thoroughly enjoyable event, and in all respects a worthy ending of the gayeties of Encampment week. The three boats engaged for the occasion were comfortably filled, there being over four thousand people in the company. Every arrangement was made for the pleasure of the guests. Refreshments of all kinds were provided in abundance. The affair was all the more delightful in that it was altogether informal in its nature. The boats were open from stem to stern, and from

cockpit to pilothouse. Smoking was allowed everywhere, — a feature particularly pleasing to the veterans. There were two or three big boxes on each boat filled with excellent cigars, and there were so many left over that the visitors were invited to fill their pockets and smoke them on the road home. E. D. Smith of the Baltimore and Ohio road, and C. V. Bassett of the Pittsburgh and Western, had that end of the program in charge on board the flagship, the *Mayflower*. They were said to have deliberately thrown all the matches overboard, after all the fires were lighted, so that everyone was obliged to keep his own "fire" from start to finish.

The three boats, the *Mayflower*, *C. W. Batchelor* and *Katie Stockdale*, left the Monongahela wharf promptly at 1.30. They first proceeded to Homestead to inspect the plant of the Carnegie Steel Company. This was to the visitors, and to many Pittsburghers as well, the most interesting part of the day's program. The company had detailed 100 men to escort the party through the grounds, and explain the processes of manufacture. They started in at the open hearth furnace, and went through all the mills along the river, coming out at the armor plate department. All were in full operation, and the party was delighted with the magnificent spectacle. The grimy walls were decorated with flags and "Welcome" mottoes in honor of the visitors. The employees, from superintendents to laborers, showed every possible courtesy.

One of the things which pleased the veterans most was to stand by the huge rolls and listen to the loud reports which attend the rolling of the ingots. The explosions are produced by rock salt, which is thrown on the burning metal to remove the "shale" which the process brings to the surface. Under the lofty roofs they sounded like a lively cannonade, and more than one man was heard to remark that he had not heard anything quite so loud since the war. The rollers caught on to the situation, and they used a great deal more salt than was absolutely necessary in the work. Many of the visitors carried away the long spiral "lathe turnings" as souvenirs of the visit.

The slabbing mill, the structural steel mill, the blooming mill, the 28, 23, 333 and 35-inch mills were visited in order. An amused crowd stood around a huge pile of street-railway iron which they were informed was made for Congressman "Tom" Johnson of Ohio, the rail manufacturer, who took such a prominent part in the tariff debate in the House. The operatives informed the visitors that Mr. Johnson could buy his rails from the Carnegie company cheaper than he could make them himself, despite his famous patents. All through the men seemed to take the greatest pride in exploiting the superiority of "our work."

The armor plate mill was visited last. The visitors were shown armor plates in all stages of manufacture up to the completed product. The party containing the special guests of honor became so thoroughly interested that they forgot all about the time of departure. Some one finally thought of looking up the boats, which had been blowing their whistles for an hour, although nobody could hear them in the mills, and saw the last boat, the *Katie Stockdale*, just disappearing around the bend. There were between 400 and 500 people left behind, but nobody seemed much disappointed, and they returned to the armor mills, and later took trains to the city.

An hour and a half had been allotted to the inspection of the plant, but it was extended, so that it was nearly 5 o'clock when the steamers started down stream. A stop was made at Pittsburgh to land some of the guests who left for their homes last night. Then the boats proceeded to Davis Island Dam. The boats were all furnished with excellent music, and as darkness came on dancing commenced.

The foregoing "unofficial" account of matters connected with the Twenty-eighth National Encampment Grand Army of the Republic has been "scissored" from the *National Tribune* of Washington, D.C., and all the daily papers of Pittsburgh, Pa., issued during the week of Sept. 10 to 15, 1894, and the undersigned desires to express his most grateful appreciation of many favors received from *all* the publications named.

JAS. F. MEECH.

INDEX.

A.		PAGE
ABSTRACT OF EXPENDITURES		104
ABSTRACT OF PURCHASES		96
ABSTRACT OF SALES		98
ABSTRACT OF SUPPLIES		102
ACCOUNT CURRENT		95
ADAMS, JOHN G. B.	Portrait — Frontispiece	
Accepts use of " Appomattox table"		11
Calls Encampment to order		8
Congratulates and introduces new Commander-in-Chief		264
Presents flag to National Encampment		15
Presented with gavel from Kentucky		258
Presented with gavel from Pittsburgh		10
Responds to address of welcome		8
ADAMS, JOHN Q.		224
ADJUTANT-GENERAL		
Announces officers-elect		263
Calls Departments for communications and resolutions		193
Calls roll of officers		17
Calls Departments for ballot for Commander-in-Chief		232
Casts ballot for Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief		214
Casts ballot for Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief		218
Casts ballot for Surgeon-General		219
Casts ballot for Chaplain-in-Chief		235
Introduces Committee W.R.C.		227
New		264
Report of		69
ASSISTANT ADJUTANTS-GENERAL	263, 268,	271
ALLEN, EDGAR		246
ALLEN, E. P.		205
APPERSON, J. T.		224
ARMSTRONG, W. H.		224

AUDITING COMMITTEE ON

Quartermaster-General's accounts	85
Report of	87
ASSETS	110

B.

BARBOUR, CHAS. A.	224
BARKER, Mrs. E. FLORENCE	227
BEAN, W. H.	241
BEATH, ROBT. B.	193, 210, 212, 213, 263
BEAVER, JAMES A.	260, 261
BLACKMER, E. T.	224
BOARD OF SURVEY	62, 195, 242
BOSBYSHELL, O. C.	197, 207, 208
BOWDEN, MARMADUKE B.	257
BROWN, DAVID S.	224
BROWN, SAMUEL N.	224
BRUCE, Hon. WALLACE	194
BUCKLEY QUARTETTE	15
BURCHFIELD, ALBERT P.	9, 10, 214, 215
BURST, JOHN W.	264
BURDETT, S. S.	244

C.

CARNAHAN, J. R.	208
CARLSON, O. W.	225
CERTIFICATES FOR DEPARTMENTS	240
CHASE, IRA J.	233
CHARITY	54, 72
CHAPLAIN-IN-CHIEF	16, 183, 186, 220, 235, 264
CHARTERS FOR DEPARTMENTS	240
CIRCULARS:	
No. 1	307
No. 2	311
No. 3	312
No. 4	313
No. 5	315
Special	
CITIZENS OF LYNN, MASS.	15, 257
CLARK, HORACE S.	209
COCHRAN, R. H.	194, 224
COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF	3, 8, 11, 15, 18, 52, 77, 192, 195
Address of	52
Election of new	232
Installation of	263, 264
Nomination of	208, 209, 210

COMMITTEE ON

Address of Commander-in-Chief	192
Credentials, new	241
Grant Statue	51
• Legislation	51
Pensions	51
Resolutions	192
Rules, Regulations and Ritual	193
Seniority of Departments, Report of	238
Testimonial to retiring Commander-in-Chief	252
Testimonial to John Palmer	194

COMMITTEE ON REPORT OF

Adjutant-General	192
Chaplain-in-Chief	192
Inspector-General	192
Judge Advocate-General	192
Quartermaster-General	192

COMMITTEE, EXECUTIVE, OF COUNCIL OF ADMINIS-
TRATION

19, 79, 83

COMMITTEE FROM

Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic	226
Woman's Relief Corps	227

COMMITTEE TO

Audit Quartermaster-General's accounts	85
Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic	242
Woman's Relief Corps	

CONTRIBUTIONS TO

Flag fund	90, 91, 106, 107, 108
Sherman Monument	110

COUNCIL OF WOMEN

57

COULTER, O. H.

224

COUNCIL OF ADMINISTRATION

18, 19

Executive Committee of

19, 79, 83

Proceedings of

77, 86

CREAMER, GEO. B.

194

CURTIN, ANDREW G.

9

D.

DARROW, COURTLAND S.

224

DAVIS, G. HARRY

222

DAVIDSON, J. H.

198, 207

DEATHS

53, 71, 72

DENNISTON, JOS. F.

263

DEPARTMENTS:

Membership in	70
Order of seniority of	239

DEPARTMENTS — *Continued.*

Posts chartered in	70
Posts in	70
Roll of	22
Supply accounts with	101
DIETRICH, H. S.	224
DIENER, J. F.	224
DODGE, W. A.	224
DOWLING, P. H.	205, 240
DUVAL, I. H.	225

E.

EDINBURGH:

Statue at	194
---------------------	-----

ELECTION OF

Chaplain-in-Chief	235
Commander-in-Chief	232
Council of Administration	259
Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief	218
Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief	214
Surgeon-General	219

ENCAMPMENT:

Roll of	18 to 51
-------------------	----------

ENCAMPMENTS:

Sessions, where held, date	265
--------------------------------------	-----

ERDMAN, CHAS. W.	224
--------------------------	-----

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF COUNCIL	19, 79, 83
--	------------

EXPENDITURES ON ALL ACCOUNTS	95
--	----

F.

FARNSWORTH, C. O.	224
---------------------------	-----

FERRAND, M.	224
---------------------	-----

FLAG, NEW, U.S.	15, 257
-------------------------	---------

FLAGS FOR GRAVES	90
----------------------------	----

Expenditures on account of	90, 95
--------------------------------------	--------

Number issued	109
-------------------------	-----

On hand	109
-------------------	-----

Receipts on account of	90, 95, 106
----------------------------------	-------------

FORM OF REQUISITION, NEW	111
------------------------------------	-----

FUND, FLAG	95, 106, 110
----------------------	--------------

General	110
-------------------	-----

Grant Statue	95, 109, 110
------------------------	--------------

Sherman Monument	95, 110
----------------------------	---------

G.

GAIN IN MEMBERSHIP	53
GENERAL ORDERS:	
No. 1	266
No. 2	266
No. 3	271
No. 4	280
No. 5	284
No. 6	287
No. 7	289
No. 8	293
No. 9	297
No. 10	302
No. 11	263, 306
GERWIG, CHAS. W.	224
GILE, J. F.	224
GRAHAM, GEO. R.	182
GRAY, E. B.	214
GREETING FROM LADIES OF THE GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC	226
GREETING FROM WOMAN'S RELIEF CORPS	227
GROSS, J. S.	204, 223

H.

HAGER, AUGUSTUS	225
HAGERTY, T. H.	221, 222, 235, 264
HAMILTON, WILLIAM	15
HAYES, W. P.	17
HEADQUARTERS, PERMANENT	61, 75, 195
HICKS, H. G.	241, 242, 259
HILL, ROBERT W.	224
HOLMES, C. H.	225
HOPKINS, GEO. H.	224, 230
HUBBARD, Mrs.	226
HUSTED, GILBERT M.	224

I.

ILIFF, THOS. C.	223
INSPECTOR-GENERAL	18, 112
INSTALLATION OF OFFICERS	264
INVESTMENTS	110

J.

JOHNSTON, J. R.	208
JONES, C. C.	264

JUDGE ADVOCATE-GENERAL	18, 158
JUNIOR VICE-COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF	18, 66
Election of new	218
Installation of	264
Nomination for	215

K.

KENDRICK, A. V.	18, 183
KENNEDY, WILLIAM M.	7

L.

LADIES OF THE GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC	225
Committee of	226
LAWLER, THOS. G.	
Accepts position as Commander-in-Chief	233
Elected Commander-in-Chief	233
Installed as Commander-in-Chief	264
Nominated for Commander-in-Chief	210
LAW AND ORDER	62
LEGISLATION, REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON	187
LEWIS, JAMES	215
LIABILITIES	110
LINCOLN, ABRAHAM	56
LINCOLN, CHAS. P.	191
LINEHAN, JOHN C.	217
LOSS IN MEMBERSHIP	53, 71
LOUISVILLE INVITES NEXT ENCAMPMENT	11
Secures next Encampment	207
LYNN, CITY OF	15, 257

M.

MAUGHLIN, HUGH A.	224
MCDOWELL, H. H.	225
McKENNA, BARNEY	6
McKNIGHT, L. G.	15
MEECH, JAS. F.	17, 18, 76, 78, 87, 241, 263, 264
MEMBERSHIP OF DEPARTMENTS	53, 70
For eighteen years	72
Gain in	53, 71
Loss in	53, 71
MEMBERS	
National Council of Administration	18, 266
National Council of Administration, New	224
MEMORIAL DAY	54

MINORITY REPORT OF

Committee on Rules, Regulations and Ritual . . .	213
MINK, Mrs. SARAH C.	57, 229

N.

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF ADMINISTRATION	18, 19
Election of	259
Executive Committee of	19
Nomination of new	224
Report of	79, 83
Report of	77, 86
NATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN	57, 58
NATIONAL ENCAMPMENTS: SESSIONS, WHERE HELD, DATE, ETC.	265
NATIONAL OFFICERS	18
NATIONAL SECRETARY WOMAN'S RELIEF CORPS	229, 230
NEWMAN, GEO. A.	218
NEXT NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT	197
NOMINATIONS FOR	
Chaplain-in-Chief	220
Commander-in-Chief	208, 209, 210
Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief	215
Members National Council	224
Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief	214
Surgeon-General	219

O.

O'DONNELL, JAMES	232, 242
OFFICE WORK	73
OLIN, WM. M.	19, 213
ORMSBEE, E. J.	224

P.

PACKWOOD, GEO. H.	224
PALMER, JOHN	
Committee to present testimonial to	194
PAST NATIONAL OFFICERS	20, 21
PATTISON, Gov. R. E.	3
PATRICK, GEORGE HENRY	224
PENSION COMMITTEE	51
Report of	195
PER CAPITA TAX, RECEIPTS FROM	100
PERMANENT HEADQUARTERS	61, 75
PHILLIPS, Mrs. SARAH E.	229, 230
PIERCE, DAVID R.	223

PORTRAITS OF

John G. B. Adams	Frontispiece
Paul Van Der Voort	192
Robt. B. Beath	213
John S. Kountz	256
POST 5, G.A.R., OF MASSACHUSETTS	61
PRENTISS, EDMUND F.	17, 192, 241
PRESENTATIONS TO	
Commander-in-Chief	10, 258
Past Commander-in-Chief A. G. Weissert	230
PROCEEDINGS, UNOFFICIAL	317

Q.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL	
Report of	88

R.

RASSIEUR, LEO	159
RATES OF FARE TO LOUISVILLE	260
REA, JOHN P.	203
RECAPITULATION OF ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S REPORT,	71
RECEIPTS FROM ALL SOURCES	95
RECEIPTS FROM PER CAPITA TAX	100
RECORDS OF VOLUNTEERS	62, 195
REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON	
Adjutant-General's Report	235
Chaplain-in-Chief's Report	241
Commander-in-Chief's Address	195
Credentials	17, 241
Grant Statue	243
Inspector-General's Report	236
Judge Advocate-General's Report	225
Legislation	187
Pensions	195
Quartermaster-General's Report	236
Resolutions	244
Rules, Regulations and Ritual	210
Rules, Regulations and Ritual, additional	213
Seniority of Departments	238
Statue to Gen. Grant	243
Testimonial to Past Commander-in-Chief A. G. Weissert	230
REPORT OF	
Adjutant-General	69
Chaplain-in-Chief	133
Inspector-General	113

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

345

REPORT OF — *Continued.*

Judge Advocate-General	158
Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief	66
Quartermaster-General	88
Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief	65
Surgeon-General	179
REPORT OF WOMAN'S RELIEF CORPS	227, 229
REQUISITION, SUGGESTED FORM OF	111
RESOLUTIONS FROM WOMAN'S RELIEF CORPS	230
RESOLUTIONS RELATIVE TO	
A better observance of Memorial Day in the National Cemeteries and the teaching of Patriotism in connection therewith	255
Admission of Sons of Veterans to the Grand Army of the Republic	248
An appropriation for the National Cemetery at Fredericksburg	256
Anarchy and Strikes	254
Celebration of Washington's Birthday	256
Communication from William Wright, re—"Orders"	247
Comte de Paris	244
Curtin, Andrew G.	244
Desecration of Memorial Day	254
Discharges from the Departments at Washington	253
Education of Daughters of American Soldiers and Sailors	254
Flag Day — 14th Day of June	246
Flag on Dome on National Capitol	252
Free Scholarships	245
Invitation to Atlanta Exposition	247
Legacy of Augustus Starr to the Grand Army of the Republic	248
Military Instruction in Public Schools	245
Phil Kearny Post No. 5 of Richmond	246
Prohibition of use of Letters "G.A.R."	254
Providing Army Tactics and Drill in Public Schools, Recognition of the Music of the "Star Spangled Banner"	255
Reunion of the Grand Army of the Republic in 1900, Restriction of Immigration	246
Requisitions for and the Distribution of Flags for Graves in Southern Cemeteries	247
Special Sunday School Services on Sunday preceding Memorial Day	255
Text-Books in Public Schools	252
	248

RIPLEY, DANIEL C.	3
ROBBINS, IRWIN	241
ROBINSON, JOHN C.	194
ROLL CALL OFFICERS AND DEPARTMENTS	22 to 51

S.

SAMPLE, THOS. G.	5, 214
SANDS, EMANUEL	224
SAVAGE, J. GUTHRIE	223, 224
SAWYER, A. M.	224
SCANNELL, MICHAEL	15
SCHEFFER, ALBERT	224
SCOTT, THOS. W.	17
SENIOR VICE-COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF	18, 65, 232
SENIOR VICE-COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, NEW	214, 264
SENIORITY OF DEPARTMENTS	239
SHELDON, CHAS. H.	224
SHERWOOD, MRS. KATE B.	57
SHERMAN MONUMENT, RECEIPTS FOR	95, 110
SHUTE, CHAS. H.	215, 218
SICKLES, DANIEL E.	260
SIMPSON, SMITH H.	224
SMITH, GREEN CLAY	201
STATISTICS AS TO MEMORIAL DAY	185
STERRETT, F. M.	224
STEERE, JAMES M.	224
STICKNEY, A. M.	224
ST. PAUL INVITES NEXT ENCAMPMENT	198
SOUTHARD, CHAS. A.	221, 234
SUPPLY ACCOUNT WITH DEPARTMENTS	101
SUPPLIES RECEIVED, ISSUED AND ON HAND	102
SURGEON-GENERAL, REPORT OF	179
SURGEON-GENERAL, ELECTION OF NEW	219
SWALM, ALBERT W.	224

T.

TANNER, JAS.	216
TELLERS ON BALLOT FOR COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF . .	232
Report of	232
TESTIMONIAL TO	
Adams, John G. B.	195
Committee on same	252
Beath, Robt. B.	213
Palmer, John	194
Committee on same	194
Weissert, A. G.	230
Presentation of same	231

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.	347
THIBADEAU, JOSEPH H.	224
THOMAS, A. D.	224
U.	
UNDERHILL, ANDREW M.	18
Report of	112
UNOFFICIAL PROCEEDINGS	317
V.	
VANDERSLICE, JOHN M.	252
VANTINE, JOSEPH E.	218
VAN SANT, SAM R.	219, 221
VEAZEY, W. H.	224
W.	
WAGNER, LOUIS	18, 194, 213, 254
Report of	88
WALKER, IVAN N.	18, 208, 232
Report of	65
WALLACE, ROBT. C.	224
WARNER, WILLIAM	206, 213, 221, 235, 257, 259
WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY	56
WATTERSON, HENRY	11
WATROUS, J. A.	206, 217
WEEKS, O. W.	219
WEISSERT, A. G., PRESENTATION TO	230, 231
WESTERLY, R. I.	211
WETHERBEE, W. A.	218
WILLIAMS, L. H.	219
WINSHIP, J. O.	220
WOMEN, NATIONAL COUNCIL OF	57
WOMAN'S RELIEF CORPS	57
Committee from	227
Committee to	232
Report of	229
Resolution of	230
Z.	
ZERBEY, CHAS.	224

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43

NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT

Grand Army of the Republic,

LOUISVILLE,
.... KY.

.. 1895 ..





Thomas G. Lawler.
Commander in Chief G.A.R.

JOURNAL
OF THE
TWENTY-NINTH
NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT

Grand Army of the Republic,

LOUISVILLE, KY.,

SEPTEMBER 11th, 12th, and 13th, 1895.

PRESS:
FRANK S. HORNER PRINTING CO.
ROCKFORD, ILL.

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JOURNAL
OF THE
Twenty-Ninth National Encampment,
GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1895.

MORNING SESSION.

The Twenty-Ninth National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic convened at Music Hall, City of Louisville, Ky., on Thursday, September 12, 1895, at 10 A. M., and was called to order by the Commander-in-Chief, who announced that previous to the formal opening of the Encampment an hour would be devoted to preliminary exercises, including addresses of welcome, responses, etc. The Buckley Quartet, from Akron, Ohio, were presented, and sang the "Flag Without a Stain," and in response to an encore, "We Drank from the Same Canteen."

David S. Brown, of New York, Chairman of the Committee on Testimonial to Past-Commander-in-Chief, John Palmer, being ready to report, called on Judge R. H. Cochran, of Ohio, who in a graceful manner presented to Comrade John Palmer an elegant silver service, consisting of forty-one pieces. Comrade Palmer replied in a feeling and appropriate manner.

The Commander-in-Chief then presented Colonel Thomas H. Sherley, Chairman of the Citizens' Committee, who spoke as follows:

Gentlemen of the Grand Army of the Republic:

With this gavel made out of the wood cut from a tree within fifty feet of the spot where Abraham Lincoln was born, I now call you to order.

The arrangement for the opening of this meeting was that the Mayor of the city of Louisville should be present and extend a welcome to you on behalf of the city. He has not arrived, and I know him so well that I can say he is physically unable to be here; he is sick or he would be here, and if he were here he would extend to you such a greeting which I cannot say for him. From the inception of the movement to entertain the Grand Army as the representative of the city government, he has been the main support and assistant of the committee. At no time of the day or night has he ever hesitated at the request or command of the committee. He last night presented to your Commander-in-Chief a key to the city of Louisville. Those of you that were present last evening heard his remarks, and he said it not only unlocked the gates of our city but the hearts of all the people, and I know that he speaks the truth.

The work of the committee, while perhaps laborious, I say to you in all frankness has been one of pleasure. It has been my privilege and duty in the last several years, in fact ever since I have been grown, to have business relations with different corporations and individuals, and I want to say that I never in all my life had business done on better business principles than has been manifested by the city officers.

When we undertook the matter, of course we had a great deal to learn. We do not flatter ourselves that we have learned it all yet; if we could get you here again, I think we could do a good deal better. We have done probably a great many things we ought not to have done, and we have left undone things that we ought to have done, but we all learn by experience and we could do better next time.

Alluding to that part of the introduction of your Commander-in-Chief, it has taught us lessons of patriotism. On the last Fourth of July more American flags were displayed in Louisville than have been displayed on all the other Fourths since the war. Your coming here has done much good, and if we have enabled the children of our city and state to realize the necessity of loving that country, if we have even raised a flag upon one schoolhouse, we shall feel that we are well paid for our work.

The duty we have performed has been pleasant, and if, when we

shall advance to old age, we can look back upon our lives fraught with benefits to mankind, or, resting beneath the shadows of the grave, leave behind us names fragrant with memories of deeds of usefulness done, weighty responsibilities successfully met and duties honorably discharged, we have not lived in vain.

I now have the pleasure of introducing to you James Whitcomb Riley, who will read you an original poem, prepared at the request of the Commander-in-Chief.

After the presentation of the gavel, Col. Sherley, who acted as master of ceremonies, led forward the "Hoosier Poet," James Whitcomb Riley, and amid much enthusiasm introduced him to the assemblage. Mr. Riley then read the following poem, which he had dedicated to the G. A. R. veterans:

A PEACE HYMN OF THE REPUBLIC.

There's a voice across the Nation like a mighty ocean-hail,
Borne up from out the Southward as the seas before the gale:
Its breath is in the streaming flag and in the flying sail,
As we go sailing on.

'Tis a voice that we remember — ere its summons soothed as now —
When it rang in battle-challenge, and we answered vow with vow —
With roar of gun and hiss of sword and crash of prow and prow,
As we went sailing on.

Our hope sank, even as we saw the sun sink faint and far
The ship of state went groping through the blinding smoke of war —
Through blackest midnight lurching, all uncheered of moon or star,
Yet sailing -- sailing on.

As one who spake the dead awake, with life-blood leaping warm --
Who walked the troubled waters, all unscathed, in mortal form --
We felt our pilot's presence with His hand upon the storm,
As we went sailing on.

O voice of passion lulled to peace, this dawning of to-day --
O voices twain now bent as one, ye sing all fears away,
Since foe and foe are friends, and lo! the Lord as glad as they --
He sends us sailing on.

In response to an encore Mr. Riley recited the dialect poem, "Good-bye, Jim, Take Care of Yourself."

Mr. Henry Watterson was next introduced, and spoke as follows:

That promissory note, executed by me subject to the indorsement of the city of Louisville, and discounted by you in the city of Pittsburgh a year ago -it has matured—and we are here to cancel it! You, who were so prompt and so generous about it, will not be displeased to learn that it puts us to no inconvenience to pay it. On the contrary, it having been one of those obligations on which the interest compounding day by day was designed to eat up the principal; its discharge leaves us poor only in the regret that we may not repeat the transaction every twelve months and convert this central point of the universe into a permanent Encampment for the Grand Army of the Republic.

Except that historic distinctions have long been obliterated here, it might be mentioned that I appear before you as the representative alike of those who wore the blue and of those who wore the gray in that great sectional combat, which, whatever else it did or did not, left no shadow upon American soldiership, no stain upon American manhood. But in Kentucky the war ended thirty years ago. Familiar intercommunication between those who fought in it upon opposite sides; marriage and giving in marriage; the rearing of a common progeny; the ministrations of private friendship; the all-subduing influence of home and church and school, of wife and child, have culminated in such a closely-knit web of interests and affections that none of us care to disentangle the threads that compose it, and few of us could do so if we would.

Here at least, the lesson has been taught and learned that

“ You cannot chain the eagle,
And you dare not harm the dove;
But every gate
Hate bars to hate,
Will open wide to love !

And the flag ! God bless the flag ! As the heart of McCallum More warmed to the tartan, do all hearts warm to the flag ! Have you upon your round of sight-seeing missed it hereabout ? Does it make itself on any hand conspicuous by its absence ? Can you doubt the loyal sincerity of those who from house-top and roof-tree have thrown it to the breeze ? Let some sacrilegious hand be raised to haul it down and see how many gray beards who wore gray coats, will rally to it ! No, no, comrades : the people en masse do not deal in subterfuges ; they do not stoop to conquer ; they may be wrong ; they may be perverse ; but they never dissemble. These are honest flags, with honest hearts behind them. They are the symbols of a nationality as precious to us as to you.

They fly at last as Webster would have had them fly, bearing no such mottoes as "What is all this worth" or "Liberty first and union afterward," but blazing in letters of living light upon their ample folds, as they float over the sea and over the land, those words dear to every American heart, "Union and Liberty, now and forever, one and inseparable."

And why not? What is left for you and me to cavil about, far less to fight about? When Hamilton and Madison agreed in supporting a constitution wholly acceptable to neither of them, they compromised some differences and they left some other differences open to double construction; and, among these latter, was the exact relation of the States to the General Government. The institution of African slavery with its irreconcilable conditions, got between the North and the South, and——. But I am not here to recite the history of the United States. You know what happened as well as I do, and we all know that there does not remain a shred of those old issues to divide us. There is not a Southern man to-day who would recall slavery if he could. There is not a Southern man to-day who would lightly brook the effort of a State to withdraw from the Union. Slavery is gone. Secession is dead. The Union, with its system of Statehood still intact, survives, and with it a power and glory among men passing the dreams of the fathers of the Republic. You and I may fold our arms and go to sleep, leaving to younger men to hold and defend a property ten-fold greater than that received by us, its ownership unclouded and its title-deeds recorded in Heaven!

It is, therefore, with a kind of exultation that I fling open the gates of this gateway to the South! I bid you welcome in the name of the people whose voice is the voice of God. You came, and we resisted you: you come, and we greet you: for times change and men change with them. You will find here scarcely a sign of the battle: not a reminiscence of its passions. Grim-visaged war has smoothed his wrinkled front, and whichever way you turn on either side, deepening as you advance—across the Chaplin Hills, where Jackson fell, to Stone's River, where Rosy fought—and on to Chattanooga and Chickamauga and over Missionary Ridge, and down by Resaca and Kenesaw, and Allatoona, where Corse "held the fort," as a second time you march to the sea—pausing awhile about Atlanta to look with wonder on a scene risen as by the hand of enchantment—thence returning by way of Franklin and Nashville you shall encounter, as you pass those moldering heaps, which remind you of your valor and travail, only the magnanimous spirit of dead heroes, with Grant and Sherman, and Thomas and McPherson and Logan looking down from the happy stars as if repeating the words of the Master "Charity for all—malice toward none."

We too have our graves; we too had our heroes! All, all are comrades now upon the other side, where you and I must shortly join them; blessed, thrice blessed we who have lived to see fulfilled the Psalmist's prophecy of peace:

"Peace in the quiet dales,
Made rankly fertile by the blood of men:
Peace in the woodland and the lonely glen,
Peace in the peopled vales.

"Peace in the crowded town;
Peace in a thousand fields of waving grain;
Peace in the highway and the flow'ry lane,
Peace o'er the wind-swept down.

"Peace on the whirring marts,
Peace where the scholar thinks, the hunter roams,
Peace, God of peace, peace, peace in all our homes,
And all our hearts!"

Past Commander-in-Chief Wm. Warner responded for the Grand Army as follows:

Commander-in-Chief:

The first duty of a soldier is obedience to orders. Although the duty you have assigned me is a pleasant one, I enter upon it conscious of my inability to fittingly represent these old veterans, the survivors of the grandest army that ever marched to battle, and, had it not been that I remembered the fate of him who disobeys orders, when my name was called this morning I would have fled the hall.

Col. Sherley, Col. Watterson, Ladies and Gentlemen of the City of Louisville: Our annual pilgrimage has brought us to your beautiful city to hold our National Encampment. You have received us as though we were the princes of the earth. It is difficult to find words in which to properly clothe one's thoughts. Never did I realize the poverty of speech as I realize it now in attempting to convey to you and through you to the good people of Louisville what I know to be the heart-felt thanks of these veterans for your royal reception and unstinted hospitality.

It may have occurred to you that we are here on business. If so, you are laboring under a delusion. We are here on pleasure bent, determined in a reasonably orderly and semi-soberly way to have a good time. True to the soldierly instinct, we had determined to do some foraging, but the Commander-in-Chief found that to send out foraging parties would be an unnecessary waste of energy, for you had not only anticipated but had bountifully supplied every want of the inner man as to liquids and solids.

I am convinced that Kentucky raises more and tenderer chickens than any other State in the Union, and that no color line is drawn at the legs of the fowl.

But foremost among those to welcome the veterans in blue to the great commonwealth of Kentucky, the state that gave to the nation the great Commoner, Henry Clay, and the greatest of Americans—Abraham Lincoln—in the front ranks of those to welcome us have been the brave men who wore the gray. You may have noticed, my friends, that some of the boys are a little bent, that the heads of many are wearing the gray, and here and there one has a little unsteady step, but to-day we are again the boys of 1861 and 1865, with hearts as young, forms as erect, heads as black and steps as firm as when we marched to battle thirty-odd years ago to fight for home, our country and for God. These boys, God bless them, may they always be youthful, happy and gay, until the last dear companion passes smilingly away.

But I am expected to speak about the Grand Army of the Republic. I advocated coming to Louisville, and I am not sorry for it. At our camp fires the boys sing the old army songs as we used to sing them as we marched from Atlanta to the sea, with feelings of comradeship towards you, sir, and the other brave men who wore the gray. We, therefore, in that feeling recount the sufferings of frozen camps, the hardships of forced marches, the dangers of battles, and again drink from the old canteen.

The Grand Army of the Republic has had no predecessor, and can have no successor. It was born when the first Union recruit was enlisted in 1861; it will die when the last survivor of the Union army shall be gathered to his fathers. It is an organization into the warf and woof of which are woven fraternity and charity, and in its ranks the strong and the weak, the rich and the poor, the black and the white, the Jew and the Gentile, the General and the private touch elbows as comrades. It is a political organization—don't be alarmed—but, thank God, it is a non-partisan organization. Its members are not divided by narrow platforms, they stand united upon the broad plane of Americanism in the highest and best sense of the term. The Grand Army of the Republic demands that the rights of the American citizen shall be protected at home and abroad, in every land and in every clime. It demands respect for Old Glory wherever found: it demands obedience to constituted authorities. It believes in the enforcement of law. It believes in liberty without license, in religion without bigotry. It demands honest elections and purity in public affairs. It demands a loyal support to the free public schools, the colleges of the people, and demands that they shall be forever maintained non-sectarian. It demands from the Government a fulfill-

ment of its pledge to him who hath borne the battle and to his widow. The Grand Army of the Republic is a religious organization. Yes, in the highest and best sense, it is a religious organization. It teaches charity, without which all forms of religion are but "sounding brass and tinkling cymbals."

When the old broken veteran falls by the wayside under the burdens of life, a comrade does not Pharisaically pass him by on the other side. The Grand Army of the Republic is human. It has the charity that throws the mantle of forgiveness over the shoulders of a comrade rather than turn upon him the searchlight of criticism. This is religion. But, sir, over and above all, the Grand Army of the Republic is a patriotic organization. Our hearts have swelled within us and we have thanked God that we are Americans, and that we have come to this great Southern city to see flags enough to girt the universe and loyal hearts enough behind them to maintain the liberties of the people. This organization knows but one flag, a flag it has sworn to maintain unsullied, a flag which I trust ere long through the patriotism of the whole people shall be kissed by the breezes of heaven as it floats over every public building and every schoolhouse throughout the land. When that day shall come, as come it will, the old veterans, full of noble exultation, may exclaim: "Thank God I helped to put Old Glory there." The Grand Army of the Republic is a national organization. Its members stand for the preservation of the Union in which one citizen of the United States is guaranteed equal rights with every other citizen upon every inch of American soil. Its members have cultivated the spirit of stalwart Americanism that says, "My country, may it be always right, but right or wrong, my country." Never since the time that the corner stone of the republic was laid has national pride been more pronounced than now; never since the day that the Stars and Stripes were first unfurled to the breezes of heaven has it been more revered than now. There is neither North nor South, nor East nor West, but one country, one indissoluble union of indestructible States. The God of Nations led us through the devouring flames of a civil war that we great children might work out upon this continent the perfection of human government.

Gentlemen, comrades, we would not blot out the glorious achievements or forget the heroic deeds of the brave men of 1861 and 1865, but, as American citizens, we would bury every thought of bitterness and every feeling of sectionalism in the tuneless grave of oblivion. The time is coming, is almost here, as said Kentucky's distinguished son, Henry Watterson, when, hanging over many a mantel in far New England and glorifying many a cottage in the Sunny South, bound together in bonds of everlasting love and honor, shall be seen two crossed swords, carried in

battle respectively by the grandfather on one side who wore the blue, and the grandfather on the other side who wore the gray. To this sentiment the members of the Grand Army of the Republic say "Amen."

And in conclusion, with feelings of fraternal love, the brave men who were on the other side and their children, join us and our children in not only singing the words, but in drinking in the spirit of the Centennial Hymn,

"North and South, we are met as brothers;
East and West, we are wedded as one!
Right of each shall secure our mothers:
Child of each is her faithful son!
We give thee heart and hand,
Our glorious native land,
For battle has tried thee, and time endears:
We will write thy story
And keep thy glory
As pure as gold for a thousand years!"

Chaplain J. H. Lozier followed with an original poem, written for the occasion, as follows:

Yes, I'm a "Yankee" veteran as sure as you're alive!
Went in just after Sumter, and out in sixty-five:
Got caught in several battles, and saw more fight than fun.
Was awful afraid of bullets, but more afraid to run:
Was down here in the sixties, when many Northern braves
A welcome met "with bloody hands to hospitable graves."
But while these conflicts gory, sad memories awake,
Let's rally 'round "Old Glory" and have a friendly shake!
We meet not as in war time, in battle's fierce array:
Although the sight of comrades gives thought a tilt that way:
But, say! You chaps who tackled us in sixty-one and two,
And made it sultry for us while we mopped the earth with you,
Think you we Yankees hate you because you wore the Gray?
Little we care for what you were, so you're all right to-day:
And if you say, with Gordon: "We made a grave mistake,"
We Boys in Blue sing out to you: "'Johnny,' come up and shake!"
Yes some of us are crippled, but I, for one, can say
I wasn't wounded hunting "the thickest of the fray:"
For when we fought you, "Johnnies," I tell you candidly,
The thinnest spot I ever struck was thick enough for me!
'Twixt here and Appomattox lies many a Waterloo,
And many a Thermopylae these Southern lands bestrew.
For 'twas no craven alien band whose lines we fought to break,
And neither grasps a coward's hand when "Yank" and "Johnny"
shake!

We shook back in the sixties, for, be the truth confessed,
 Our fingers pressed the trigger, and our knees did all the rest!
 But here our honors brighten, each faced a hero band,
 Where Titan fought with Titan, Titans alone could stand!
 Within the ranks of valor what chieftains led the van!
 Grant, Lee and Bragg and Sherman, Jackson and Sheridan!
 While each receives our homage for dauntless valor's sake;
 The "rank and file" gather the while, 'neath the "old flag" and
 shake!

But while your zeal and valor command the North's applause,
 Let's turn its fiery current toward a better cause;
 Let's rally for America, against all rival powers,
 And stand four square against the world for that old flag of ours!
 Let elbow touch to elbow and rank keep pace with rank,
 And let there be no "boycott" in Dixie 'gainst the "Yank;"
 And thus as peers adown the years, we'll march without a break,
 And greet Old Glory with our cheers, and shake, and shake, and
 shake!

A handsome gavel, made of the minerals and set with the precious stones of Montana, was then presented to the Commander-in-Chief by Past-Department Commander O'Leary, of Montana, in a neat speech, to which Gen. Lawler replied briefly, thanking the Montana Department for the remembrance. The gavel was made of copper, silver and gold, and set with rubies and sapphires.

The Commander-in-Chief presented Mrs. John A. Logan to the Encampment, who spoke as follows:

I would be stone, indeed, if I were not deeply moved by the proceedings of this morning; and I know that with myself you will all go back home feeling that we own the whole South now because we have captured their hearts. And I know of no way in which we could make greater returns than to continue to go South and show them that all is well all over the country. I only wish that those who took so prominent a part on both sides could be here to participate in this glorious love feast.

At the conclusion of Mrs. Logan's remarks, the Commander-in-Chief announced that the preliminary exercises were at an end, and requested all not members of the Grand Army of the Republic to withdraw from the hall.

The Chaplain-in-Chief then invoked the divine blessing in the following terms:

O! God of Nations, and judge of men, we bow reverently before Thee this morning to worship and adore Thy providence, so great and marvelous in our behalf. We are the representatives of the greatest army of earth, now disbanded after a terrible struggle for the life of our country. Through weariness, want, bondage and cruel ravages of war, we have come. Some are maimed, sick and sore, but through Thy good providence we have come to this good day. Many! ah! very many of our comrades have fallen by the way, and are filling patriots graves, but the memory of their brave deeds remain and will ever be cherished by us. Bless us, O God, as we meet and greet upon this day of joyous meetings. Help us to appreciate Thy mercies, and use them for Thy glory, and our best good. Bless the thousands of comrades not able to be with us, and the widows and orphans of our fallen brethren. Bless our country, now in peace and prosperity. Give wisdom to our rulers, and grace to our law makers. May our judges decree justly, and our executors administer impartially. May each of our citizens have one ballot, and may there be an honest counting. May peace and good will dominate from shore to far off boundaries. We thank Thee that good health has been accorded to our Commander and his Staff, and that so few of our comrades have died through the year. Our Father, grant us Thy blessing during this Encampment, may the spirit of Fraternity, Charity and Loyalty dominate all our hearts and words. Keep all our men in happy sobriety and love. Grant thy blessing to the city so kindly entertaining us; may we be a blessing to them while here. Bless those who opposed us in the war, but are now so zealously helping to build up the ravages of war, under one flag and one government. Bless and care for our families while absent, and bring us to heaven, the home of the blessed; and to Thy great name shall be all the glory, now and forever, Amen.

The Commander-in-Chief invited all Past Commanders-in-Chief to take seats on the platform. The Adjutant-General called the roll of the Encampment, showing all of the officers present.

The Committee on Credentials reported as follows:

Your Committee on Credentials beg leave to make the following report: We have examined the list and roll call of this Encampment as prepared by the Adjutant-General, and find that it corresponds with the credentials and reports from the several Departments, and is therefore correct. We have checked all of those who are reported present, and have noted all absentees, and we respectfully recommend that said roll be adopted as the roll of members of this Encampment.

The whole number entitled to vote in this Encampment, if present, is 1233, divided as follows:

National officers.....	9
Council of Administration	45
Past national officers.....	45
Representatives	1134
Total	<u>1233</u>

Your Committee wish to commend the various Departments for their promptness in making and forwarding the credentials of comrades who are entitled to sit as members of this Encampment, all of which has enabled your Committee to perform their duties without delay or annoyance.

C. C. JONES.
 THOMAS G. SAMPLE,
 J. L. BENNETT,
 EDMUND G. PRENTISS.
 JAMES R. CARNAHAN.

On motion, the report was adopted.

On motion of Comrade O'Donnell, of Illinois, the calling of the roll of members of the Encampment was dispensed with.

The roll of the Encampment, as reported by the Committee on Credentials, is as follows, those present being marked with an asterisk:

**Roll of the Twenty-Ninth National
Encampment.
1895.**

NATIONAL OFFICERS.

Commander-in-Chief,

* THOMAS G. LAWLER, Rockford, Ill.

Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief,

* A. P. BURCHFIELD, Pittsburg, Pa.

Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief,

* CHARLES H. SHUTE, New Orleans, La.

Adjutant-General,

* C. C. JONES, Rockford, Ill.

Quartermaster-General,

* J. W. BURST, Sycamore, Ill.

Inspector-General,

* C. V. R. POND, Lansing, Mich.

Judge-Advocate-General,

* MATT. H. ELLIS, Yonkers, N. Y.

Surgeon-General,

* O. W. WEEKS, Marion, O.

Chaplain-in-Chief,

* T. H. HAGERTY, St. Louis, Mo.

* Present.

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF ADMINISTRATION.

*ALABAMA	George H. Patrick	Montgomery.
*ARIZONA	J. Guthrie Savage	Flagstaff.
*ARKANSAS	A. D. Thomas	Little Rock.
CALIFORNIA, NEVADA	E. T. Blackmer	San Diego.
*COLORADO, WYOMING	A. M. Sawyer	Boulder, Col.
*CONNECTICUT	Courtland S. Darrow	New London.
*DELAWARE	Charles Zerbey	Wilmington.
*FLORIDA	George H. Packwood	Maitland.
GEORGIA	Joseph H. Thibadeau	Atlanta.
IDAHO	W. A. Dodge	Blackfoot.
*ILLINOIS	Henry S. Dietrich	Chicago.
*INDIANA	William H. Armstrong	Indianapolis.
INDIAN TERRITORY	Robert W. Hill	Muskogee.
*IOWA	Albert W. Swalm	Oskaloosa.
*KANSAS	O. H. Coulter	Topeka.
*KENTUCKY	Charles W. Erdman	Louisville.
*LOUISIANA AND MISS.	M. Ferrand	New Orleans.
*MAINE	John Q. Adams	Houlten.
*MARYLAND	Hugh A. Maughlin	Baltimore.
MASSACHUSETTS	A. M. Stickney	Medford.
*MICHIGAN	George H. Hopkins	Detroit.
*MINNESOTA	Albert Scheffer	St. Paul.
*MISSOURI	F. M. Sterrett	St. Louis.
MONTANA	Robert C. Wallace	Helena.
*NEBRASKA	J. F. Diener	Syracuse.
*NEW HAMPSHIRE	Samuel N. Brown	Penacook.
NEW JERSEY	Emanuel Sands	Jersey City.
*NEW MEXICO	Smith H. Simpson	Taos.
*NEW YORK	David S. Brown	New York.
NORTH DAKOTA	A. C. Howe	Grand Forks.
*OKLAHOMA	F. J. Gile	Reno.
*OHIO	R. H. Cochran	Toledo.
*OREGON	J. T. Apperson	Oregon City.
*PENNSYLVANIA	Charles W. Gerwig	Allegheny.
POTOMAC	Gilbert M. Husted	Washington, D.C.
*RHODE ISLAND	Charles S. Barbour	Bristol.
SOUTH DAKOTA	Charles H. Sheldon	Pierre.
*TENNESSEE	H. W. Veazey	Harriman.
TEXAS	James M. Steere	Dallas.
UTAH	C. O. Farnsworth	Salt Lake City.
*VERMONT	Ebenezer J. Ormsbee	Brandon.
VIRGINIA AND N. CAR. LIA	Augustus Hager	Elizabeth City, V.
WASH. T. N. AND ALASKA	C. H. Holmes	Tacoma, Wash.
WEST VIRGINIA	I. H. Duval	Wellsburgh.
*WISCONSIN	O. W. Carlson	Milwaukee.

* Present.

**EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
NATIONAL COUNCIL OF ADMINISTRATION.**

*Henry S. Dietrich.....	Chicago, Ill.
*George H. Hopkins.....	Detroit, Mich.
*Albert Scheffer.....	St. Paul, Minn.
*Samuel N. Brown.....	Penacook, N. H.
*David S. Brown.....	New York, N. Y.
*R. H. Cochran.....	Toledo, Ohio.
*Charles W. Gerwig.....	Allegheny, Pa.

PAST NATIONAL OFFICERS.

PAST COMMANDERS-IN-CHIEF.

†B. F. Stephenson (Provisional) [died Aug. 30, 1871].....	1866
†S. A. Hurlbut, Illinois [died March 27, 1882].....	1866-67
†John A. Logan, Illinois [died Dec. 26, 1886].....	1868-9-70
†Ambrose E. Burnside, Rhode Island [died Sept. 13, 1881].....	1871-72
†Charles Devens, Massachusetts [died Jan. 7, 1891].....	1873-74
†John F. Hartranft, Pennsylvania [died Oct. 17, 1889].....	1875-76
John C. Robinson, Binghamton, N. Y.....	1877-78
†William Earnshaw, Ohio [died July 17, 1885].....	1879
*Louis Wagner, Philadelphia, Pa.....	1880
*Geo. S. Merrill, Lawrence, Mass.....	1881
Paul Van Der Voort, Omaha, Neb.....	1882
*Robert B. Beath, Philadelphia, Pa.....	1883
*John S. Kountz, Toledo, Ohio.....	1884
S. S. Burdett, Washington, D. C.....	1885
*Lucius Fairchild, Madison, Wis.....	1886
*John P. Rea, Minneapolis, Minn.....	1887
*William Warner, Kansas City, Mo.....	1888
Russell A. Alger, Detroit, Mich.....	1889
Wheelock G. Veazey, Rutland, Vt.....	1890
*John Palmer, Albany, N. Y.....	1891
*A. G. Weissert, Milwaukee, Wis.....	1892
*John G. B. Adams, Lynn, Mass.....	1893

PAST SENIOR VICE-COMMANDERS-IN-CHIEF.

†Joshua T. Owen, Pennsylvania [died Nov. 7, 1887].....	1868
*Lucius Fairchild, Madison, Wis.....	1869-70
*Louis Wagner, Philadelphia, Pa.....	1871-72
†Edward Jardine, New York.....	1874
Joseph S. Reynolds, Chicago, Ill.....	1875-76
Elisha H. Rhodes, Providence, R. I.....	1877

*Present.

†Deceased.

Paul Van Der Voort, Omaha, Neb.....	1878
*John Palmer, Albany, N. Y.	1879
Edgar D. Swain, Chicago, Ill.....	1880
Charles L. Young, Toledo, Ohio	1881
W. E. W. Ross, Baltimore, Md.....	1882
*William Warner, Kansas City, Mo.....	1883
*John P. Rea, Minneapolis, Minn.	1884
Selden Connor, Portland, Me.....	1885
S. W. Backus, San Francisco, Cal.....	1886
*Nelson Cole, St. Louis, Mo.....	1887
Moses H. Neil, Columbus, Ohio.....	1888
*A. G. Weissert, Milwaukee, Wis.....	1889
†Richard F. Tobin, Massachusetts [died Nov. 22, 1890].....	1890
*George H. Innis, South Boston, Mass.[elected Apr. 7, '91].....	1891
*Henry M. Duffield, Detroit, Mich.....	1891
*R. H. Warfield, San Francisco, Cal.....	1892
*Ivan N. Walker, Indianapolis, Ind.....	1893

PAST JUNIOR VICE-COMMANDERS-IN-CHIEF.

Joseph R. Hawley, Hartford, Conn.....	1868-69
*Louis Wagner, Philadelphia, Pa.....	1870
*J. Warren Keifer, Springfield, O.....	1871-72
Ed. Ferguson, Milwaukee, Wis.....	1873
Guy T. Gould, Chicago, Ill.....	1874
C. J. Buckbee, New Haven, Conn.....	1875-76
†William Earnshaw, Ohio [died July 17, 1885].....	1877
†Herbert E. Hill, Massachusetts [died April 8, 1892].....	1878
H. Dingman, Washington, D. C.....	1879
†George Bowers, New Hampshire [died Feb. 14, 1884].....	1880
*C. V. R. Pond, Coldwater, Mich.....	1881
I. S. Bangs, Waterville, Me.....	1882
†W. H. Holmes, California [died March 26, 1889].....	1883
Ira E. Hicks, New Britain, Conn.....	1884
John R. Lewis, Atlanta, Ga.....	1885
*Edgar Allan, Richmond, Va.....	1886
*John C. Linehan, Penacook, N. H.....	1887
*Joseph Hadfield, New York, N. Y.....	1888
*J. F. Lovett, Trenton, N. J.....	1889
†George B. Creamer, Maryland [died Sept. 16, 1894].....	1890
*T. S. Clarkson, Omaha, Neb.....	1891
*Peter B. Ayars, Wilmington, Del.....	1892
*J. C. Bigger, Dallas, Texas.....	1893

*Present.

†Deceased.

DEPARTMENTS.

The figures within the parenthesis () show the number of each Department in order of permanent organization.

ALABAMA. (42)

Organized March 12, 1889. Number of members Dec. 31, 1894: 263.

*Commander	Manoah Bostick, Birmingham.
*Senior Vice-Commander.....	W. H. Black, Montgomery.
*Junior Vice-Commander....	M. D. Wickersham, Mobile.
*Assistant Adjutant-General	E. D. Bacon, Birmingham.

REPRESENTATIVE.

ALTERNATE.

***Michigan C. Scott (at large), *Henry Chairsell (at large),**
Montgomery. Birmingham.

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS.

***Geo. H. Petrick, Montgomery, '76. A. B. Hayes, Cullman, 1891.**
F. G. Sheppard, Birmingham, '89. *Wm. Snyder, Birmingham, 1892.
W. H. Hunter, Birmingham, '90. *J. Clyde Millar, Birmingham, '93.
†Seymour Bullock, 1891. *C. W. Buckley, Montgomery, '94.

ARIZONA. (40)

Organized January 17, 1888. Number of members Dec. 31, 1894: 275.

***Commander** W. F. R. Schindler, Prescott.
***Senior Vice-Commander** J. Guthrie Savage, Flagstaff.
Junior Vice-Commander..... Charles R. Knapp, Phoenix.
Assistant-Adjutant-General .. A. J. Judd, Prescott.

REPRESENTATIVE.

ALTERNATE.

D. M. Riordan (at large), **John L. Burrows** (at large),
Flagstaff. Williams.

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS.

A. L. Grow, Tombstone, 1888. Ed. Schwartz, Phoenix, 1891-2.
 *A. J. Sampson, Tucson, 1889. Douglass Snyder, Tucson, 1893.
 George F. Coats, Calif., 1890. Charles C. Belden, Phoenix, 1894.

*Present.
†Deceased.

ARKANSAS. (31)

Organized July 11, 1883. Number of members Dec. 31, 1894: 884.

*Commander Wm. C. Roberts, Huntsville.
 *Senior Vice-Commander George W. Clark, Little Rock.
 *Junior Vice-Commander James H. Luman, Ozark.
 *Assistant Adjutant-General S. K. Robinson, Fort Smith.

REPRESENTATIVES.

*A. H. Soekland (at large),
Dewitt.

ALTERNATES.

W. L. Paine (at large),
Little Rock.
E. C. Kinney, Judsonia.

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS.

***Stephen Wheeler, Ft. Smith, '83-4. *S. K. Robinson, Ft. Smith, 1888.**
C. M. Barnes, Guthrie, Okla., 1885. *A. S. Fowler, Little Rock, '89-90.
***Chas. C. Waters, Little Rock, '86. *W. H. H. Clayton, Ft. Smith, '91.**
***Thomas Boles, Ft. Smith, 1887. *Powell-Clayton, Eureka Springs,**
***Thomas H. Barnes, Ft. Smith, '93-4. 1892.**

CALIFORNIA AND NEVADA. (10)

-Organized Feb. 21, 1868. Number of members Dec. 31, 1894: 5,847.

*Commander C. E. Wilson, San Francisco.
 Senior Vice-Commander..... W. B. Maydwell, Sacramento.
 Junior Vice-Commander..... George W. Hopkins, Arcata.
 *Assistant Adjutant-General..... T. C. Masteller, San Francisco.

REPRESENTATIVES.

*A. W. Barrett (at large), Los Angeles, Cal.	G. F. Ford (at large), Carson, Nevada.
Charles Edelman, San Francisco.	D. J. Simmons, Sacramento.
*L. D. Burbeck, San Diego, Cal.	H. J. Wallace, San Jose, Cal.
*G. W. White, Colusa, Cal.	L. W. Hillaker, Woodland, Cal.
R. M. Powers.	*T. L. Shuck, San Francisco.
F. D. Sweetzer.	Albert Baker, Lodi, Cal.

ALTERNATES.

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS.

W. H. Aiken, Wrights' Sta., '73-4. W. R. Smedberg, S. Francisco, '86.
E. Carlson, San Francisco, 1875. E. S. Solomon, S. Francisco, '87.
S. W. Backus, San Francisco, '77. T. H. Goodman, S. Francisco, '88.
†S. P. Ford, 1878-9. Geo. E. Gard, San Francisco, '89.
C. M. Kinne, San Francisco, '80-1. *A. J. Buckles, Fairfield, 1890.
W. A. Robinson, Santa Cruz, 1882. W. H. L. Barnes, S. Francisco, '91.

*Present.

†Deceased.

CALIFORNIA AND NEVADA—Continued.

- †James W. Staples, 1883. J. B. Fuller, Marysville, 1892.
 J. M. Davis, Los Angeles, 1884. E. C. Seymour, San Bernardino,
 *R. H. Warfield, San Franc'o, '85. Cal., 1893.
 J. M. Walling, Nevada City, 1894.

COLORADO AND WYOMING. (21)

Organized as Department of the Mountain, Dec. 11, 1879; name
 changed to Colorado, July 31, 1882; name changed to Colorado
 and Wyoming, Aug. 28, 1889. Number of members Dec. 31,
 1894: 2,625.

- *Commander N. J. O'Brien, Cheyenne.
 Senior Vice-Commander..... George West, Golden.
 Junior Vice-Commander..... D. D. Finch, Trinidad.
 Assistant Adjutant-General..... W. N. Conley, Denver.

REPRESENTATIVES.**ALTERNATES.**

- *L. E. Brewster (at large), Denver. *R. F. Coffin (at large), Longmont.
 F. R. Baker, Ft. Collins. R. E. Callahan, Boulder.
 W. T. S. May, Denver. *H. M. Rhoads, Denver.
 *A. W. Jones, Greeley. S. M. French, Denver.
 *W. H. Macomber, Denver. J. M. Essington, Denver.

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS.

- †Andrew Taylor, 1875-8. *George Ady, Denver, 1886-7.
 F. J. Bancroft, Denver, 1878-9. John W. Browning, Denver, '87-8.
 J. W. Donnellan, Salt Lake City, Thomas M. Fisher, Cheyenne,
 1879-80. 1888-9.
 E. K. Stimson, Denver, 1880-3. D. L. Holden, Pueblo, 1889-90.
 B. L. Carr, Longmont, 1883-4. Geo. W. Cook, Denver, 1891-2.
 *A. V. Bohn, Leadville, 1884-5. *John C. Kennedy, Denver, '91-2.
 H. Bowman, Idaho Springs, 1885-6. Myron W. Reed, Denver, '92-3.
 N. Rollins, Leadville, 1894.

CONNECTICUT. (6)

Organized April 11, 1867. Number of members Dec. 31, 1894: 6,643.

- *Commander John M. Brewer, Norwich.
 Senior Vice-Commander Oscar W. Cornish, Waterbury.
 *Junior Vice-Commander Addison G. McKee, Middletown.
 *Assistant Adjutant-General John H. Thatcher, Hartford.

REPRESENTATIVES.**ALTERNATES.**

- *A. D. Sanborn (at large), *F. W. Perry (at large),
 New Haven. Norwalk.
 R. J. Cutbill, Norwalk. *S. P. Keppler, Norwich.

*Present.

†Deceased.

CONNECTICUT—Continued.

*J. K. Bucklyn, Mystic.	Henry R. Jones, New Hartford.
*J. H. Smith, Bridgeport.	Irving Phelps, West Winsted.
S. M. Gladwin, Hartford.	*C. M. Green, Putnam.
I. N. Crisey, So. Norwalk.	Alexander Eades, New Britain.
*David Bradley, Plymouth.	W. H. Clark, Deep River.
*Jos. Schleicher, New Haven.	Ira R. Wildman, Danbury.

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS.

Edward Harland, Norwich, 1867.	Isaac B. Hyatt, Meriden, 1883.
†Theodore G. Ellis, 1868-9.	†William Berry, 1884.
†Wm. H. Mallory, 1870-1.	Frank D. Sloat, New Haven, '85.
L. A. Dickinson, Hartford, 1872-3.	John T. Crary, Norwich, 1886.
C. J. Buckbee, New Haven, '74-5.	*Henry E. Taintor, Hartford, '87.
W. E. Disbrow, Bridgeport, '76-7.	Samuel B. Horne, Winsted, 1888.
†Frank G. Otis, 1878.	W. H. Pierpont, New Haven, '89.
†Charles E. Fowler, 1878-9.	J. C. Broatch, Middletown, 1890.
George S. Smith, Norwich, 1880.	Henry N. Fanton, Danbury, '91.
Alfred B. Beers, Bridgeport, 1881.	B. E. Smith, Willimantic, 1892.
Ira E. Hicks, New Britain, 1882.	Wilbur F. Rogers, Meriden, 1893.
	Selan G. Blakeman, Shelton, 1894.

DELAWARE. (23)

Organized Jan. 14, 1881. Number of members Dec. 31, 1894: 901.

*Commander	E. F. Wood, Dover.
*Senior Vice-Commander	William Kelley, Jr., Wilmington.
*Junior Vice-Commander	James W. Agnew, Wilmington.
*Assistant Adjutant-General	W. S. Byron, Wilmington.

REPRESENTATIVES.**ALTERNATES.**

*Richard Heritage (at large), Wilmington.	J. W. Worrell (at large), Pleasant Hill.
*Joseph S. Wheeler, Wilmington.	A. S. Naudain, Middletown.

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS.

†William S. McNair, 1881.	*R. G. Buckingham, Pleasant Hill, 1888.
*J. Wainwright, Wilmington, 1882.	*Peter B. Ayars, Wilmington, '89.
*Daniel Ross, Wilmington, 1883.	*Samuel Lewis, Wilmington, '90.
*J. S. Litzenberg, Wilmington, '85.	*A. J. Woodman, Wilmington, '91.
†John M. Dunn, 1886.	*Geo. W. Stradley, Bridgeville, '92.
*John E. Mowbray, Dover, 1887.	*Benjamin D. Bogia, Wilmington,
	*Jos. E. Vantine, Wilmington, '94. 1893.

.....
*Present.

†Deceased.

FLORIDA. (36)

Organized June 19, 1884. Number of members Dec. 31, 1894: 575.

*Commander	P. E. McMurray, Jacksonville.
*Senior Vice-Commander	L. Y. Jenness, St. Petersburg.
*Junior Vice-Commander	T. C. Keys, Eustis.
*Assistant Adjutant-General	Chas. M. Ellis, Jacksonville.

REPRESENTATIVES.

ALTERNATES.

*Henry Donahue (at large), Sanford.	*W. J. Harkisheimer (at large), Jacksonville.
W. H. Cook, Pomona.	*Thos. F. Laubeck, Orlando.

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS.

*T. S. Wilmarth, Columbia, 1884-5. F. S. Goodrich, De Land, 1890.
G. H. Norton, Eustis, 1886. *J. H. Welsh, Welshton, 1891.
*E. W. Henck, Longwood, 1887. *J. W. DeV. Hazzard, Eustis, 1892.
*Wm. James, Jacksonville, 1888. *Geo. F. Foote, Zellwood, 1893.
J. V. W. Plummer, Key West, '89, *D. L. Way, Sanford, 1894.

GEORGIA. (41)

Organized Jan. 25, 1889. Number of members Dec. 31, 1894: 445.

Commander	L. B. Nelson, Atlanta.
Senior Vice-Commander	W. H. Kimball, Tallapoosa.
*Junior Vice-Commander	Alf. Gariton, Chattanooga, Tenn.
Assistant Adjutant-General	James P. Averill, Atlanta.

REPRESENTATIVE.

ALTERNATE.

***Edward Wallace** (at large), **Harry Burns** (at large),
Beaufort, S. C. Macon.

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS.

John R. Lewis, Atlanta, 1889. *Albert E. Sholes, Augusta 1891.
†David Porter, 1890. T. F. Gleason, Savannah, 1892-3.
*Charles T. Watson, Atlanta, 1894.

IDAHO. (39)

Organized Jan. 11, 1888. Number of members Dec. 31, 1894: 361.

Commander	David H. Budlong, Coeur d'Alene.
Senior Vice-Commander	F. L. Fuller, Bliss.
Junior Vice-Commander	W. H. Beardsley, Moscow.
Assistant Adjutant-General	H. E. Myrick, Coeur d'Alene.

REPRESENTATIVE.

ALTERNATE.

***William C. Maxey** (at large), **Nelson F. Kimbal** (at large),
Boise City. Weiser.

***Present.**

+Deceased.

IDAHO—Continued.

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS.

†William H. Nye, 1888.	*Judson Spofford, Boise City, 1891.
*A. S. Senter, Blackfoot, 1889.	*A. O. Ingalls, Murray, 1892.
*W. T. Riley, Hailey, 1890.	*R. H. Barton, Moscow, 1893.
	*Thomas J. Groome, Star, 1894.

ILLINOIS. (1)

Organized April 1, 1866. Number of members Dec. 31, 1894: 27,922.

*Commander	W. H. Powell, Belleville.
*Senior Vice-Commander.....	C. T. Coleman, Canton.
*Junior Vice-Commander.....	D. B. Hubbard, Chicago.
*Assistant Adjutant-General.....	Fred W. Spink, Chicago.

REPRESENTATIVES.

ALTERNATES.

*A. A. Adair (at large), Oak Park.	*Thomas W. Scott (at large), Fairfield.
*W. P. Wright, Chicago.	*George W. Smith, Chicago.
*J. C. Bonnel, Chicago.	William Dougall, Joliet.
*Andrew P. Camp, Chicago.	*Louis Krughoff, Nashville.
*A. J. Burbank, Chicago.	A. L. Campfield, Chicago.
*C. D. Tilden, Chicago.	A. L. Schimpff, Peoria.
*D. B. Toomey, Chicago.	James M. Taylor, Taylorville.
*George R. Lyon, Waukegan.	J. B. Stanger, Chicago.
*D. B. Lincoln, Aurora.	J. R. Marshall, Yorkville.
*I. E. Thorp, Flagg.	Frank B. Davis, Chicago.
*Geo. R. Shaw, Prophetstown.	V. D. Woodruff, Rockford.
*Archibald Means, Peru.	O. B. Ormsby, Murphysboro.
*J. S. Dunscomb, Hoopeston.	C. H. Tebbetts, Chicago.
*J. E. Evans, Monticello.	W. F. Tait, Galesburgh.
*J. B. Dillie, Farmington.	W. F. Thompson, Roodhouse.
J. O. Anderson, Oquawka.	Harry C. Hoffman, Chicago.
*Jasper Johnson, Greenfield.	J. H. Robinson, Walnut.
*John B. Inman, Springfield.	J. A. Crowder, Bethany.
*James E. Gregory, Moweaqua.	D. A. Woodland, Arcola.
*M. A. Ewing, Neoga.	J. C. Barr, Bridgeport.
*Charles W. Peavey, Mt. Vernon.	J. S. Varley, Chicago.
*W. T. Crouch, Belleville.	J. R. Moss, Mt. Vernon.
*Robert B. Stinson, Anna.	A. R. Graham, Quincy.
*J. L. Bennett, Chicago.	Charles J. Santer, Chicago.
Smith D. Atkins, Freeport.	O. B. Knight, Chicago.
*J. N. Reece, Springfield.	C. H. Castle, Quincy.

*Present.

†Deceased.

ILLINOIS.—Continued.

*W. F. Crawford, Andalusia.	Theo. F. Brown, Chicago.
*James O'Donnell, Chicago.	A. B. Scroggin, Chenoa.
T. S. Rogers, Downer's Grove.	L. S. Lambert, Galesburg.

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS.

†B. F. Stevenson, 1866.	†W. W. Berry, 1885.
Guy T. Gould, Chicago, 1873.	†P. S. Post, Galesburg, 1886.
†H. H. Hilliard, 1874-5-6.	*A. C. Sweetser, Bloomington, '87.
J. S. Reynolds, Chicago, 1877.	*James A. Sexton, Chicago, 1888.
T. B. Coulter, Aurora, 1878.	*James S. Martin, Salem, 1889.
Edgar D. Swain, Chicago, 1879-80.	*W. L. Distin, Quincy, 1890.
*J. W. Burst, Sycamore, 1881.	*Horace S. Clark, Mattoon, 1891.
*Thomas G. Lawler, Rockford, 1882.	Edwin Harlan, Marshall, 1892.
S. A. Harper, Peoria, 1883.	E. A. Blodgett, Chicago, 1893.
*L. T. Dickason, Chicago, 1884.	*H. H. McDowell, Pontiac, 1894.

INDIANA. (20)

Organized Nov. 21, 1866. Reorganized Oct. 3, 1879. Number of members Dec. 31, 1894: 21,918.

*Commander	H. B. Shively, Wabash.
*Senior Vice-Commander	R. I. Patterson, Muncie.
*Junior Vice-Commander	J. W. Tingle, Richmond.
*Assistant Adjutant-General	R. M. Smock, Indianapolis.

REPRESENTATIVES.

ALTERNATES.

*Phil. Dickinson (at large), Ft. Wayne.	Irvin Robbins (at large), Indianapolis.
*J. C. Overell, Evansville.	H. P. Chambers, Princeton.
*George W. Moran, Washington.	J. R. Simpson, Paoli.
*William Friend, Jeffersonville.	F. M. Marton, Georgetown.
*W. H. Thomas, Crothersville.	George Distle, Madison.
*M. D. Tackett, Greensburg.	R. E. Best, Brookville.
*James M. Barlow, Plainville.	Bernard Jacobs, Spencer.
*Daniel Ryan, Hartsville.	John Tilson, Franklin.
*H. B. Shafer, Muncie.	Clinton Gardner, Liberty.
*Cyrus Van Matre, Middleton.	Richard Bosworth, Winchester.
*Horace B. Makepiece, Indianap's.	I. D. Bosworth, Anderson.
*William A. Ketcham, Indianap's.	O. W. Brenton, Acton.
*Karl Krietenstein, Terre Haute.	H. C. Liston, Youngstown.
*Haviland Gifford, Crawfordsville.	J. S. Alexander, Portland Mills.
*James H. Harris, Noblesville.	O. A. Somers, Kokomo.
*William P. Stevenson, Frankford.	George W. Nichols, Boswell.
*J. E. Loughry, Monticello.	J. M. Wasson, Rensselaer.

*Present.

†Deceased.

INDIANA—Continued.

*Edwin Michael, Lowell.	T. A. Muzzall, Crown Point.
*William F. Daly, Peru.	B. M. Cobb, Huntington.
*L. J. Gible, Pennville.	L. L. Martz, Bluffton.
*H. C. McMackin, Ft. Wayne.	George W. Gordon, Auburn.
*O. T. Chamberlain, Elkhart.	Amasa Johnson, Plymouth.
*James H. Cisney, Warsaw.	Simeon A. Snyder, Bedford.

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS.

*Robert S. Foster, Indiana'lis, '68.	†Thomas W. Bennett, 1886.
O. M. Wilson,	†Ira J. Chase, 1887.
Arkansas City, Kansas, 1869.	*A. D. Vanosdol, Madison, 1888.
†Lewis Humphrey, 1879.	*C. M. Travis, Crawfordsville, '89.
†Jonathan B. Hager, 1880.	*Gil. R. Stormont, Princeton, '90.
*W. W. Dudley, Wash'n't'n, D.C., '81.	*I. N. Walker, Indianapolis, '91.
*J. R. Carnahan, Ind'n'ap's, '82-3.	*Joseph B. Cheadle, Frankfort, '92.
Edwin Nicar, South Bend, 1884.	*Jas. T. Johnson, Rockville, 1893.
*David N. Foster, Ft. Wayne, '85.	*Alert O. Marsh, Winchester, '94.

INDIAN TERRITORY. (45)

Organized July 3, 1891. Number of members Dec. 31, '94: 232.

*Commander	J. L. Thomas, Muscogee.
Senior Vice-Commander	W. H. Harrison, Shecotah.
Junior Vice-Commander	S. R. Scott, McAlester.
Assistant Adjutant-General	R. M. Gillmore, Muscogee.

REPRESENTATIVE.**ALTERNATIVE.**

H. T. Estes (at large), Muscogee. D. F. Stephens (at large).

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS.

Edward Calkins.	J. H. Spann, McAlester, 1893.
Robert W. Hill, Muscogee, 1892.	Savelon Boyles, Tahlequah, '94.

IOWA. (19)

Organized Sept. 26, 1866. Reorganized Jan. 23, 1879. Number of members Dec. 31, 1894: 17,061.

*Commander	J. K. P. Thompson, Rock Rapids.
*Senior Vice-Commander	M. E. Erwin, Dubuque.
*Junior Vice-Commander	H. P. Scott, Davenport.
*Assistant Adjutant-General	R. L. Chase, Des Moines.

*Present

†Deceased

IOWA—Continued.

REPRESENTATIVES.	ALTERNATIVES.
R. L. Chase (at large), Des Moines.	*Charles L. Longley (at large), Marshalltown.
*J. P. Ware, Mediapolis.	A. H. Evans, Keokuk.
*Aug. Reimers, Davenport.	A. E. Van Oven, Miles.
*George Drake, Clinton.	J. H. Monroe, Muscatine.
*T. E. McCurdy, Hazleton.	C. T. Coonley, Bristow.
*J. H. Powers, New Hampton.	O. P. Waterbury, Nora Springs.
*J. P. Matthews, Vinton.	G. W. Davis, Lisbon.
*W. T. Rigby, Stanwood.	W. E. Sergeant, Grundy Center.
*W. R. Warren, Ottumwa.	S. W. Brunt, Sigourney.
*B. F. W. Cozier, Colfax.	Jed. Yeager, Eddyville.
*I. L. Smith, Nevada.	Louis Schooler, Des Moines.
G. W. Carnes, Creston.	*G. F. Hand, Shenandoah.
*R. S. Findley, Osceola.	J. C. Clipson, Clarinda.
*F. L. Davis, Missouri Valley.	S. A. Bendon, Persia.
*J. C. Mason, Greenfield.	F. A. Sackett, Council Bluffs.
*Wm. Trowbridge, Carroll.	G. W. Eddy, Algona.
*E. P. Messer, Sheldon.	George Currier, Storm Lake.
*Jesse Cole, Cherokee.	Harvey Wood, Spirit Lake.

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS.

J. C. Parrot, Keokuk, 1874-5.	W. A. McHenry, Dennison, 1886.
A. A. Perkins, Denver, Col., '76-7-8. †	J. M. Tuttle, 1887.
H. E. Griswold, Atlantic, 1879.	E. A. Consigny, Avoca, 1888.
W. F. Conrad, Des Moines, 1880.	*C. H. Smith, Aurora, Ill., 1889.
†Geo. B. Hogin, Des Moines, 1882.	M. P. Mills, Cedar Rapids, 1890.
†John B. Cook, 1883.	*Charles L. Davidson, Hull, 1891.
E. G. Miller, Waterloo, 1884.	J. J. Steadman, Council Bluffs, '92
*W. R. Manning, Newton, 1885.	Phil Schaller, Sac City, 1893.
*George A. Newman, Cedar Falls, 1894.	

KANSAS. (22)

Organized Dec. 7, 1866. Reorganized March 16, 1880. Number of members Dec. 31, 1894: 16,114.

*Commander	John P. Harris, Ottawa.
*Senior Vice-Commander	Jerry Shaw, Dodge City.
*Junior Vice-Commander	E. B. Jones, Holton.
*Assistant Adjutant-General	J. N. Harrison, Ottawa.

*Present.

†Deceased.

KANSAS—Continued.

REPRESENTATIVES.	ALTERNATES.
*T. F. Botkin (at large), Hutchinson.	Lewis Hanback (at large), Argentine.
*Cyrus Leland, Troy.	John Beaver, Jetmore.
*Julius Fischer, Lawrence.	*C. R. Green, Lyndon.
*Phil. Kelly, White Cloud.	F. S. Haughawont, Onaga.
J. P. Mathews, Sebetha.	*L. R. Yates, Hiawatha.
*C. H. Haynes, Fort Scott.	John K. Rankin, Lawrence.
L. M. Earnest, Garnett.	George F. Pond, Fort Scott.
*Benj. Dornblazer, Fredonia.	W. B. Stone, Galena
*D. McTaggart, Liberty.	E. B. Park, Osage Mission.
*R. W. Jenkins, Topeka.	H. E. Rapier, Burlington.
*E. W. Cunningham, Emporia.	*W. H. Fountain, El Dorado.
*S. L. Wilson, Axtell.	John May, Lamar.
Jesse Dever, Broughton.	John Tennant, Manhattan.
C. W. Deeble, Lucas.	Angelo Colson, Ionia.
W. S. Tilton, Osborne.	*J. Y. Niles, Beloit.
*J. R. Baird, Speareville.	*H. L. Millard, Sterling.
*Ira D. Brougner, Great Bend.	J. D. Caldwell, Witchitaw.

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS.

†John A. Martin, 1867.	C. J. McDivitt, Santa Barbara,
John C. Carpenter, Chanute, 1868.	California, 1886.
John Guthrie, Topeka, 1876.	T. H. Soward Guthrie, Ok., 1887.
J. H. Gilpatrick, Leavenworth,	J. W. Feighan, Spokane Falls,
1877-8.	Washington, 1888.
T. C. Walkinshaw, Leavenworth,	Henry Booth, Larned, 1889.
1879-1882.	Ira F. Collins, Sabetha, 1890.
*T. J. Anderson, Topeka, 1883.	*T. McCarthy, Larned, 1891.
Homer W. Pond, Ft. Scott, 1884.	Albert R. Greene, Lecompton, '92
Milton Stewart, Chicago, 1885.	*Bernard Kelly, Emporia, 1893.
	W. P. Campbell, Wichita, 1894.

KENTUCKY. (27)

Organized Jan. 16, 1883. Number of members Dec. 31, 1894: 5,613.

*Commander	R. M. Kelly, Louisville.
*Senior Vice-Commander.....	E. L. Motley, Bowling Green.
*Junior Vice-Commander.....	M. B. Brown, Crofton.
*Assistant Adjutant-General.....	J. O'Donnell, Louisville.

*Present.
†Deceased.

KENTUCKY—Continued.**REPRESENTATIVES.**

*Edward Farley (at large),
Paducah.
*John Fowler, Louisville.
*Sam McKee, Louisville.
*E. P. James, Morgantown.
*Charles Solar, New Port.
*E. F. Tucker, Greensburg.
*A. J. Thorp, Winston.

ALTERNATES.

T. H. McBride (at large),
Lexington.
H. S. Cohn, Louisville.
P. H. Jackman, Columbia.
C. C. Vaughn, Russillville.
J. J. Barnes, Bowling Green.
William Cook, Louisville.
L. A. Webb, Bowling Green.

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS.

*J. C. Michie, Nat'l Home, O., '83. *Vincent Boreing, London, 1889.
*W. H. Horton, Newport, 1884. *M. Minton, Louisville, 1890.
*G. W. Northup, Louisville, 1885. *S. G. Hillis, Concord, 1891.
*Z. T. Morrow, Somerset, 1886. *E. H. Hobson, Greensburg, 1892.
*Wm. Bowman, Tolesboro, 1887. *T. E. Livezey, Covington, 1893.
*O. A. Reynolds, Covington, 1888. *Dan O'Riley, Leitchfield, 1894.

LOUISIANA AND MISSISSIPPI. (35)

Organized as Department of the Gulf May 15, 1884. Changed to
Louisiana and Mississippi, June 13, 1888. Number of members
Dec. 31, 1894: 1,327.

*Commander Chas. W. Keeting, New Orleans.
*Senior Vice-Commander..... Thomas Macvey, China, La.
Junior Vice-Commander..... N. A. Anderson, Vicksburg, Miss.
Assistant Adjutant-General..... E. H. Wheeler, New Orleans.

REPRESENTATIVES.

*F. C. Antoine (at large),
New Orleans, La.
*Paul Bruce, New Orleans, La.

ALTERNATES.

*Cyrus Ganner (at large),
New Orleans, La.
Theo. Lumber, Natchez, Miss.

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS.

William Roy, Nogales, Ariz., 1884. A. S. Badger, New Orleans, '86-91.
J. W. Scully, New Orleans, 1885. *C. H. Shute, New Orleans, '92-3.

MAINE. (9)

Organized Jan. 10, 1868. Number of members Dec. 31, 1894: 8,914.

*Commander William H. Green, Portland.
Senior Vice-Commander..... Terrence C. Goodwin, Togus.
Junior Vice-Commander..... J. F. Jefferds, Livermore Falls.
*Assistant Adjutant-General..... A. M. Sawyer, Portland.

*Present.

MAINE—Continued.**REPRESENTATIVES.****ALTERNATES.**

*J. L. Merrick (at large). Waterville.	C. A. Southard (at large), Livermore Falls.
*I. W. Emerson, Lewiston.	E. C. Milliken, Portland.
*F. W. Aldus, Camden.	W. S. Howe, Rumford Center.
J. F. Whitcomb, Ellsworth.	J. R. Skinner, Waldoboro.
*G. H. Smith, Houlten.	J. W. Black, Searsport.
M. A. Safford, Kittery.	G. W. Reynolds, Waterville.
*W. B. Clayton, Bangor.	J. B. Wescott, Bath.
*W. Harrison Weston, Skowhegan.	*A. V. Sumner, Lubec.
*G. G. Downing, Dover.	F. C. Robinson, Blaine.
V. L. Coffin, Harrington.	A. P. Adams, East Wilton.

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS.

Geo. L. Beal, Norway, 1868-9.	Benj. Williams, Rockland, 1884.
C. P. Mattocks, Portland, 1870-1.	†James A. Hall, 1885.
D. White, Boston, Mass., 1872-3.	Sam'l W. Lane, Augusta, 1886.
Selden Connor, Augusta, 1874-5.	Richard K. Gatley, Portland, '87.
Nelson Howard, Lewiston, 1876.	Horace H. Burbank, Sacco, 1888.
†John D. Myrick, 1877.	Franklin M. Drew, Lewiston, '89.
Augustus C. Hamlin, Bangor, 1878.	John D. Anderson, Gray, 1890.
†Winsor B. Smith, 1879.	Sam'l L. Miller, Waldoboro, '91.
Isaac C. Bangs, Waterville, 1880.	Isaac Dyer, Skowhegan, 1892.
A. B. Farnham, Bangor, 1882.	*Wainwright Cushing, Foxcraft, 1893.
E. M. Shaw, Nashua, N. H., 1883.	
John W. Gilman, Oakland, 1894.	

MARYLAND. (16)

Organized Jan. 8, 1868. Reorganized June 9, 1876. Number of members Dec. 31, 1894: 3,405.

*Commander	O. A. Horner, Emmittsburg.
*Senior Vice-Commander	R. H. Cameron, Baltimore.
Junior Vice-Commander.....	I. D. Oliver, Baltimore.
*Assistant Adjutant-General.....	Lewis M. Zimmerman, Baltim're.

REPRESENTATIVES.**ALTERNATES.**

*John G. Taylor (at large), Baltimore.	Alex. M. Briscoe (at large), Baltimore.
*David L. Stanton, Baltimore.	Clinton S. Birch, Baltimore.
*Benjamin F. Clark, Baltimore.	Wm. H. Thompson, Baltimore.
*William H. Stahl, Baltimore.	G. W. Harig, Baltimore.

*Present.

†Deceased.

MARYLAND—Continued.**PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS.**

- †Andrew W. Denison, 1867-8-9. John J. Horn, Cheltenham, 1885.
 *E. Y. Goldsborough, Frederick, '70. G. W. F. Vernon, Baltimore, '86.
 Edwin L. Danaker, Baltimore, '71. †Henry P. Underhill, 1887.
 Adam E. King, Baltimore, 1872. Theo. F. Lang, Baltimore, 1888.
 E. B. Tyler, 1876-7-8. G. F. Wheeler, Fredericksburg,
 W. E. Griffith, Cumberland, 1879. Va., 1889.
 W. E. W. Rose, Baltimore, '80-1. G. R. Graham, Baltimore, 1890.
 Graham Dukehart, Baltimore, '82. *J. C. Hill, Baltimore, 1891.
 †John H. Suter, 1883. *W. A. Bartlett, Wash., D. C., '92.
 Frank M. Smith, Baltimore, 1884. Frank Nolen, Baltimore, 1893.
 *Myron J. Rose, Baltimore, 1894.

MASSACHUSETTS. (7)

Organized May 7, 1867. Number of members Dec. 31, 1894: 23,204.

- *Commander Joseph W. Thayer, Chelsea.
 *Senior Vice-Commander William P. Derby, Springfield.
 *Junior Vice-Commander John M. Deane, Fall River.
 *Assistant Adjutant-General Hubert O. Moore, Boston.

REPRESENTATIVES.**ALTERNATES.**

- | | |
|---|--|
| *H. B. Carrington (at large),
Hyde Park. | *D. H. L. Gleason (at large),
Natick. |
| G. N. Munsell, South Chatham. | *E. F. Steere, Centerville. |
| *Henry A. Tower, North Adams. | *F. A. Ireland, Pittsfield. |
| Amos M. Jack-on, Fall River. | S. C. Chamberlin, New Bedford. |
| *Benj. A. Sawyer, Haverill. | George E. Beale, Lynn. |
| *Benj. F. Cook, Gloucester. | *Thos. E. Cutter, Newburyport. |
| Isaac S. Day, South Groveland. | *Timothy D. Crowley, Danvers. |
| *George F. Holt, Andover. | James Lane, Lawrence. |
| *F. L. Burnham, Greenfield. | Chas. D. Hendrickson, Orange. |
| *Chas. R. Kaplinger, Springfield. | H. B. Graves, Westfield. |
| *D. W. Ainsworth, Ware. | Thomas Gilfillan, Northampton. |
| *Wm. H. T. Hayes, Lowell. | F. R. Knowlton, West Action. |
| *A. H. Seaver, Arlington. | W. N. Ripley, Wakefield. |
| *W. H. Mathews, Woburn. | R. S. Tyler, Lowell. |
| *James P. Clare, Hudson. | C. O. Pratt, Somerville. |
| E. P. Jewett, Foxboro. | *Frank A. Lewis, Weymouth. |
| *C. E. Barnes, Plymouth. | A. C. Howes, Middleboro. |
| *Edmund B. Meehan, Boston. | H. P. Oakman, Dorchester. |
| John E. Killian, Roxbury. | Charles P. Whittle, Charlestown. |

*Present.

†Deceased.

MASSACHUSETTS—Continued.

J. Frank Foster, South Boston.	J. Rhodes, Brighton.
*Chas. H. Bingham, Westboro.	George W. Corey, Southbridge.
*E. B. Macy, Fitchburg.	Charles E. Taft, Athol Center.
*H. T. Buck, Worcester.	J. W. Wetherbee, Leominster.
*Edwin A. Howe, Grafton.	G. B. Williams, Milford.

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS.

A. S. Cushman, New York, '66-7.	†Geo. H. Patch, 1882.
A. B. R. Sprague, Worcester, '68.	G. S. Evans, Cambridgeport, '83.
Francis A. Osborne, Boston, 1869.	J. D. Billings, Cambridgeport, '84.
†James L. Bates, 1870.	*J. W. Hersey, Springfield, 1885.
William Cogswell, Salem, 1871.	†Richard F. Tobin, 1886.
†A. B. Underwood, 1873.	Charles D. Nash, Whitman, '87.
*John W. Kimball, Fitchburg, '74.	M. P. Walker, Belchertown, '88.
*Geo. S. Merrill, Lawrence, 1875.	G. L. Goodale, Medford, 1889.
H. B. Sargent, S. Monica, Cal., '76-7-8	*G. H. Innis, So. Boston, 1890.
*John G. B. Adams, Lynn, 1879.	A. A. Smith, Griswoldville, '91.
†John A. Hawes, 1880.	*J. K. Churchill, Worcester, '92.
Geo. W. Cresey, Chelsea, 1881.	*Eli W. Hall, Lynn, 1893.
*Wilfred A. Wetherbee, Newton, 1894.	

MICHIGAN. (18)

Organized May 6, 1868. Reorganized Jan. 22, 1879. Number of members Dec. 31, 1894: 18,059.

*Commander	Sherman B. Daboll, St. Johns.
Senior Vice-Commander.....	M. L. Skillman, Mt. Clemens.
*Junior Vice-Commander.....	Norman G. Cooper, Sturgis.
*Assistant Adjutant-General.....	W. E. Hamilton, St. Johns.

REPRESENTATIVES.

*J. S. Farrar (at large), Mt. Clemens.
*Joseph Doherty, Detroit.
*D. C. Spear, Dundee.
*Albert Griswold, Battle Creek.
*W. R. Snyder, Marcellus.
*Eber Rice, Grand Rapids.
Chauncey Brace, Pontiac.
C. F. Farman, Marine City.
*J. J. Mackey, Owosso.
*W. E. Thorp, Hart.
*A. J. West, Atlanta.
*A. J. Herrington, St. Louis.

ALTERNATES.

*H. H. Hinds (at large), Stanton.
*R. D. Dix, Barrien Springs.
Jas. Van Kleeck, Bay City.
J. G. Berry, Vanderbilt.
*S. J. Lawrence, Wyandotte.
Nathan Adams, Shelby.
*H. H. Collins, Howell.
R. H. Gibson, Greenville.
H. A. Choppin, Paw Paw.
N. A. Reynolds, Coldwater.
Carle Engel, Detroit.
H. H. Wells, Imlay City.

*Present.

†Deceased.

MICHIGAN—Continued.

*E. C. Anthony, Negaunee.	E. P. Barnard, Menominee.
*M. P. Thatcher, Detroit.	Geo. Davenport, Hadley.
Wm. Shakespeare, Kalamazo.	W. W. Bennett, Jackson.
*A. T. Bliss, Saginaw, W. S.	C. E. Soule, Grand Haven.
*O. A. L. Brundage, Muskegon.	J. C. Wooster, Sheboygan.
*A. V. Austin, Milford.	C. D. Little, Saginaw, W. S.
J. H. Reynolds, Adrian.	G. M. Doty, Howard City.

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS.

W. Humphrey, Adrian, 1868.	L. F. Rutherford, Gr. Rapids, '87.
*C. V. R. Pond, Lansing, 1878-9.	*Wash. Gardner, Albion, 1888.
A. T. McReynolds, Gr. Rapids, '80.	*Michael Brown, Big Rapids, '89.
B. R. Pierce, Gr. Rapids, 1881-2.	*Henry M. Duffield, Detroit, '90.
*Oscar A. Janes, Hillsdale, 1883.	†Charles L. Eaton, 1891.
Rush J. Shank, Lansing, 1884.	*Henry S. Dean, Ann Arbor, 1892.
Chas. D. Long, Detroit, 1885.	James H. Kidd, Ionia, 1893.
*J. Northwood, New Lathrop, '86.	*Louis Kanitz, Muskegon, 1894.

MINNESOTA. (24)

Organized Aug. 14, 1867. Reorganized Aug. 17, 1881. Number of Members Dec. 31, 1894: 7,780.

*Commander	Ell Torance, Minneapolis.
*Senior Vice-Commander	J. J. McCardy, St. Paul.
*Junior Vice-Commander	E. B. Wood, Long Prairie.
*Assistant Adjutant-General	J. K. Mertz, Minneapolis.

REPRESENTATIVES.**ALTERNATES.**

L. O. Merriam (at large), Minneapolis.	*Joseph Weinman (at large), Minneapolis.
*Edwin Dunn, Eyata.	Robert Scarf, Pipestone.
*C. W. Ackley, Spring Valley.	Henry Reynolds, Waseca.
*Harrison White, Beaver Creek.	J. H. Baker, Mankato.
*A. F. Foster, Litchfield.	J. F. Wyman, Worthfield.
*Henry Hazenwinkle, St. Paul.	F. C. Mallory, St. Paul.
*E. W. Mortimer, Minneapolis.	Thomas Downs, Minneapolis.
*M. W. Bates, Duluth.	C. F. McDonald, St. Cloud.
*J. P. Davis, Battle Lake.	J. A. McConkey, Fergus Falls.

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS.

*H. G. Hicks, Minneapolis, 1868.	L. L. Wheelock, Owatonna, 1887.
*H. A. Castle, St. Paul, 1872-3-4.	*James H. Ege, Minneapolis, '88.
Adam Marty, Stillwater, 1881-2.	A. Barto, Sauk Center, 1889.

*Present.

†Deceased.

MINNESOTA—Continued.

- *John P. Rea, Minneapolis, 1883. Jas. Compton, Fergus Falls, 1890.
 *E. C. Babb, Minneapolis, 1884. †Chas. D. Parker, 1891.
 *R. A. Becker, St. Paul, 1885. L. M. Lange, Marshall, 1892.
 Wm. Thomas, Mankato, 1886. J. Day Smith, Minneapolis, '93.
 *Sam R. Van Sant, Winona, 1894.

MISSOURI. (25)

Organized May 16, 1867. Reorganized April 22, 1882. Number of
 members Dec. 31, 1894: 17,126.

- *Commander Louis Benecke, Brunswick.
 *Senior Vice-Commander Julius Briggs, Joplin.
 *Junior Vice-Commander C. P. Hess, Macon.
 *Assistant Adjutant-General John B. Pachall, St. Louis.

REPRESENTATIVES.

- A. J. Smith, St. Louis.
 *Thos. W. Evans, St. Joseph.
 *John P. Tracy, Springfield.
 *John W. Scott, Moberly.
 *J. S. Rogers, Cameron.
 *J. B. Davis, Kansas City.
 *George E. Smith, St. Louis.
 *E. S. McMurphy, Macon.
 *Chas. Needringhaus, St. Louis.
 *M. Wetzler, Trenton.
 *F. W. Edwards, St. Louis.
 *A. W. St. John, Carthage.
 *H. E. Robinson, Maryville.
 *Adam Fischer, St. Louis.
 *M. G. Netherton, Bancroft.
 *R. W. Davis, Brookfield.
 *Valentine Barth, St. Louis.
 J. W. Barnes, Memphis.

ALTERNATES.

- *T. B. Rogers(at large), St. Louis.
 *I. T. Bronson, Sedalia.
 H. F. Glahn, Clarence.
 F. D. W. Arnold, Lamar.
 W. F. Henry, Kansas City.
 E. S. Miner, Bethany.
 H. P. Porter, Foster.
 J. E. Lewis, Brunswick.
 E. Boucher, Mt. Vernon.
 A. H. Cashion, Perryville.
 John T. Birdseye, Nevada.
 V. J. Mathews, St. Louis.
 George O. Cobb, Hopkins.
 J. R. Hollibaugh, Joplin.
 Charles F. Kerls, St. Louis.
 William Roney, Kidder.
 A. Gorty, Braymer.
 W. H. Graham, Middletown.

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS.

- *W. Warner, Kansas City, 1882-3. J. E. Phelps, Springfield, 1889.
 W. F. Chamberlain, Hannibal, '84. *Leo Rassieur, St. Louis, 1890.
 *Nelson Cole, St. Louis, 1885-6. *G. W. Martin, Brookfield, 1891.
 †E. E. Kimball, 1887. *C. W. Whitehead, Kas. City, '92.
 *Hiram Smith, Jr., Cameron, '88. *C. G. Burton, Nevada, 1893.
 *Louis Grund, St. Louis, 1894.

*Present.

†Deceased.

NEBRASKA—Continued.

- *A. V. Cole, Juniata, 1885. *C. J. Dilworth, Hastings, 1892.
 *John M. Thayer, Lincoln, 1886. †A. H. Church, 1893.
 Church Howe, Howe, 1894.

NEW HAMPSHIRE. (12)

Organized July 30, 1868. Number of members Dec. 31, 1894: 4,695.

- *Commander Charles E. Buzzell, Lakeport.
 *Senior Vice-Commander Lewis W. Aldrich, Keene.
 *Junior Vice-Commander James Minot, Concord.
 *Assistant Adjutant-General E. A. Badger, Lakeport.

REPRESENTATIVES.**ALTERNATES.**

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|--|-------------------------------------|
| *Edward E. Parker (at large),
Nashua. | John P. Dane (at large),
Nashua. |
| *Martin B. Plumner, Laconia. | Rufus E. Gale, Alton. |
| *Frank L. Avery, Farmington | Stephen E. Root, Rochester. |
| *John W. Mears, Manchester. | Andrew J. Bennett, Manchester. |
| John K. Law, New London. | *William S. Stanley, Candia. |
| *W. W. Coburn, North Haverill. | Van B. Glazier, Lisbon. |

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS.

- Matthew T. Betton, Portsm'th, '67. *John C. Linehan, Penacook, '83-4
 †William R. Patten, 1868. Marcus M. Collis, Portsm'th, '85.
 D.J. Vaughan, Cambridge, Mass., '69 George Farr, Littleton, 1886.
 Jas. E. Larkin, Everett, Mass., '70 Otis C. Wyatt, Tilton, 1887.
 Aug. H. Bixby, Francestown, '71. †Al B. Thompson, 1888.
 W.H. Trickey, Danvers, Mass., '72 J.F. Grimes, Hillsbo'gh Bridge, '89
 †Timothy W. Challis, 1873-4. *T. Cogswell, Gilmanton, I.W., '90
 Alvin S. Eaton, Nashua, 1875. Everett B. Huse, Enfield, 1891.
 C. J. Richards, Chicago, Ill., '76-7-8 Daniel Hall, Dover, 1892.
 †George Bowers, 1879-80. Frank G. Noyes, Nashua, 1893.
 *Martin A. Haynes, Lakeport, '81-2 David R. Pierce, Somersw'th, '94

NEW JERSEY. (8)

Organized Dec. 10, 1867. Number of members Dec. 31, 1894: 7,317.

- *Commander Henry S. White, Red Bank.
 *Senior Vice-Commander E. F. Brainard, Newark.
 *Junior Vice-Commander George E. Martin, Camden.
 *Assistant Adjutant-General Henry C. Terhune, Red Bank.

REPRESENTATIVES.**ALTERNATES.**

- | | |
|---|--|
| *M. V. Kennelly (at large),
Jersey City. | W. F. Britton (at large),
Burlington. |
| *James Hogencamp, Paterson. | *John Hazlett, Trenton. |

*Present.

†Deceased.

NEW JERSEY—Continued.

*John J. Kents, Trenton.	Deidrich Graper, Bayonne.
John A. Rodrigo, Newark.	S. B. Foster, Trenton.
*W. H. Miller, Elizabeth.	A. D. Blanchet, Morristown.
*Joel W. Hall, Orange.	Jacob White, Paterson.
*James Clugston, Trenton.	W. W. Corriell, Plainfield.
*J. W. Jackson, Newark.	D. A. Carter, Camden.

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS.

†E. Jardine, 1868.	*Geo. B. Fielder, Jersey City, '83
*Wm. Ward, Newark, 1869-70.	*H. M. Nevius, Red Bank, '84-5.
†Richard H. Lee, 1871-2.	*F. O. Cole, Jersey City, 1886.
J. R. Goble, 1873.	†John L. Wheeler, 1887.
*C. Burrows, Rutherford, 1874-5.	*E. Burd Grubb, Edgewater Pk, '88
*E. W. Davis, Newark, 1876.	*W. B. E. Miller, Camden, 1889.
†John Mueller, 1877-8.	*A. M. Matthews, Orange, 1890.
*Samuel Hufty, Camden, 1879.	*J. R. Mulliken, Newark, 1891.
*G. W. Gile, Camden, 1880.	*R. A. Donnelly, Trenton, 1892.
*C. H. Houghton, Metuchen, 1881.	*H. L. Hartshorn, Camden, '93.
†E. L. Campbell, 1882.	*John Shields, Flemington, 1894.

NEW MEXICO. (32)

Organized July 14, 1883. Number of members Dec. 31, 1894: 175.

*Commander.....	Thomas W. Collier, Raton.
Senior Vice-Commander.....	John A. Brown, White Oaks.
Junior Vice-Commander.....	C. H. McHenry, Farmington.
*Assistant Adjutant-General	Hiram Crampton, Raton.

REPRESENTATIVE.**ALTERNATE.**

*Henry M. Davis (at large), Santa Fe.	Leverett Clark (at large), Albuquerque.
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PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS.

†H. M. Atkinson, 1883.	†John H. Mills, 1889.
†E. W. Wynkoop, 1884.	Lee H. Rudisille, White Oaks, '89
E. S. Stover, Albuquerque, 1886.	A. M. Whitcomb, Albuquerque, '90
*Francis Downs, Santa Fe, 1887.	S. W. Dorsey, Denver, Col., '92.
John Y. Hewitt, White Oaks, 1888.	W. H. Whitman, Albuquerque, '93
George W. Knaebel, Santa Fe, 1894.	

NEW YORK. (5)

Organized April 3, 1867. Number of members Dec. 31, 1894: 39,203.

*Commander.....	E. J. Atkinson, New York.
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*Present.

†Deceased.

NEW YORK—Continued.

- *Senior Vice-Commander..... C. Hull Grant, Brooklyn.
 *Junior Vice-Commander..... John Kohler, Utica.
 *Assistant Adjutant-General..... D. F. Allen, Albany.

REPRESENTATIVES.

- *Albert D. Shaw (at large),
 Watertown.
 James D. Bell, Brooklyn.
 *P. C. Fleming, Rochester.
 *Charles A. Shaw, Brooklyn.
 J. S. Gross, Owego.
 *John T. Davidson, Elmira.
 *Peter Dimler, New Brighton.
 *M. Mead, Savannah.
 *R. W. L. Hommedieu, Brooklyn.
 *John W. Mullens, Albany.
 *George W. Stanley, Batavia.
 S. W. Payne, Gouverneur.
 *M. C. Shattuck, Brooklyn.
 S. G. Mackey, Haverstraw.
 *A. H. Spierre, Albany.
 *W. J. Floyd, Caton.
 *Stephen Burrows, Brooklyn.
 *R. R. Stillwell, Port Byron.
 *A. H. Stafford, Jamestown.
 J. K. Hood, Delhi.
 I. Henry Isaacs, Morrisville.
 *W. W. Ryder, Sing Sing.
 *F. H. Cramer, Malone.
 *J. S. Koster, Lyons Falls.
 *W. J. Cramond, Rome.
 *James P. Foster, Dansville.
 *George M. Brink, Kingston.
 *C. H. Schermerhorn, Olean.
 *Robert Wilson, Newburg.
 *E. A. Wheeler, Waterville.
 *J. H. Stone, Toronto, Canada.
 *B. J. McGowan, Long Island City.
 *R. H. Dyer, Auburn.
 *Milton Race, Rochester.
 *J. J. Augustine, Rochester.
 *John Parks, Medina.
 *D. W. Crumb, Southsclick.

ALTERNATES.

- *Theodore F. Reed (at large),
 Spring Valley.
 *N. W. Day, New York.
 M. H. Whalen, New York.
 *P. S. Biglin, New York.
 *Philip B. Low, New York.
 C. S. Lynde, Dalton.
 *James Owens, New York.
 Albert J. Adams, New York.
 *John Campbell, New York.
 J. A. Goulden, New York.
 C. G. Reichert, New York.
 James J. Mitchell, Albany.
 Benjamin Franklin, Rochester.
 Philip W. Young, New York.
 Louis C. Greenleaf, Watertown.
 Carroll Whittaker, Saugerties.
 Frank Lederle, New York.
 John Little, Brooklyn.
 Thomas Birdsall, N. Tarrytown.
 M. W. Sweeney, New York.
 Thomas H. Kiernan, Brooklyn.
 Jacob Rider, Dunkirk.
 A. J. Pratt, Webster.
 P. J. McDonald, Newburg.
 Seymour Pierce, Honeoye Falls.
 A. B. Hawkins, Westfield.
 William J. Barry, New York.
 Geo. W. Marlette, Schenectady.
 T. G. Ballarg, Antwerp.
 Francis J. Hawks, New York.
 J. G. Johnson, Randolph.
 Henry M. Mould, Keeseville.
 William Butler, New York.
 S. O. Stoddard, Copenhagen.
 W. A. Vogts, New York.
 V. A. Albro, Mayville.
 J. W. Simpson, Norwood.

*Present.

†Deceased.

NEW YORK—Continued.

*Bernard Mullin, Port Richmond. John J. Humphries, New York.
 *G. W. Covey, Hudson. D. H. King, Fort Edward.
 *C. M. Woolsey, Milton. G. W. Armstrong, Manlius.

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS.

†James B. McKean, 1866-7. James S. Traver, New York, '82.
 D. E. Sickles, New York, 1868-9. J. A. Reynolds, Rochester, 1883.
 J. C. Robinson, Binghamton, 1870. *Ira M. Hedges, Haverstraw, '84.
 †Henry A. Barnum, 1871-2. Jos. I. Sayles, Rome, 1886.
 Stephen P. Corliss, Albany, 1873. G. H. Treadwell, Albany, 1887.
 *John Palmer, Albany, 1874-5. N. M. Curtis, Ogdensburgh, '88.
 *J. Tanner, Wash., D. C., 1876-7. *Harrison Clark, Albany, 1889.
 W. F. Rogers, S & S Home, Bath '78. †Floyd Clarkson, 1890.
 †James McQuade, 1879. *Chas. H. Freeman, Corning, '91.
 L. Coe Young, Macon, Ga., 1880. T. L. Poole, Syracuse, 1892.
 †Abraham Merritt, 1881. *Jos. P. Cleary, Rochester, 1893.
 *John C. Shotts, Yonkers, 1894.

NORTH DAKOTA. (43)

Organized April 23, 1890. Number of members Dec. 31, 1894: 684.

*Commander A. P. Rounsevell, Larimore.
 Senior Vice-Commander H. S. Curry, Hope.
 Junior Vice-Commander E. L. Calkins, Jamestown.
 Assistant Adjutant-General W. Ackerman, Grand Forks.

REPRESENTATIVES.**ALTERNATES.**

*L. O. Elliot (at large), Hillsboro. G. B. Vallandigham (at large), Valley City.
 *W. H. Brown, Grand Forks. James Burdick, Fargo.

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS.

Harrison Allen, Fargo, 1889. S. G. Robberts, Fargo, 1892.
 G. B. Winshop, Grand Forks, 1890. John D. Black, Valley City, '93.
 W. A. Bentley, Bismark, 1891. Jas. M. O'Neale, Grand Forks, '94.

OHIO. (4)

Organized Jan. 30, 1867. Number of members Dec. 31, 1894: 38,189.

*Commander Charles Townsend, Athens.
 *Senior Vice-Commander Henry Kissinger, Dayton.
 Junior Vice-Commander Walter Webber, Columbus.
 *Assistant Adjutant-General D. M. Burchfield, Athens.

*Present.

†Deceased.

OHIO—Continued.

REPRESENTATIVES.	ALTERNATES.
*T. B. Marshall (at large), Sidney.	*Josh B. Davis (at large), Sandusky.
*John Kissane, Cincinnati.	Max Silberberg, Cincinnati.
*H. Wagner, Cincinnati.	E. R. Mantford, Cincinnati.
*Price T. Fee, Felicity.	E. G. Penn, Amelia.
*Miner Swan, Blanchester.	R. W. Dewitt, Oxford.
Asa Jenkins, Wilmington.	T. M. Ferguson, Rainsboro.
*John W. Hawk, Jackson.	John D. Jones, Portsmouth.
*William Bradbury, Kyger.	Charles E. Hawk, Wilkesville.
*A. R. Kellar, Lancaster.	John T. Raper, Chillicothe.
*D. C. Rathburn, Middleport.	R. S. King, Glouster.
*Charles H. Newton, Marietta.	J. H. Stiers, Beverley.
*J. T. Story, Zanesville.	P. W. Carroll, St. Clairsville.
*A. A. Taylor, Cambridge.	J. M. McKee, West Salem.
*George W. Salter, New London.	John H. Crawford, Peru.
*Samuel Zink, Crestline.	W. S. Bradford, Mansfield.
*John F. McNeal, Marion.	Uriah Cahill, Richwood.
*Thos. T. Smith, Ada.	J. H. Taylor, Uniopolis.
*W. P. Orr, Piqua.	W. H. Shaw, Sidney.
*John T. Harper, Dayton.	W. J. Ellis, Dayton.
*N. T. Lawrence, Eldorado.	Geo. D. Bradford, Dean.
*J. D. Emerson, Bellefontaine.	L. H. Creemer, Mechanicsburgh.
*Ira W. Wallace, Springfield.	W. C. Ricketts, Pancoastburg.
*L. A. Parrott, New Hope.	W. H. H. Hebble, Osborn.
*L. G. Hunt, Mt. Vernon.	W. A. Lovett, Newark.
*George T. Dix, Harrisburg.	H. W. Phelps, Westerville.
A. J. Gleason, Van Wert.	W. F. Flick, Antwerp.
*Francis Kennedy, Bryan.	Jacob Adams, Defiance.
*Theodore Totten, Findlay.	John H. Ridgeley, Tiffin.
*C. E. Reynolds, Napoleon.	Sol. Zarbaugh, Holgate.
*James C. Messer, East Toledo.	Isaiah McConkey, Wauseon.
*Joseph B. Sprague, Clyde.	William A. Ogden, Toledo.
*J. D. Porter, Steubenville.	George W. Bowers, New Philadelphia.
*George B. Aten, Wellsville.	N. E. Clendenning, Connotton.
*J. J. Clark, Canton.	William McMillan, Massilon.
*T. W. Screen, Wadsworth.	Rives C. Rowe, Elyria.
*E. W. Elliot, Coe Ridge.	Willard Abbott, Cleveland.
*William Lenhart, Akron.	M. L. Maynard, Chardon.

*Present.

†Deceased.

OHIO—Continued.

*M. O. Messer, Warren. Frank J. Kaiser, Youngstown.
 *H. W. Lindergreen, Geneva. Robert N. Traver, Painsville.

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS.

†B. F. Potts, 1866.	Charles T. Clark, Columbus, '82-3
†Thomas L. Young, 1867.	H. P. Lloyd, Cincinnati, 1884.
*J. W. Keifer, Springfield, '68-9-70.	R. B. Brown, Zanesville, 1885.
†William C. Bunts, 1871-2.	*Arthur L. Conger, Akron, 1886.
G. M. Barber, Cleveland, 1873-4.	†D. C. Putnam, 1887.
Alvin C. Voris, Akron, 1875.	*J. W. O'Neill, Lebanon, 1888.
†William Earnshaw, 1876-77.	S. H. Hurst, Chillicothe, 1889.
†Nathan L. Guthrie, 1878.	*P. H. Dowling, Toledo, 1890.
†Joseph H. Seymour, 1878.	*A. M. Warner, Cincinnati, 1891.
†James H. Steedman, 1879.	*Isaac F. Mack, Sandusky, 1892.
David W. Thomas, Akron, 1880.	*L. H. Williams, Ripley, 1893.
*John S. Kountz, Toledo, 1881.	*E. E. Nutt, Sidney, 1894.

OKLAHOMA. (44)

Organized August 27, 1890. Number of members Dec. 31, 1894: 760.

*Commander H. G. Trosper, Oklahoma City.
 *Senior Vice-Commander J. M. Barnhouse, Mullhall.
 Junior Vice-Commander W. H. Stubblefield, Chandler.
 *Assistant Adjutant-General H. H. Black, Oklahoma City.

REPRESENTATIVES.**ALTERNATES.**

*J. J. S. Hassler (at large). *L. T. Shockey (at large).
 *L. G. Frybarger.

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS.

*C. M. Barnes, Guthrie, 1890-1. *D. F. Wyatt, Topeka, Kas., '92-3.
 †G. A. Colton, 1891-2. *Thos. H. Seward, Perry, 1893-4.
 *J. P. Cummins, Kingfisher, 1894.

OREGON. (26)

Organized Sept. 28, 1882. Number of members Dec. 31, 1894: 1,832.

*Commander Ethan W. Allen, Portland
 *Senior Vice-Commander J. T. Apperson, Oregon City.
 *Junior Vice-Commander J. F. Willis, Lexington.
 *Assistant Adjutant-General W. N. Morse, Portland.

*Present.

†Deceased.

OREGON—Continued.**REPRESENTATIVES.**

*H. B. Compson (at large),
Huntington.
R. J. Hill, Lexington.
*W. S. Myers, The Dalles.

ALTERNATES.

*H. S. Maloney (at large),
Sheridan.
A. W. Gowan, Burns.
Eugene Clark, Portland.

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS.

*G. E. Cankin, Portland, 1883. *E. B. McElroy, Salem, 1889.
†F. J. Babcock, 1884. †J. A. Varney, 1890.
*F. H. Lamb, San Francisco, '85-6. *Owen Summers, Portland, 1891.
*M. L. Olmsted, Baker City, 1887. *H. H. Northup, Portland, 1892.
*A. E. Borthwick, Portland, 1888. *J. C. Cooper, McMinnville, 1893.
*S. B. Ormsby, Argenti, 1894.

PENNSYLVANIA. (3)

Organized Jan. 16, 1867. Number of members Dec. 31, 1894: 43,920.

*Commander H. H. Cumings, Tidioute.
Senior Vice-Commander Thomas M. Fee, Connellsville.
*Junior Vice-Commander Lemon Buch, Reading.
*Assistant Adjutant-General J. F. Morrison, Philadelphia.

REPRESENTATIVES.

*Samuel P. Town (at large),
Philadelphia.
*Thomas H. Cole, Erie.
G. Harry Davis, Philadelphia.
H. R. Breneman, Lancaster.
*W. A. Lowry, Butler.
*Moses Morey, Scranton.
*F. B. Speakman, Coatesville.
*John Emhart, Philadelphia.
*Ed. Walton, Philadelphia.
*Thomas Daugherty, Audendried.
*Charles L. Leiper, Frankford.
*W. H. H. Wasson, Pittsburg.
*James McCormick, Philadelphia.
*C. M. Derrickson, Mercer.
*Wm. Merriman, Beaver Falls.
*A. S. Schropp, Bethlehem.
*J. Gould, Mt. Carmel.
A. R. Dawson, Allegheny.

ALTERNATES.

*H. A. Miller (at large),
Hollidaysburg.
R. A. Dempsey, Bradford.
*W. C. Besselièvre, Philadelphia.
*W. Clark Johnson, Roxboro.
*H. Birnstock, Wrightsville.
*E. L. Wesley, Chambersburg.
S. W. Hamilton, Apollo.
H. M. Choate, Smethport.
*Thos. H. Mensing, Jr., Phila.
O. M. Head, Pittsburg.
J. R. Mitchell, Warren.
C. H. Barnard, Ashland.
Thomas Munroe, Gallitzin.
W. P. Harpster, Houtzdale.
Jos. McLaughlin, Summit Hill.
J. M. Hinkson, Media.
John M. Hughes, Williamstown.
John H. Findon, Susquehanna.

*Present.

†Deceased.

PENNSYLVANIA—Continued.

*James W. Morris, Pittsburg.	R. S. Elliot, New Florence.
*E. C. Ebon, Reading.	W. Hayes Grier, Columbia.
*W. H. Crook, Harrisburg.	H. M. Phillips, New Wilmington.
*Adam Wisman, Marietta.	A. H. Whitman, Minersville.
*James H. Cochrane, Allegheny.	Samuel Jones, Philadelphia.
*S. D. Murphy, Ligonier.	A. W. Mennig, Allentown.
*T. W. Baker, Pittsburg.	J. V. Brown, Duke Center.
*I. B. Brown, Corry.	W. W. Ames, Ridgway.
*Geo. W. Schoch, Mifflinburg.	Luther Keefer, Cressona.
*Geo. S. Shattuck, Meadville.	J. A. Clinton, Tarentum.
John F. Osler, Shamokin.	V. S. Barker, Ebensburg.
*A. K. Christ, Columbia.	Rev. J. B. Davis, Rome.
*E. L. Schroeder, York.	A. P. Buckholdt, Grove City.
*J. M. Sutman, Monongahela City.	A. M. Bryan, Braddock.
*Joseph Swartz, Philadelphia.	E. L. Gilligan, Oxford.
*John R. Oursler, Latrobe.	George D. Runk, Clearfield.
*A. C. Koser, Mechanicsburg.	H. O. Baum, Langhorne.
*Theo. Schweriner, Germantown.	A. J. Greenfield, Oil City.
*George F. Bailey, Norristown.	D. F. Michael, South Gibson.
*Wm. N. Jones, Williamsport.	George F. Abbott, Port Carbon.
M. D. Barndollar, Everett.	Daniel Donne, Pottsville.
S. A. Losch, Schuylkill Haven.	W. Dwyer, Mercer.
*John Braum, Pittsburg.	John Kirk, New Cumberland.
*Thomas D. Jones, Pittsburg.	Levi Oberton, Philadelphia.
*John Way, Johnstown.	Geo. B. Thatcher, Philadelphia.
*W. H. McMaihn, Philadelphia.	W. J. Bartley, Verona.
*O. A. Parsons.	

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS.

*Louis Wagner, Philadelphia, '67.	*J. M. Vanderslice, Phila., 1882.
*A. L. Pearson, Pittsburg, 1868.	*E. S. Osborne, Wilkesbarre, '83.
*O. A. Parsons, Wilkesbarre.	*N. G. Wilson, Gettysburg.
*O. C. Bosbyshell, Philadelphia, '69.	*F. H. Dyer, Washington, 1884.
*R. B. Beath, Philadelphia, 1873.	*Austin Curtin, Roland, 1885.
†A. Wilson Norris, 1874.	*J. P. S. Gobin, Lebanon, 1886.
*W. W. Tyson, Erie, 1875.	†Samuel Harper, 1887.
*James W. Latta, Philadelphia, '76.	*Frank J. Magee, Wrightsville, '88.
*S. Irvin Givin, Philadelphia, '77.	*Thos. J. Stewart, Norristown, '89.
*Charles T. Hull, Athens, 1878.	*Jos. F. Denniston, Pittsburg, '90.
*G. L. Brown, Minersville, 1879.	*Geo. G. Boyer, Harrisburg, '91.
*C. W. Hazzard, Monongahela, '80.	*John P. Taylor, Reedsville, 1892.
†John Taylor, Philadelphia, 1881.	*Thos. G. Sample, Allegheny, '93.
	*William Emsley, Philadelphia, 1894.

*Present.

†Deceased.

POTOMAC. (14)

Organized Feb. 13, 1869. Number of members Dec. 31, 1894: 3,419.

*Commander	Marion T. Anderson, Washi'gt'n.
*Senior Vice-Commander.....	John H. Howlett, Washington.
*Junior Vice-Commander.....	Wm. W. Chambers, Washington.
*Assistant Adjutant-General.....	Chas. F. Benjamin, Washington.

REPRESENTATIVES.**ALTERNATES.**

†Green Clay Smith (at large), Washington.	*Wm. Hunter Myers (at large), Washington.
*Wm. H. Honn, Washington.	Chas. F. Mansfield, Washington.
*Newton Ferree, Washington.	Harrison L. Linker, Washington.
*Geo. J. P. Wood, Washington.	Joshua R. Hayes, Washington.

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS.

†Timothy Lubey, 1870-72.	D. S. Alexander, Buffalo, N. Y., '84
F. H. Sprague, 1873-4.	N. M. Brooks, Washington, 1885.
*B. F. Hawkes, Washington, 1876.	J. B. Burke, Washington, 1886-7
*A. H. G. Richardson, Wash'ton, '77	Chas. P. Lincoln, Washington, '88
G. E. Corson, Washington, 1878.	W. S. Odell, Washington, 1889.
H. Dingman, Washington, 1879.	*M. Emmet Urell, Washington, '90
*C. C. Royce, Chica, Cal., 1880.	*J. M. Pipes, Washington, 1891.
*Wm. Gibson, Washington, 1881.	*A. F. Dinsmore, Washington, '92.
S. S. Burdett, Washington, 1882-3.	S. E. Faunce, Washington, 1893.
Nathan Bickford, Washington, D. C., 1894.	

RHODE ISLAND. (11)

Organized March 24, 1868. Number of members Dec. 31, 1894: 2,706.

*Commander	Daniel R. Ballou, Providence.
*Senior Vice-Commander.....	William E. Stone, Providence.
*Junior Vice-Commander.....	Livingstone Scott, Woonsocket.
*Assistant Adjutant-General.....	Phillip S. Chase, Providence.

REPRESENTATIVES.**ALTERNATES.**

*George F. Woodley (at large), Providence.	Wm. H. McTwiggan (at large), East Providence.
*George M. Turner, Providence.	James H. Rickard, Woonsocket.
*F. B. Butts, East Providence.	Joseph H. Jewitt, Westerly.
*Edmund F. Prentiss, Providence.	Ansil L. Sweet, Providence.

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS.

†Ambrose E. Burnside, 1868.	H. F. Jenks, Pawtucket, 1882.
Horatio Rogers, Providence, '69.	*P. S. Chase, Providence, 1883.

*Present.

†Deceased.

RHODE ISLAND—Continued.

- C. R. Brayton, Providence, '70-1. A. K. McMahon, Newport, 1884.
 E. H. Rhodes, Providence, 1872-3. E. A. Cory, Philadelphia, Pa., '85
 †Ed. Metcalf, 1874. T. A. Barton, Providence, 1886.
 †E. C. Pomroy, 1875. Benjamin L. Hall, Bristol, 1887.
 C. H. Williams, Providence, 1876. G. Spencer, Providence, 1888.
 *Henry J. Spooner, Providence, '77. A. Williams, Providence, 1889.
 Fred A. Arnold, Providence, '78. Ben. F. Davis, Pawtucket, 1890.
 H. R. Barker, Providence, 1879. *Ben. H. Child, Providence, 1891.
 *Chas. C. Gray, Providence, 1880. *David S. Ray, E. Providence, '92.
 †William H. P. Steere, 1881. †Geo. T. Cranston, 1893.
 *Charles H. Baker, Pawtucket, 1894.

SOUTH DAKOTA. (29)

Organized March 20, 1883. Number of members Dec. 31, 1894: 2,462.

- *Commander S. R. Drake, Plankinton.
 *Senior Vice-Commander W. L. Palmer, Carthage.
 *Junior Vice-Commander J. F. Baker, Hermosa.
 *Assistant Adjutant-General C. S. Deering, Plankinton.

REPRESENTATIVES.**ALTERNATES.**

- *A. S. Hill (at large), Pierre. B.F. Bowman (at large), Ipswich.
 *Warren Osborn, Yankton. *Hiram Perkins, Arlington.
 *C. S. Blodgett, Kimball. Joseph Elson, Northville.
 *John B. Carter, Huron. *V. W. Norton, Brookings.

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS.

- †Thomas S. Free, 1883-4-5. E. T. Langley, Huron, 1890-1.
 W. V. Lucas, Hot Springs, 1885-6-7. C. S. Palmer, Sioux Falls, 1891-2.
 H. Allen, Fargo, No. Dak., 1887-8. J. B. Hoit, Tacoma, Wash., '92-3.
 S. F. Hammond, Fargo, N. D., '88-9. N. C. Nash, Canton, 1893-4.
 Geo. A. Silsby, Mitchell, 1889-90. *Geo. W. Carpenter, Watertown,
 1894-5.

TENNESSEE. (34)

Organized Feb. 26, 1884. Number of members Dec. 31, 1894: 3,146.

- *Commander W. J. Smith, Memphis.
 Senior Vice-Commander Joel I. Pyott, Athens.
 Junior Vice-Commander Thomas Waters, Nashville.
 *Assistant Adjutant-General A. J. Steele, Memphis.

REPRESENTATIVES.**ALTERNATES.**

- H. Clay Evans (at large), J. W. Ayers (at large),
 Chattanooga. Harriman.
 *W. W. French, Chattanooga. A. Cantwell, Johnson City.

*Present.

†Deceased.

TENNESSEE—Continued.

*W. R. Carter, Knoxville. *I. O. Harrell, Greenville.
 *M. M. Harris, Knoxville. R. Thornburg, New Market.

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS.

†Edward S. Jones, 1884-5. *Chas. F. Muller, Chattanooga, '90.
 E. E. Winters, Macon, Ga. A. J. Gahagan, Chattanooga, '91.
 Wm. Ramage, Knoxville, 1887. *H. C. Whitaker, New Market, '92.
 William Rule, Knoxville, 1888. Frank Seaman, Knoxville, 1893.
 A. H. Pettibone, Greenville, 1889. W. E. F. Milburn, Greenville, '94.

TEXAS. (38)

Organized March 25, 1885. Number of members Dec. 31, 1894: 1,158.

*Commander W. W. Bostwick, Denison.
 *Senior Vice-Commander H. E. Conger, Waco.
 *Junior Vice-Commander R. P. Sargent, Galveston.
 *Assistant Adjutant-General E. L. Witman, Denison.

REPRESENTATIVES.**ALTERNATES.**

*Horace Welch (at large), *H. T. Rue (at large),
 Jefferson. Houston.
 John Roach, Dublin. J. L. Tygard, Denison.

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS.

†E. J. Davis, 1882. A. G. Malloy, El Paso, 1889.
 W. D. Wylie, Dallas, 1885. *A. K. Taylor, Houston, 1890.
 O. T. Lyon, Sherman, 1886. *M. W. Mann, Dallas, 1891.
 *W. H. Sinclair, Galveston, 1887. O. G. Peterson, Springtown, '92.
 †J. C. DeGress, 1888. *John W. Parks, Dallas, 1893.
 R. M. Moore, San Antonio, 1894.

UTAH. (33)

Organized Oct. 19, 1883. Number of members Dec. 31, 1894: 172.

Commander Chas. O. Farnsworth, Salt Lake.
 Senior Vice-Commander M. J. Barrett, Provo.
 Junior Vice-Commander Lloyd B. Stephens, Ogden.
 Assistant-Adjutant-General Thos. C. Bailey, Salt Lake City.

REPRESENTATIVE.**ALTERNATE.**

*E. W. Tatlock (at large), Charles Crane (at large),
 St. Lake City. Salt Lake City.

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS.

†Ransford Smith, Ogden, 1884. *Henry T. Snyder, Ogden, 1889.
 *H. C. Wardleigh, Ogden, 1885. *H. Page, Salt Lake City, 1890.

*Present.

†Deceased.

UTAH—Continued.

*Elijah Sells, Salt Lake City, 1886. *F. Hoffman, Salt Lake City, '91.
 *E. H. Murray, San Diego, Cal., '87. *J. R. Elliot, Ogden, 1892.
 *Nathan Kimball, Ogden, 1888. *John W. Greenman, Salt Lake
 *Thomas C. Iliff, Salt Lake City, 1894. [City, 1893.]

VERMONT. (13)

Organized Oct. 23, 1868. Number of members Dec. 31, 1894: 5,107.

*Commander B. Cannon, Jr., Bellows Falls.
 *Senior Vice-Commander Perry Porter, West Burke.
 *Junior Vice-Commander Geo. H. Hoyt, West Randolph.
 *Assistant Adjutant-General H. A. Wheeler, Bellows Falls.

REPRESENTATIVES.**ALTERNATES.**

L. C. Levans (at large), Richford.	M. J. Sargent (at large), S. Royalton.
*S. W. Parkhurst, St. Johnsbury.	*George P. Blair, Barnet.
*J. B. Needham, Rutland.	J. H. Holton, Burlington.
John Lombard, Ludlow.	C. S. Capon, Brandon.
R. J. Coffee, Bennington.	E. H. Putnam, Brattleboro.
*W. H. Taylor, Bellows Falls.	*J. B. McNamar, Bennington.

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS.

†George P. Foster, 1868-9. W. L. Greenleaf, Burlington, '85.
 W. W. Henry, Burlington, 1870-1. Geo. T. Childs, St. Albans, 1886.
 W. G. Veazey, Wash., D. C., '72-3. P. D. Blodgett, St. Johnsbury, '87
 S. Thomas, Montpelier, 1874-5. *H. E. Taylor, Brattleboro, 1888.
 Theo. S. Peck, Burlington, '76-7. A. S. Tracey, Middlebury, 1889.
 J. H. Goulding, Wilmington, '78-9. Z. M. Mansur, Island Pond, 1890.
 G. W. Hooker, Brattleboro, '80-1. D. L. Morgan, Rutland, 1891.
 A. B. Valentine, Bennington, '82-3. *Hugh Henry, Chester, 1892.
 C. C. Kinsman, Rutland, 1884. *George W. Doty, Morrisville, '93
 Charles F. Branch, Newport, 1894.

VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA. (15)

Organized July 27, 1871. Number of members Dec. 31, 1894: 1,505.

*Commander James E. Porter, Roanoke, Va.
 *Senior Vice-Commander J. W. Stebbins, Norfolk, Va.
 Junior Vice-Commander J. S. W. Eagles, Wilm'gton, N. C.
 *Assistant Adjutant-General W. N. Eaton, Portsmouth, Va.

REPRESENTATIVES.**ALTERNATES**

*D. J. Chavers (at large), Richmond, Va.	M. H. Hass (at large), Phoebus, Va.
*J. E. Fuller, Norfolk, Va.	L. J. Youngblood, Petersburg.
*C. D. Grew, Portsmouth, Va.	R. G. Griffin, Yorktown.

*Present

†Deceased

VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA—Continued.**PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS.**

H. Carlisle, Portsmouth, 1871-2. H. de B. Clay, Newport News,
S. B. Kenney, Windsor, N.C., '73. 1885-6.
*W. N. Eaton, Portsmouth, 1874. J. W. Woodman, Portsmouth,
†W. H. Appenzeller, 1875-6. 1887-8.
*William Ryder, Portsmouth, 1877. †R. P. Wheeler, 1889.
†R. G. Staples, 1878. N. J. Smith, Richmond, 1890.
R. Bond, Phoebus, Va., 1879. H. B. Nichols, Norfolk, 1891.
A. B. Hurlbut, Wash., D.C., 1880. *E. Allan, Washington, D. C., '92.
†W. Hervey King, 1881. T. T. Whitcomb, Washington, '93.
P. T. Woodfin, N't'l Home, Va., '82-3 *J. G. Fulton, Fort Monroe, Va. '94
*B. C. Cook, Richmond, 1884.

WASHINGTON AND ALASKA. (30)

Organized June 20, 1883. Number of members Dec. 31, 1894: 2,478.
Commander Norman Buck, Spokane, Wash.
Senior Vice-Commander W. J. Alexander, Colby, Wash.
Junior Vice-Commander L. H. Coon, Snohomish, Wash.
Assistant Adjutant-General J. M. Comstock, Spokane, Wash.

REPRESENTATIVES.**ALTERNATES.**

*Obadiah B. Hayden (at large), F. M. Ellsworth (at large),
Tacoma. Colfax.
*Joseph Dickerson, Seattle. *Wm. Ellingsworth, Walla Walla.
*R. R. Harding, Port Angeles. W. K. Griffith, Cheney.
*J. K. Ward, North Yakima. A. H. Cowger, Tacoma.

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS.

F. W. Sparling (Provisional), †J. W. Sprague, 1888.
Seattle, 1878-83. *S. G. Cosgrove, Pomeroy, 1889.
†G. D. Hill, 1883. M. M. Holmes, Seattle, 1890.
†H. A. Morrow, 1884. D. G. Lovell, Tacoma, 1891.
A. M. Brooks, Seattle, 1885. J. S. Brown, Spokane, 1892.
C. M. Holton, No. 7, Yakima, 1886. Joseph F. St. Clair, Ballard, '93.
A. P. Curry, Spokane, 1887. J. N. Scott, Port Townsend, 1895.

WEST VIRGINIA. (28)

Organized April 9, 1868. Reorganized Feb. 20, 1883. Number of
members Dec. 31, 1894: 2,561.

*Commander R. H. Lee, St. Albans.
*Senior Vice-Commander R. H. Freer, Ritchie.
Junior Vice-Commander T. A. Mulsley, Fairmont.
*Assistant Adjutant-General L. A. Martin, Charleston.

*Present.

†Deceased.

WEST VIRGINIA—Continued.

REPRESENTATIVES.	ALTERNATES.
*M. B. Bartlett (at large), Parkersburg.	Van H. Bukey (at large), Parkersburg.
*John L. Wise, Wheeling.	R. B. Taylor, Parkersburg.
*D. Mayer, Charleston.	W. W. Riley, Clendennen.
*C. R. Lavalley, Huntington.	W. H. Morton, Grafton.

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS.

W. H. H. Flick, Martinsburg, '82-3.	*S. S. Hazen, Parkersburg, 1889.
*C. B. Smith, Parkersburg, 1884.	*G. J. Walker, Jackson, 1890.
†John Carlin, 1885.	I. H. Duval, Wellsburg, 1891.
G. W. Taggart, Parkersburg, '86.	*Chas. E. Anderson, Weston, '92.
*Lee Haymond, Clarksburg, '87.	*Anthony Smith, Wick, 1893.
*R. E. Fleming, Fairmont, 1888.	F. H. Crago, Wheeling, 1894.

WISCONSIN. (2)

Organized June 7, 1866. Number of members Dec. 31, 1894: 12,411.

*Commander	William D. Hoard, Ft. Atkinson.
*Senior Vice-Commander.....	H. W. Thompson, Green Bay.
*Junior Vice-Commander.....	W. H. Blinn, Antigo.
*Assistant Adjutant-General.....	S. H. Talmadge, Fort Atkinson.

REPRESENTATIVES.	ALTERNATES.
*E. M. Bartlett (at large), Eau Claire.	J. M. Hoaglin (at large), Oshkosh.
*E. G. Timme, Kenosha.	N. B. Treat, Monroe.
Nicholas Smith, Fond du Lac.	D. G. Simpson, Ashland.
*E. O. Kimberly, Janesville.	*Hiram J. Smith, Racine.
*F. W. Oakley, Madison.	*W. T. Rambusch, Juneau.
*B. N. Robinson, Baraboo.	A. S. Hearn, Dodgeville.
*George L. Thomas, Milwaukee.	Alexander Goldsmith, Milw'kee.
C. A. Corbett, Greenbush.	Charles Silberzahn, West Bend.
*William De Steese, Fond du Lac.	H. E. Coats, Neenah.
Robert A. Scott, La Crosse.	J. B. Miller, Alma Center.
*William Wilson, Appleton.	A. H. Guernsey, Amherst.
*Edward Schofield, Oconto.	F. M. Mason, Rhinelander.
*G. E. Pratt, River Falls.	*D. L. McKay, Chippewa Falls.

*Present.

†Deceased.

WISCONSIN—Continued.**PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS.**

J. K. Proudfit, Kansas City, Kansas, 1866.	*Philip Cheek, Jr., Baraboo, 1883-4.
†H. A. Starr, 1867.	†James Davidson, 1885.
†J. M. Rusk, 1868.	Henry P. Fischer, Milwaukee, '86
T. S. Allen, Oshkosh, 1869-70.	Michael Griffin, Eau Claire, '87.
Edward Ferguson, Milw'kee, '71-2.	*A. G. Weissert, Milwaukee, '88-9.
†A. J. McCoy, 1873.	Leander Ferguson, Brandon, '89.
George A. Hanaford, Chicago, '74-5.	Benj. F. Bryant, LaCrosse, 1890.
†John Hancock, 1876.	*W. H. Upham, Marshfield, 1891.
Henry G. Rogers, Milwaukee, '77.	*C. B. Welton, Madison, 1892.
S. F. Hammond, Ashton, 1878.	E. A. Shores, Ashland, 1893.
H. M. Enos, Waukesha, 1882.	J. A. Watrous, Milwaukee, 1894.

PENSION COMMITTEE.

I. N. Walker, Indianapolis, Ind.	I. S. Bangs, Waterville, Maine.
W. A. McHenry, Denison, Iowa.	G. W. Creasey, Chelsea, Mass.
H. C. McDougal, Kansas City, Mo.	

COMMITTEE ON VOLUNTEER RECORDS.

Wm. Warner, Kansas City, Mo.	John S. Kountz, Toledo, O.
Lucius Fairchild, Madison, Wis.	

COMMITTEE ON INVESTIGATION.

Of Phil Kearney Post. No. 10, Department of Va., and No. C., G. A. R.	
John C. Linehan, Penacock, N. H.	Albert E. Sholes, Macon, Ga.
W. R. Manning, Newton, Iowa.	

COMMITTEE ON REVISION

And Simplification of Blanks now in use for Department and Post reports.	
J. H. Goulding, Wilmington, Vt.	J. M. Vanderslice, Phila., Pa.
W. A. Wallace, Albany, N. Y.	

COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS.

C. C. Jones, Rockford, Ill.	Thos. G. Sample, Allegheny, Pa.
E. F. Prentiss, Providence, R. I.	J. L. Bennett, Chicago, Ill.
J. R. Carnahan, Indianapolis, Ind.	

*Present.

†Deceased.

Address of the Commander-in-Chief.

Comrades:

I take great pleasure in calling to order the Twenty-ninth National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic. We meet for the first time south of the Ohio river, in this beautiful city of Louisville, not as we did thirty-four years ago—then we were ordered here, but now we come because we are invited by all its citizens to accept their hospitality and receive a royal and loyal welcome to old Kentucky and the New South. What memories of the past rise before us as we stand here and think of the great men born on Kentucky soil! But the one whose memory is honored most by the people of this great Republic is the name of him who by a stroke of his pen and the power of your bayonets struck the shackles from four millions of slaves — ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

One year ago, at Pittsburgh, Pa., I entered upon the duties of the office to which I had been elected, and located the Headquarters at Rockford, Ill. The experiment of having both the Adjutant-General and Quartermaster-General at Headquarters has proven very satisfactory. Requisitions are filled immediately on receipt of same. Besides the saving of time there is a saving of postage and correspondence which would be necessary if the two officers were stationed at different points. I was very fortunate in being able to appoint as my Adjutant-General a man who has proven himself to be prompt, thorough, efficient and obliging, and the name of C. C. Jones will appear in the future records of this great organization as one of its best Adjutants-General. Both he and the Quartermaster-General, J. W. Burst,

have labored hard during the year to make the administration of affairs of the Grand Army a success.

At once calls for the presence of the Commander-in-Chief to attend reunions, campfires, dedication of monuments and installation of Post officers were received, and I accepted all that I was able to reach. I am not going to weary you with a history of my travels, but will say briefly one of my first visits was to Petersburg, Illinois, to attend the unveiling of a monument to the founder of the Grand Army of the Republic, Major B. F. Stevenson, who builded "better than he knew." It is a simple shaft, in a beautiful spot, and was erected by the comrades of the Department of Illinois. I had the pleasure to receive it in your behalf, from Department Commander H. H. McDowell, as a gift from that Department to the Grand Army of the Republic.

The first Department Encampment I attended was held at Brattleboro, Vermont, on January 30th and 31st, and the last one was held at Salt Lake City, Utah, June 25th and 26th. I tried to reach every Department Encampment while in session—East, West, North and South. Sometimes two Departments would arrange their meetings for the same date. Of course that prevented my reaching all. However I succeeded in attending thirty-eight out of the forty-five Departments while they were holding their Annual Encampments, and have attended meetings in every state and territory in the United States except two—Florida and Arizona. I have traveled about thirty-six thousand miles during the year. While the work has been hard, yet the deep, fervent spirit of fraternity shown me by comrades everywhere, and the loyal demonstrations of the people in every Department visited, has made the year's work one of the pleasantest and happiest of my life. Veneration and esteem for the comrades and love for the "old flag" was manifested everywhere, and through this beautiful southland from nearly every school house and public building in the cities where the Department Encampments were held, "Old Glory" was flying.

MEMBERSHIP AND CONDITION OF THE ORDER.

That you may fully understand the condition of gains and losses for the year past, I append the following recapitulation:

Members in good standing June 30, 1894.....	371,555
Gain by muster-in.....	14,672
" by transfer.....	5,554
" by reinstatement.....	13,471
" from delinquent reports.....	9,343
	<hr/>
Total gain	43,040
	<hr/>
Aggregate	414,595
Loss by death.....	7,368
" honorable discharge	1,437
" transfer	5,763
" suspension.....	33,589
" dishonorable discharge.....	140
" delinquent reports	8,659
	<hr/>
Total loss	56,956
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Members remaining in good standing.....	357,639
Members remaining suspended, 49,600.	

The consolidated reports of the Adjutant-General show that the number in good standing June 30, 1894, was 371,555, and on June 30, 1895, was 357,639, showing a loss of 13,916, of which number 7,368 was by death.

Considering the fact that many of our comrades are poor, and owing to business depression and many having been out of employment, and added to this the fact that many are not able to attend Post meetings by reason of their infirmities and have allowed themselves to be suspended for non-payment of dues, our membership has kept up wonderfully well. With the increased prosperity which we are sure to have I see no reason why very many of the fifty thousand who are on the suspended list may not take their places again as active working members. I have urged all Posts to appoint a special committee on reinstatement to call on every sus-

pended comrade and settle with him in some way and get him back into our ranks. In many Departments I heard the delegates talking about establishing Picket Posts, and believing that consolidation of many of the smaller Posts must soon take place, I recommend that the committee on Rules and Regulations be instructed to prepare a plan of organization and report the same to the next National Encampment, by which this question of consolidation and the establishment of Picket Posts may be uniform and in accordance with Rules and Regulations.

PENSIONS.

This is a question that we, as an organization, feel a deep interest in. We know that all the legislation enacted by congress in the interest of the old soldier has been brought about by or through the influence of this great, powerful organization—the Grand Army of the Republic—and those of us who are more fortunate physically than others propose to keep it up just as long as we live. And while we are not asking for any new pension legislation, we do ask and insist that when a law is passed by congress that its provisions as intended by them shall be carried out and not misconstrued and misapplied by any man or set of men of any party who may be in power. I am not a lawyer, but I know the verdict of any court of loyal men would be that after a man has furnished the proofs and has been granted a pension, that pension cannot be taken away from him without due process of law. I know this is being done, however, all over the land, for I have seen the evidences of it in every Department in which I have been—pensions reduced from \$12 to \$8, and from \$8 to \$6, and many cut off entire. Then again, a man who applied for a pension two and three years ago will receive a notice that his claim is rejected, then notified that his case is reopened and allowed, but only from the time of reopening, thus cheating a worthy man out of \$300 or so.

Many of our comrades thus dealt with are not able to bring suit to test the constitutionality of this sort of ruling of a pension commissioner. I would, therefore, recommend that the incoming Council of Administration be empowered to select a case and prosecute the same. It has been the custom of Encampments to appoint a committee to prepare some testimonial for the retiring Commander-in-Chief. I recommend that no such committee be appointed this year, but that this money be used in making a test case as to the constitutionality of the act of June 27, 1890.

MEMORIAL DAY.

This Soldiers' and Sailors' day is becoming more sacred to us and to the American people each year, for each year our ranks are thinner, and there are more mounds to cover with flowers and the "old flag." I think it safe to say that the day was more generally observed this year than ever before, and especially through the South. By the generous contributions of the Womans' Relief Corps, the Sons of Veterans and our Posts of the Grand Army of the Republic, we have been able to place a flag on every grave in the eighty-one national cemeteries, and we have also sent \$395 in money to help our comrades in the South defray the expenses of properly observing Memorial Day in these cemeteries. This work has been cheerfully performed by our comrades scattered through the South, and in some places it has been quite burdensome to them; and believing that this beautiful observance of the day should live as long as the Republic lives, and that there is no place from which patriotism and love for country and the old flag can be so well taught as from these national cemeteries, and as the Government through the War Department has the care of these cemeteries, I recommend that the Commander-in-Chief who shall be elected here, shall appoint a committee of three to memorialize congress to include in their appropriation

for the care of these cemeteries a sum sufficient to defray the expense of holding Memorial Day services at each of them. The expenditures can be made through the Quartermaster-General's Department of the Army.

Comrades let us see to it that the day is kept as a *Memorial Day*; let us denounce in our own communities any desecration of the day, such as races and games, excursions, balls and other amusements—of which there is too much on this day—the tendency is to forget the objects of its observance and make it a day of pleasure and recreation.

WOMANS' RELIEF CORPS.

This grand organization, our auxiliary, composed of the loyal women of this country, is doing a noble, patriotic work everywhere. During the past year, under the leadership of that noble woman from my own state, Mrs. Emma R. Wallace, it has done much to aid us in our work—teaching patriotism to the children, placing the flag on our school houses, caring for our comrades and their families when in need, looking after the comfort of the "boys" in the Soldiers' Homes, in fact working all along the line with us and for us. In its membership of nearly one hundred and fifty thousand are found many of the brightest and best women of the land. In my visits to the Department Encampments I have deemed it a pleasure to visit their conventions, and in your name bid them God speed in all their undertakings. And right here, comrades, let me say to you, with all praise for the work of all other organizations, from my experience in making the "grand rounds" and coming in contact with all, I believe that if there were fewer organizations and all working along the same line there would be better results and more accomplished for the veterans of the war. In unity there is strength. I believe, judging from what I have seen, that there ought to be but one Soldiers' and Sailors' organization (and that the Grand Army), one Womans' organization and

the Sons of Veterans, these three all working together will accomplish more than we can if we scatter into so many different orders.

SONS OF VETERANS.

I have had the loyal support of this earnest and intelligent body of young men, and it has been my pleasure to visit many of their Camps, and I am more than ever impressed that the organization of Camps of the Sons of Veterans is a work the Grand Army of the Republic should encourage more than they have in the past. They are our boys, and we can't do too much for them. They don't ask to be a part of the Grand Army, for they know there can never be but one Grand Army in our time, but they want our advice and encouragement, and we all know that should the occasion ever require it, they will be as true to "Old Glory" and its principles as were the fathers whose records they are so justly proud of.

MILITARY INSTRUCTION IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

On assuming command I found that Lafayette Post No. 140 of New York had commenced a work that we all believe in, and I placed Comrade E. L. Zalinski, of that Post, in charge of the military instruction in public schools. Having to leave the country on Government work, he resigned. I then appointed Comrade George W. Wingate as special aid in charge of this work. He has devoted much time and his own money in this direction, and I would ask every comrade to read his excellent report on this subject. You will find it with the other published reports and it is very interesting. I am more than ever impressed that the move was one in the right direction. I recommend the continuation of this work and trust that my successor may be so fortunate as to secure the services of as able a comrade as Comrade Geo. W. Wingate, whom I desire to thank personally for his loyalty and devotion to this work.

TEXT BOOKS.

The Department of Pennsylvania had started the good work of examining the histories which are used in our public schools so well that I published their work entire, and called attention to it in circular No. 2, issued by these Headquarters, and with good results in almost every Department. I wish you could read the accounts of the work as received by us. They show that patriotism and love of country burns brightly in every state in this Union, and the watch-fires of liberty and right are kept blazing through the work of the Grand Army.

On my first visit to Washington, D. C. (when I did *not* see the President) my heart was pained as I listened to the recital of the sufferings of our comrades, and widows and orphans of our late comrades, caused by their dismissal from the Departments, and their belief in the power of our great organization to again restore them to places from which they claim they were dropped without cause, convinced me that we ought to have a special committee to look after and help them. I do therefore recommend that my successor be empowered to appoint a committee of three for this work.

And now, comrades, I thank you for the high honor which you conferred upon me one year ago, and as I go down the hill of time I will always remember with pride and gratitude the pleasure of this year's service; and when I take my seat at the close of this Encampment simply as a member of it, I hope that you will feel that I have done my duty and that I have brought no discredit to the Grand Army. I desire to thank all my personal staff and all the officers of this Encampment for their faithfulness and fidelity to duty, and especially Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief A. P. Burchfield and Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief Chas. H. Shute, who have supported me so loyally and who have performed so well every duty required.

Comrades, as we leave this place at the close of this Encampment let us feel like going home to those less

avored than we who are permitted to come here, filled with a great love for our grand organization and urge all to join and labor with us in the grand work of Fraternity, Charity and Loyalty.

Comrades of this mighty fellowship, with more to bind us than mere word or grip,—

Let us dedicate ourselves to liberty again,
To holy memories of duties done,
To firm resolves in duties just begun;
To ever stand by comrades in distress,
To aid the widow and the fatherless;
To readiness, if e'er our country calls,
To take our war-worn saber from the walls
And strike again, as we have struck before,
For that dear flag our fallen comrades bore.

Report of Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief.

OFFICE OF SENIOR VICE-COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF,
GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC,
PITTSBURG, PA., July 15, 1895.

C. C. JONES,

Adjutant-General G. A. R.

Dear Sir and Comrade:

When I assumed the duties of my office one year ago, I promised my comrades to discharge its duties with fidelity and to the best of my ability; this I have endeavored to do. Every assignment for duty made by the Commander-in-Chief has been discharged, and the only reason that this report does not contain the record of more work done, is the fact that Commander-in-Chief Lawler had so systematically arranged his visits to the different Department Encampments, that he was able to do the work himself.

The Departments assigned me—Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Ohio—were visited, and I have the honor to report were found in the very best condition, earnest in their endeavors to advance the interests of our organization. At each of these Department Encampments I received a most cordial reception, and have carried away very pleasant memories of the visit. The citizens of Williamsport, Pa., Charleston, W. Va., and Sandusky, Ohio, where these Encampments were held, gave to each a hearty welcome, demonstrating beyond a doubt that the comrades of the Grand Army are respected and honored by any community in which they may hold their meetings.

Also, in company with the Commander-in-Chief, I visited the Department of Massachusetts and shared with

him the grand welcome he received; and it was my good fortune also to attend the reception tendered by La Fayette Post 140, of the Department of New York. I attended the meeting of the Executive Committee of the National Council of Administration held in Louisville in December, to arrange for the Twenty-ninth National Encampment. Have made fifty-four visits to Posts, receptions and banquets in different Departments, and in doing so have traveled over five thousand miles.

The year's official work has been one of the most pleasant of my life, and I shall ever treasure its memories as the brightest pages in my history. I desire to tender my sincere thanks to the Commander-in-Chief, General Burst, and yourself, for the very many courtesies extended me during my official connection with the Grand Army. I am also under obligations to Comrade Thos. G. Sample, Past Department Commander of Pennsylvania, who visited with me the Departments of Ohio and West Virginia, and who ably assisted by his eloquent words to deepen the interest of old and young in the welfare of this our noble organization.

A. P. BURCHFIELD,

Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief.

Report of Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief.

OFFICE OF THE JUNIOR VICE-COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF,
GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC,
NEW ORLEANS, LA., July 20, 1895.

C. C. JONES,

Adjutant-General G. A. R.

Comrade :

I submit herewith my report as Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief for the past year.

In company with the Commander-in-Chief I attended the Encampments of the Departments of Alabama, Georgia, and Louisiana and Mississippi, where we were most cordially welcomed by the comrades who are there maintaining the principles of the Grand Army of the Republic.

I have also made numerous visits to Posts and other soldier gatherings in this and other states, and have appreciated the fraternal greeting which has everywhere been accorded me.

Personally, or by correspondence, I have performed such other duties as have devolved upon, or been assigned to me.

I desire, in this connection, to bear testimony to the kind consideration which the Commander-in-Chief has shown to the interests of the comrades in the South by visiting every Department, except one, in that part of the country. This work will, I am confident, bear good fruit, and I sincerely trust it may be continued by his successors.

Appreciating highly the honor which the Twenty-eighth National Encampment conferred upon me, and

assuring the comrades of my continued interest in everything which shall tend to the welfare of the men who during those long years of conflict stood for "One Country and One Flag," I remain,

Yours in Fraternity, Charity and Loyalty,

CHARLES H. SHUTE,

Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief.

Report of the Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC,
ROCKFORD, ILL., September 1, 1895.

THOMAS G. LAWLER,
Commander-in-Chief, G. A. R.

Comrade:—I beg to submit to you herewith my report of this Department from September 13, 1894, to September 13, 1895.

By the report presented at the Twenty-eighth National Encampment based upon the returns from the forty-five Departments to June 30, 1894, the membership of our organization was three hundred and seventy-one thousand five hundred and fifty-five (371,555), their being seven thousand two hundred and forty-five (7,245) Posts reported. From the reports received at these Headquarters for the year ending June 30, 1895, I find the membership to be three hundred and fifty-seven thousand six hundred and thirty-nine (357,639), same number of Departments and seven thousand three hundred and three (7,303) Posts.

I annex hereto Table A, giving the membership and number of Posts in each Department June 30, 1894, December 31, 1894, and June 30, 1895, also number of Posts holding charters June 30, 1895:



C. C. Jones.
Adjutant-General.



TABLE A.

DEPARTMENTS.	June 30, 1894.		Dec. 31, 1894.		June 30, 1895.		No. of Post Char tered
	Posts.	Members.	Posts.	Members.	Posts.	Members.	
Alabama.....	13	268	13	263	13	243	13
Arizona.....	9	280	9	275	9	273	9
Arkansas.....	50	991	53	884	47	764	67
California & Nevada.....	111	5987	111	5847	105	5677	124
Colorado & Wyoming.....	80	2627	79	2625	54	2181	80
Connecticut.....	72	6691	72	6643	70	6403	72
Delaware.....	18	880	21	901	21	789	24
Florida.....	25	559	25	575	24	550	27
Georgia.....	11	412	12	445	12	450	12
Idaho.....	20	418	21	361	11	258	19
Illinois.....	521	27039	578	27922	576	27450	601
Indiana.....	512	23328	508	21918	506	21577	522
Indian Territory.....	6	117	11	232	11	237	11
Iowa.....	427	17507	439	17061	438	16764	438
Kansas.....	424	15618	444	16114	425	15355	464
Kentucky.....	146	4712	179	5613	179	5341	210
Louisiana & Mississippi.....	25	1305	29	1327	22	1129	28
Maine.....	167	9110	166	8914	166	8910	166
Maryland.....	49	3475	49	3405	51	3293	57
Massachusetts.....	210	23464	211	23204	211	22864	211
Michigan.....	370	18356	383	18059	362	16951	394
Minnesota.....	180	7869	184	7780	186	7683	186
Missouri.....	415	17766	415	17126	400	16401	416
Montana.....	18	530	19	524	19	517	19
Nebraska.....	242	7629	262	7561	271	7800	272
New Hampshire.....	94	4882	93	4695	92	4595	94
New Jersey.....	115	7432	114	7317	114	7221	114
New Mexico.....	11	202	11	175	12	193	12
New York.....	654	39414	659	39203	650	38036	661
North Dakota.....	29	625	32	684	35	573	36
Ohio.....	680	38321	723	38189	689	36601	742
Oklahoma.....	9	242	24	760	24	870	24
Oregon.....	53	1861	56	1832	59	1884	59
Pennsylvania.....	624	43831	622	44101	627	43213	627
Potomac.....	19	3583	19	3419	19	3320	19
Rhode Island.....	26	2732	26	2706	26	2508	26
South Dakota.....	95	2609	84	2462	77	2138	95
Tennessee.....	87	3248	94	3146	91	2924	94
Texas.....	39	1144	43	1158	37	1009	58
Utah.....	5	168	5	172	5	182	5
Vermont.....	113	5187	113	5107	113	5001	113
Virginia & N. Carolina.....	53	1539	53	1505	53	1450	53
Washington & Alaska.....	70	2521	76	2478	58	2181	80
West Virginia.....	78	2456	87	2561	59	1808	98
Wisconsin.....	270	12620	274	12411	274	12072	276
	7245	371555	7501	369660	7303	357639	7738

I also append a table giving the gains and losses in detail during the year ending June 30, 1895, for your further information:

RECAPITULATION.

Members in good standing June 30, 1894.....	371,555
Gain by muster-in.....	14,672
" by transfer.....	5,554
" by reinstatement.....	13,471
" from delinquent reports.....	9,343
Total gain.....	<u>43,040</u>
Aggregate.....	414,595
Loss by death.....	7,368
" honorable discharge.....	1,437
" transfer.....	5,763
" suspension.....	33,589
" dishonorable discharge.....	140
" delinquent reports.....	8,659
Total loss.....	<u>56,956</u>
Members remaining in good standing.....	357,639
Members remaining suspended, 49,600.	
The report shows that on June 30, 1894, there were remaining suspended.....	<u>45,512</u>
The report for the last term of 1894 shows suspended.....	16,951
The report for the first term of 1895 shows suspended.....	<u>16,638</u>
This makes the total number suspended.....	<u>33,589</u>
The report to June 30, 1895, shows there were remaining suspended.....	49,600

These figures are somewhat astounding. In General Orders No. 7 a suggestion was made that a Delinquent Committee be appointed in each Post, whose duty it should be to see in person or to communicate with every worthy comrade in arrears suspended or dropped from the rolls and urge his reinstatement under the provisions of the amendment to the Rules and Regulations adopted by the Twenty-eighth National Encampment. This was a timely suggestion and I regret that the results are not more satisfactory.

DEATH.

I append hereto a table showing comparisons of the death rate for the past ten years, also percentage as to membership:

		PER CENT.
Loss by death for year ending March 31, 1886	3,020	0.93
“ “ “ “ “ “ 31, 1887	3,406	0.95
“ “ “ “ “ “ 31, 1888	4,433	1.18
“ “ “ “ “ June 30, 1889	4,696	1.18
“ “ “ “ “ “ 30, 1890	5,476	1.33
“ “ “ “ “ “ 30, 1891	5,965	1.46
“ “ “ “ “ “ 30, 1892	6,404	1.61
“ “ “ “ “ “ 30, 1893	7,002	1.78
“ “ “ “ “ “ 30, 1894	7,283	1.97
“ “ “ “ “ “ 30, 1895	7,368	2.06

EXPENDED IN CHARITY.

For six months ending Dec. 31, 1894	\$ 92,248 32
“ “ “ “ June 30, 1895	106,650 46
Total for year	\$198,898 78

The foregoing showing in charities is very creditable when the stringency of the times is taken into consideration.

I also add table showing the membership of the Grand Army of the Republic on March 31st and June 30th for the past eighteen years:

	MEMBERS.		MEMBERS.
1878	31,016	1887	355,916
1879	44,752	1888	372,960
1880	60,634	1889	397,974
1881	85,856	1890	409,489
1882	134,701	1891	407,781
1883	215,446	1892 (June)	399,880
1884	273,168	1893 “	397,223
1885	294,787	1894 “	369,083
1886	323,571	1895 “	357,639

OFFICE WORK.

Number of Commissions issued	915
“ General Orders issued	14
“ Circulars issued	6
“ Special Orders issued	15

In addition to this I have added to the library at Headquarters fifteen bound volumes containing the proceedings of ninety-seven Department Encampments and two volumes containing the proceedings of the Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh National Encampments.

The edition of General Orders has been largely increased during the past year by demands made by several of the Departments, twelve thousand five hundred now being the regular edition.

Fifteen thousand letter-heads and folio sheets have been printed and will be practically consumed during the year.

I deem it advisable to call the attention of Post-Adjutants and comrades generally to the fact that all correspondence concerning matters of grievance or otherwise should be addressed to their Department Commanders and not to National Headquarters. If it is the judgment of the Department Commanders to refer such matters to National Headquarters, it will be done. If the comrades would observe this, it would save a very large amount of correspondence at National Headquarters.

At the Twenty-eighth National Encampment the recommendation was adopted that the incoming Commander-in-Chief appoint a committee to revise and simplify blanks now in use for Department and Post reports. In compliance therewith, you appointed said committee. I trust they will be able to present to the Twenty-ninth National Encampment recommendations covering necessary changes in blanks and forms now in use. There are several blanks that in my estimation should receive the attention of this committee. Should this report be presented to the Twenty-ninth National Encampment I recommend that the incoming Quartermaster-General be instructed to have the necessary number of blanks prepared and supplied to the Departments in sufficient quan-

titles, without requisition, with instructions that all old blanks be destroyed.

As the years roll by, the ability and capacity of comrades for clerical work decreases, and the thought occurs to me that good judgment would indicate, in many directions, the simplification and curtailing of many useless questions asked, and necessarily increased labor demanded of the Post Adjutant and Assistant Adjutant-General. Why not do away entirely with Form C, requiring an immense amount of labor semi-annually of the Assistant Adjutant-General, and let the information gathered in this blank be in totals only? Not only would this save much labor, but the reports would reach National Headquarters earlier than now and make it possible for the Adjutant-General to secure more complete and satisfactory material for his report to the National Encampment.

This same idea should, in my judgment, prevail in other blanks. Revision and simplification is what is needed in all blanks and forms.

I would recommend if the present committee does not complete the work assigned, a committee be named by the Commander-in-Chief, consisting of his Adjutant-General, Quartermaster-General and Inspector-General, to complete the work.

The same trouble at Headquarters this year, as in the past, has been experienced in regard to the reports of the Assistant Adjutants-General. Much annoyance would be saved if the Assistant Adjutants-General would bear in mind the fact, in making out their reports (Form C) that the total of the first column in their reports, viz: "Number remaining in good standing" last report, should be the same as total of their column "Number remaining in good standing" in the report of six months previous.

The report of the Adjutant-General must start out with exactly the same number of members as is reported in good standing six months previous. In many instances I have received reports from Assistant Adjutants-General that do not correspond with the previous report,

and the only thing to do is to gain or lose the discrepancies. Of course the Adjutant-General does not know how these members were gained or lost, and has to use his judgment in the matter when making the correction, and often makes a wrong disposition of gains or losses. The column "Gain" "By reinstatement from delinquent reports," refers to Posts only. The column "Gain" "By reinstatement" is intended for and should include only reinstatement of comrades in Posts and in "Loss" columns "By suspension" to comrades in Posts and by "Delinquent reports" to Posts not reporting.

I beg to call your attention to the recommendation of my predecessor relative to the large latitude allowed Departments in holding their Encampments. The Department Encampments this year ranged from January 18th to June 26th and between these dates it is impossible to present a correct list of Department officers, which is often necessary in the preparations for the coming National Encampment. Furthermore, when Department Encampments are held as late as May and June, it does not give the newly elected and appointed officers sufficient time to get settled in office and acquainted with their duties before the June report is due. Consequently there is a delay. I would respectfully recommend to the delegates of the Twenty-ninth National Encampment that the time of holding Department Encampments be not before January 1st nor later than May 15th.

The reports received at Headquarters for the first term of the year are necessarily incomplete on account of the short time between the date they are due and the date the Roster of the National Encampment goes to press, some of the Posts being remote from Department Headquarters, and in others inattention of Post officers being cause of delay.

If thirty days more time could be had, the Assistant Adjutants-General could without doubt obtain a much more complete report for their respective Departments.

If the time for making these reports could be changed from January 1st and July 1st to May 1st and November 1st it would give 60 days time more on the May report and in that way we could get two complete reports each year. I do not make this as a recommendation, but it is absolutely necessary that Department Encampments be not held later than May 15th or else the time for reports changed as indicated.

I beg to call your attention to the fact that there are now forty boxes of the archives of the National Encampment, which are valuable and will become more so as time passes, for the storage of which permanent arrangements must be made. Through the efforts of Past Commander-in-Chief Adams, temporary arrangements have been made for their storage in a vault at Lynn, Mass.

This once more brings up the question of permanent Headquarters for the storage of the archives of the Grand Army of the Republic. This is a very important matter and immediate action should be taken.

Before closing this report I cannot refrain from expressing to you my high appreciation of the honor you conferred upon me when you named me your Adjutant-General. I certainly have appreciated this honor and have endeavored to fulfill all the requirements of the office.

My official relations with National officers have been of the most fraternal character and I desire to thank all National and Department officers with whom I have come in contact for their courteous and generous forbearance with me, and especially do I desire to thank the National officers of the Women's Relief Corp and Sons of Veterans for the uniform courtesy extended to me during the year.

In Fraternity, Charity and Loyalty,


Adjutant-General.

Proceedings of the National Council of Administration.

Upon call of the Commander-in-Chief, Thomas G. Lawler, the Council of Administration met at the Monongahela House at 5:30 P. M., September 13, 1894. The Commander-in-Chief and the following members of the Council of Administration were present:

Jun. Vice-Com'der-in-Chief	Charles H. Shute.
Chaplain-in-Chief	T. H. Hagerty.
Adjutant-General	C. C. Jones.
Quartermaster-General	John W. Burst.
J. Guthrie Savage	Arizona.
E. T. Blackmer	California & Nevada.
Charles Zerbey	Delaware.
Joseph H. Thibadeau	Georgia.
W. A. Dodge	Idaho.
Henry S. Dietrich	Illinois.
Robert W. Hill	Indian Territory.
Albert W. Swalm	Iowa.
O. H. Coulter	Kansas.
Charles W. Erdman	Kentucky.
Hugh A. Maughlin	Maryland.
A. M. Stickney	Massachusetts.
J. F. Diener	Nebraska.
Samuel N. Brown	New Hampshire.
David S. Brown	New York.
R. H. Cochran	Ohio.
J. T. Apperson	Oregon.
H. W. Veazey	Tennessee.

COMRADE WAGNER, of Pennsylvania: I am not a member of the Council of Administration, but, as the retiring Quartermaster-General, it is my duty to turn over

some documents and papers to the Commander-in-Chief. Under the rules adopted at the National Encampment last year, the retiring Quartermaster-General is required to produce at each annual Encampment a certificate of deposit, to the order of the Commander-in-Chief, of the balance in his hands, also all evidences of investment. I have those here, and have a receipt which I will read, and will let you have the papers and ask you to be kind enough to sign them and turn them over to the new Quartermaster-General as soon as his bond is approved. The balance in my hands on August 31st, when this report closed, was \$13,569.51. I took a certificate for \$12,000, knowing that bills would have to be paid here, and took another certificate for \$1,569.51, with which I opened an account with the Tradesmen's National Bank in Pittsburg, against which I have drawn for sundry bills, including the balances due on the Weissert testimonial of \$250, all amounting to not quite \$1,300. There will be a balance there of a couple of hundred dollars, which I will remit to my successor. In addition to that requisitions for supplies were received, and some money is in the hands of the Adjutant-General, which came in after August 31st. Rather than stop the business of the National Encampment I started a special account in the bank so as not to confuse the two accounts, and I have a deposit there of \$177.04, which will be increased, and the suggestion I wanted to make is this, with your permission—that all that has been done since the 31st, I will put in shape when I return to Philadelphia, send the proper vouchers for these bills that have been paid, to Comrade Burst, and give him then a check for the balance to his order.

Then there is a whole lot of stuff of all sorts in Philadelphia, which of course must be transferred to the new Quartermaster-General, and let me say that in some items of supplies, the quantity on hand is larger than the actual amount in this report. Somehow or other the printers sometimes make mistakes, and they print

more as they sometimes print less than the quantity called for. It will all be turned over on the face of this report.

I produce the certificate for \$10,000 and bonds, one bond for \$10,000, one for \$5,000 and one for \$1,000."

The bonds and certificates referred to were handed to the Commander-in-Chief.

"With your permission I would make a suggestion which I think would be of advantage to all parties, especially to those who make requisitions for supplies. It is a good while since Comrade Burst was in Philadelphia. After he gets to Chicago, and has himself located, his office open, if he would give us the pleasure of seeing him in Philadelphia for a couple of days, it would save him a great deal of labor in Chicago. He should be there while we are packing these things, because we will have to count them. Will you come?

COMRADE BURST: Certainly.

COMRADE WAGNER: Shall we go on filling requisitions until these things are turned over?

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Yes.

COMRADE WAGNER: If we do not it will take a week or ten days to do this in, and somebody will be growling and saying that the new administration is not efficient because they cannot do everything immediately, and we can go on for a week and then settle with Comrade Burst when he comes on.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: We would be glad to have you do it.

On motion, the bond of the Quartermaster-General was fixed at the sum of \$20,000, the premium therefor in the Guaranty Company to be paid by the National Encampment.

On motion the bond of the Adjutant-General was placed at the sum of \$1,000, the expense of the premium etc., to be paid by the National Encampment.

On motion, it was ordered that an Executive Committee consisting of the Commander-in-Chief, Adjutant-Gen-

eral, Quartermaster-General and seven other members of the Council of Administration be appointed to act for the Council, when not in session.

Also that the Commander-in-Chief be allowed \$2,000 for the expenses of his office.

Also that the salary of the Adjutant-General be fixed at \$2,000, and that \$600 be appropriated for a typewriter at Headquarters.

Also that the salary of the Quartermaster-General be fixed at \$1,200.

Also that the retiring Adjutant-General be authorized to prepare ten thousand copies of the minutes of the Encampment just closed, and that he be allowed such sum for the same as the Commander-in-Chief shall designate.

Also that the sum of \$200 be allowed for reporting the Encampment proceedings.

Also that the portraits of Past Commander-in-Chief Adams and the two Senior Past Commanders-in-Chief whose portraits have not been published heretofore, be published in the report and at an expense not exceeding \$250.

Also that the fixing of the time for holding the next National Encampment be left to the Executive Committee.

On motion the Council adjourned.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "C. C. Jones". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the printed name of the signatory.

Adjutant-General.

Meeting of the Executive Committee of the National Council of Administration.

NOTICE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 18, 1894.

You are hereby notified that the Executive Committee of the National Council of Administration of the Grand Army of the Republic will meet at the Galt House, Louisville, Kentucky, on Tuesday evening, the 18th day of December, 1894, for the transaction of such business as may properly come before this committee. It is earnestly desired that all members of the committee be present on the evening above designated.

By order of the COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

In pursuance with the above notice, the Executive Committee of the National Council of Administration met at the Galt House, Louisville, Kentucky, on Tuesday evening, December 18, 1894, all members of the Executive Committee being present, as follows:

Commander-in-Chief	Thomas G. Lawler.
Adjutant-General	C. C. Jones.
Quartermaster-General	John W. Burst.
Henry S. Dietrich	Illinois.
George H. Hopkins	Michigan.
Albert Scheffer	Minnesota.
Samuel N. Brown	New Hampshire.
David S. Brown	New York.
R. H. Cochran	Ohio.
Charles W. Gerwig	Pennsylvania.
Also	
Sen. Vice Com'der-in-Chief	A. P. Burchfield.
Chief of Staff	Henry M. Nevius.

The Commander-in-Chief suggested that the committee arrange for a meeting to-morrow the 19th, with the General Committee of the local organization.

Comrade Hopkins moved that it is the sense of the Executive Committee that we meet the General Committee of the local organization on the 19th, at 4 P. M. Carried.

On motion of Comrade Scheffer, the hour of 2 o'clock on the 19th was set apart to go over the proposed line of march. After a general talk as to the requirements of the occasion, which was participated in by T. H. Sherley, chairman of the local committee of one hundred; Comrade Cowan, Chairman of the Accomodation Committee, and Col. Scott of the Railroad Committee, Comrade Hopkins moved that when we adjourn it be to meet at 9:30 A. M. to-morrow, the 19th. Carried.

Comrade Burchfield moved that the communication of Captain William Wright concerning the star of the Grand Army of the Republic, referred to the Executive Committee by the National Encampment, be referred to a committee composed of Comrades Cochran, of Ohio; Brown, of New Hampshire, and Dietrich, of Illinois. Carried.

The matter of Mount McGregor property was brought before the Executive Committee by Comrade Brown, of New York, who suggested that the expense of maintaining the property be partially borne by the National Encampment.

Comrade Cochran said that the Council at a former meeting had disposed of the matter, refusing to have anything further to do with it, and the National Encampment ratified such action. By request of Comrade Brown, of New York, further consideration of this subject was postponed until to-morrow morning.

A bill from the Department of Georgia asking payment of freight and express charges on flags, sent from Lynn, Massachusetts, to Andersonville, Georgia, for memorial purposes, was presented. Comrade Cochran

said he had some papers on the subject and it was ordered that the matter be referred to him for report to-morrow.

A proposed system of registration at National Encampments was referred to the Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief to report to-morrow.

A communication from R. M. Moore, Commander Department of Texas, was read, in regard to the organization of colored posts in that Department, and in effect saying that he would not charter such posts unless they could be transferred to a Department by themselves.

Comrade Cochran moved that matter be referred to a committee, to be selected by the Commander-in-Chief, to report at a subsequent meeting. Carried.

Moved that the Commander-in-Chief be authorized to receive any written proposition for custody of records, etc., looking toward the establishment of permanent headquarters. Carried.

Moved to adjourn and meet at 9:30 A. M. on the 19th. Carried.

9:30 A. M., Wednesday, Dec. 19, 1894.

The Executive Committee met pursuant to adjournment.

The Commander-in-Chief introduced Captain D. M. Steward, of Chattanooga, who presented a letter from the president of the Chamber of Commerce of Chattanooga, and urged the committee to fix the date of the annual Encampment for the week preceding the dedication of the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park.

On a suggestion that the local committee should be consulted, the matter was postponed.

The Adjutant-General reported that the Commander-in-Chief had replied adversely to the application of the Commander of the Department of Delaware, that Comrade Charles Foster be recommended as a proper person to solicit subscriptions for a monument to General Thomas A. Smyth, and on motion the action was approved.

The Commander-in-Chief appointed the following committee on Admission of Negro Posts in the Department of Texas:

Junior Vice-Commander-in-ChiefCharles H. Shute.
 Quartermaster-GeneralJohn W. Burst.
 Member Council of Administration.....Geo. H. Hopkins.

The Adjutant-General presented the matter of the report of Inspector-General referred to the Council by the last Encampment. On motion, it was ordered that no change be made in the present manner of issuing countersign.

Moved that the Council adopt the recommendation that an expert accountant be appointed by the Commander-in-Chief to examine the report of the Quartermaster-General. Carried.

On a communication in relation to insane Union Veterans in asylums and county houses, the Council of Administration approved the suggestion of the Commander-in-Chief that an order be issued calling for statistics.

Comrade Burchfield presented the following communication as to proposed system of registration at National Encampments, which was adopted as the sense of the Committee:

"That we do not see our way clear to adopt the proposed system of registration. A. P. BURCHFIELD."

The Committee on the communication of Comrade William Wright as to Grand Army badge, presented the following report, and it was adopted:

"Your committee to whom was referred the very interesting article on the G. A. R. badge, written by Comrade William Wright, and presented to the National Encampment, would respectfully recommend that it be accepted with thanks, and placed on file.

SAMUEL N. BROWN,
 R. H. COCHRAN,
 H. S. DIETRICH."

Comrade Cochran moved express and freight on flags to Andersonville, of \$17, be paid, but hereafter, no such payments be made; that all flags should go

through the Quartermaster-General's Department. Carried.

The Adjutant-General called up the resolution of the National Encampment as to observance of Memorial Day at Southern cemeteries and read a communication from the Commander of the Department of Georgia on the subject. The Commander-in-Chief suggested that there were no funds for the adequate performance of the work, and that a bill might be gotten through Congress providing for an appropriation of say \$10,000 to be expended by the Quartermaster-General's Department of the Army.

Comrade Dietrich moved that the Commander-in-Chief recommend to the next National Encampment that it memorialize congress on the subject, and appoint a committee to prepare and present a bill. Carried.

Comrade Dietrich moved that for the present year the usual appeal be made to Posts and Relief Corps for contributions. Carried.

The Adjutant-General reported that he had complied with the directions of the National Encampment in presenting copies of the resolutions of Comrade Robert B. Beath, to the family of the late Comte-de-Paris, and Wallace Bruce. The action was approved. He also reported that the Commander-in-Chief had presented the resolutions directed to the President, and the action of the Commander-in-Chief, with his communication to the President, was approved.

Comrade Dietrich moved that the Twenty-ninth National Encampment be held the week preceding the week of the dedication of the Chickamauga and the Chattanooga National Military Park, provided satisfactory arrangements be made as to hotel and railroad rates and other matters. Carried.

Comrade Dietrich moved that all matters as to detailed arrangements for the parade be referred by the local Committee on Parade and Review to the Commander-in-Chief, and that it is the sense of the committee that

none but Grand Army men be permitted in the parade, musicians and necessary police force excepted. Carried.

On motion, the Quartermaster-General was authorized to pay bills for engraving, expressage, etc., in connection with testimonial to Past Commander-in-Chief Weissert, amounting to \$34.20.

Adjourned to 2 P. M., to go over the proposed line of march.

10 A. M., December 20, 1894.

All present except Comrades Cochran and Gerwig.

J. H. Milliken proffered the use of lines of Louisville & Nashville Railroad to the Executive Committee and national officers for returning and side trips as desired.

Comrade Scheffer moved that the Commander-in-Chief and Adjutant-General prepare a letter expressing the thanks of the Executive Committee and officers to the Grand Army of the Republic, Comrades of Louisville, J. H. McDoel, Vice-President and General Manager Monon Route, Louisville & Nashville Railroad, officers and citizens of Louisville, for courtesies extended to the committee during the stay in Kentucky.

On motion the following was adopted as the form of contract with proprietors of hotels, which was satisfactory to the committee.

LOUISVILLE, KY.,——189—.

We, the undersigned, proprietors of hotels in Louisville, Kentucky, New Albany and Jeffersonville, Indiana, do severally agree to and with——that during the week of the National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, to be held in Louisville in September, 1895, the ordinary schedule of rates shall not be exceeded, and not more than double the usual capacity of ordinary sleeping rooms shall be required or imposed, except with the con-

sent of the occupants of such rooms, and excepting, also, that special arrangements may be made respecting parlors and sample rooms. We further agree that we will not require guests to engage accommodations for a longer period than three days during said week. All time in excess of said three days, regular rates and capacity shall apply.

This agreement shall inure to the benefit of members of the Grand Army of the Republic, their families and auxiliary organizations.

Comrade Dietrich offered the following:

Resolved, That all applications of Posts and comrades for free quarters at the Encampment at Louisville shall be forwarded to the Assistant Adjutant-General of their respective Departments on or before August 10, 1895, and by him forwarded promptly to the local committee. Adopted.

Comrade Scheffer moved that the following be recommended to the local committee, as embodying the desires of the committee with reference to railroad rates, etc.:

The undersigned, representing the several railroad companies or lines written after their respective names, do severally agree to and with ——— that the maximum rate to and from the National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, to be held in Louisville, Kentucky, in September, 1895, over the lines and roads hereinafter mentioned, shall be one cent per mile; and we further agree to use our influence with all railroad companies and lines to make said maximum rate universal throughout the United States, and to have said rate published at least thirty days before the date of Encampment.

We further agree that return tickets shall be good on any day after September 11th, until September 30, 1895, with liberal stop-over privileges.

Dated — 189 —.

Moved that the Commander-in-Chief have power to consent to reasonable modifications in contracts, as to hotel and railroad rates. Carried.

Adjourned.

LOUISVILLE, KY., 10 A.M., Sept. 10, 1895.

Meeting of the Executive Committee of the Council
of Administration.

Present:—

The Commander-in-Chief.
The Adjutant-General.
The Quartermaster-General.

Comrades:

Dietrich,
Hopkins.
Scheffer,
S. H. Brown,
D. S. Brown,
Cochran,
Gerwig.

The Adjutant-General read the minutes of former meetings of the committee, and on motion they were approved.

Comrade Prentiss, of Rhode Island, a member of the Board of Survey, appointed to examine certain property belonging to the National Encampment, consisting mostly of old articles of furniture, carried on the reports as of the value of \$100, reported that one desk had been sold for \$10, which amount had been turned over to the Quartermaster-General; certain other articles sold for a sum less than \$10, which was devoted to the payment of the expenses of the Board; one typewriter and cabinet turned over to the Adjutant-General, and the other articles condemned as worthless. Comrade Goulding, of the Board, did not attend, and Comrade Meech, another member, died suddenly shortly after the meeting of the Board.

On motion of Comrade Dietrich the report was approved.

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The Commander-in-Chief stated that he had instructed the Committee on Colored Posts, consisting of Comrades Shute, Burst and Hopkins, that, as he was going south, he would look into the matter, and the expense of sending the committee might be saved; that he had investigated the matter of the application of certain colored men for a Post at Austin, Texas, and found that the mustering officer had reported to the Department Commander that he did not find enough applicants present with proper qualifications to form a Post. The Commander-in-Chief said that he had suggested to the committee in charge of the organization of the Post that they get up a new petition, with a sufficient number of qualified applicants to place the question of the propriety of mustering the Post beyond doubt as far as concerned numbers, and had instructed the Department Commander that if qualified applicants were presented, the Rules and Regulations must be observed, and that if the laws of the Order were wrong, the National Encampment was the proper authority to change them.

Comrades Burst and Hopkins presented the following, which was accepted:

HEADQUARTERS GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC,
LOUISVILLE, KY., September 10, 1895.

T. G. LAWLER,
Commander-in-Chief G. A. R.

Comrade :

Your committee, appointed December 18, 1894, to investigate the difference existing in the Department of Texas, regarding the admission of colored Posts to membership in that Department have the honor to report:

That, as the Commander-in-Chief and his Adjutant-General visited that Department in person, and made a thorough investigation of the question at issue, and thoroughly informed themselves as to the situation, the Commander-in-Chief concluded it was not necessary to

instruct this committee to enter upon the performance of its duties. We heartily concur in the statement made by the Commander-in-Chief.

J. W. BURST,
GEO. H. HOPKINS,
Committee.

On motion, Comrade James Lewis of the Department of Louisiana and Mississippi was permitted to address the committee. He said a number of colored men had made an application to the Department Commander of Alabama for a post at Mobile, and the Commander had replied that there was one Post in Mobile and there were not enough ex-union soldiers there to sustain two Posts. Comrade Lewis said this was a mere pretext, and that the real objection was that they were colored men, that three of them had applied for membership in the Post at Mobile, and had been rejected.

The committee decided that it could not take up the matter in the form it was presented, and suggested that an appeal be taken in due form from the action of the Department Commander of Alabama.

The Adjutant-General presented the following list of property of the National Encampment, now stored at Lynn, Massachusetts:

CONTENTS OF BOXES IN VAULT.

No.		
1.	Returns and Correspondence.....	1880.
2.	Returns and Correspondence.....	1881.
3.	Returns and Correspondence.....	1882.
4.	Returns and Correspondence.....	1883.
5.	Returns and Correspondence.....	1884.
6.	Returns and Correspondence.....	1885.
7.	Returns and Correspondence.....	1886.
8.	Returns and Correspondence.....	1886.
9.	Returns and Correspondence.....	1886.
10.	Returns and Correspondence.....	1887.
11.	Returns and Correspondence.....	1887.
12.	Returns and Correspondence.....	1888.

No.		
13.	Returns and Correspondence.....	1888.
14.	Returns and Correspondence.....	1889.
15.	14 Copies Journal, Fourteenth National Encampment.....	1880.
	9 Copies Journal, Seventeenth National Encampment.....	1885.
16.	45 Copies Journal, Twentieth National Encampment.....	1886.
17.	77 Copies Journal, Twenty-first National Encampment.....	1887.
18.	77 Copies Journal, Twenty-first National Encampment.....	1887.
19.		
20.	} 244 Copies Journal, Twenty-second National Encampment 1888.	
20½.		
21.	34 Copies Journal, Twenty-third National Encampment.....	1889.
26.		
27.	} 95 Copies Journal, Twenty-seventh National Encampment 1893.	
28.		
29.		
34.		
35.	} 772 Copies Journal, Twenty-fourth National Encampment 1890.	
36.		
37.	20 Copies Journal, Twenty-fifth National Encampment.....	1891.
38.	35 Copies Journal, Twenty-sixth National Encampment.....	1892.
24.	Department G. O. Continuous Files.	
25.	Department G. O. Continuous Files.	
30.	Correspondence 1890.	
31.	Proceedings Department Encampments and Rosters; Sherman Papers; Twenty-fifth Anniversary, Memorial Day and Miscellaneous Documents to August 1, 1891.	
32.	Aides' Reports and Records of Service.	
33.	Correspondence from January 1, to August 1, 1891.	
23.	Miscellaneous Documents not in use; Reports of Department Encampments.	
39.	Miscellaneous Papers.	
40.	Miscellaneous Papers.	

Comrade Dietrich reported that he had made an endeavor to obtain a room in the new Memorial Building at Chicago, but the space was all taken.

Comrade Dietrich then moved that in accordance with the resolution of the last Encampment, the committee select Chicago as the place for permanent storage of archives, etc., of the National Encampment, and the base of supplies; that the matter of the assignment of custodian, and arrangement of details be left to the incoming administration.

The motion was lost.

Comrade Dietrich: I move that the question of the permanent location for the storage of the archives be left the incoming administration.

The Commander-in-Chief: For the reason that no free quarters have been offered.

Comrade Dietrich: I accept that.

The motion prevailed.

Comrade Trosper, Department Commander of Oklahoma, asked that the committee recommend the purchase of seed wheat for destitute comrades in that Department.

Comrade Cochran offered a resolution that this committee is without authority in the premises, and no action should be taken, which was adopted.

The Adjutant-General presented a communication, showing that a post in Vermont had invited persons not eligible to membership in the Order to join the Post as associate members, and that he had given instructions that such action was unauthorized.

On motion, it was recommended that the Commander-in-Chief issue a general order, covering all cases of this kind.

Comrade Brown, of New York, reported that the committee appointed to prepare a testimonial for Past Commander-in-Chief John Palmer, had performed the duty assigned them, and that the expense of the testimonial was \$550.

Comrade Scheffer moved that the committee recommend the payment of the bill, and the motion prevailed.

The Commander-in-Chief appointed the following comrades to audit the accounts of the Quartermaster-General:

Comrades Cochran, Hopkins and Dietrich.

Comrade Hopkins called attention to the fact that the National Encampment had authorized the expenditure of a sum of money to test the legality of the action of government officers in suspending pensions, and moved that the committee recommend that when the incoming

Council takes up the question, it be requested to consider the case of Comrade Long in connection with others. The motion prevailed.

Adjourned.

(Approved.)

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "O. C. Jones." The signature is written in black ink and is positioned above the printed title.

*Adjutant-General
and Recorder.*

Meeting of Council of Administration, 7:30 P. M., 1895.

Commander-in-Chief in chair.

Present:

NATIONAL OFFICERS.

Thomas G. Lawler.....	Commander-in-Chief.
C. C. Jones.....	Adjutant-General.
J. W. Burst.....	Quartermaster-General.
Matt. H. Ellis.....	Judge-Advocate-General.
T. H. Hagerty.....	Chaplain-in-Chief.

NATIONAL COUNCIL.

George H. Patrick.....	Alabama.
J. Guthrie Savage.....	Arizona.
Charles Zerby	Delaware.
Henry S. Dietrich.....	Illinois.
William H. Armstrong.....	Indiana.
Albert W. Swalm.....	Iowa.
Charles W. Erdam	Kentucky.
M. Ferrand.....	Louisanna and Miss.
Hugh A. Maughlin.....	Maryland.
George H. Hopkins.....	Michigan.
Albert Scheffer.....	Minnesota.
F. M. Sterrett.....	Missouri.
Samuel N. Brown.....	New Hampshire.
Smith H. Simpson	New Mexico.
David S. Brown.....	New York.
R. H. Cochran.....	Ohio.
J. T. Apperson.....	Oregon.
Charles S. Barbour.....	Rhode Island.
H. W. Veasey.....	Tennessee.
Ebenezer J. Ormsbee.....	Vermont.

The minutes of the meeting of Council of Administration at Pittsburg, September 13, 1894, and minutes of all meetings of Executive Committee, excepting that of September 10, 1895, were read and approved.

Adjourned to 5 P. M. to-morrow.

(Approved.)

September 11, 1895, 5 P. M.

Commander-in-Chief in chair.

Present:

NATIONAL OFFICERS.

Thomas G. Lawler.....Commander-in-Chief.
 C. C. Jones.....Adjutant-General.
 J. W. Burst.....Quartermaster-General.
 C. V. R. Pond.....Inspector-General.
 Matt. H. Ellis.....Judge Advocate-General.
 O. W. Weeks.....Surgeon-General.
 T. H. Hagerty.....Chaplain-in-Chief.

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF ADMINISTRATION.

Geo. H. Patrick.....Alabama.
 J. Guthrie Savage.....Arizona.
 Charles Zerbey.....Delaware.
 Henry S. Dietrich.....Illinois.
 Wm. H. Armstrong.....Indiana.
 Albert W. Swalm.....Iowa.
 Charles W. Erdman.....Kentucky.
 Geo. H. Hopkins.....Michigan.
 F. M. Sterrett.....Missouri.
 J. F. Diener.....Nebraska.
 Samuel N. Brown.....New Hampshire.
 David S. Brown.....New York.
 R. H. Cochran.....Ohio.
 Charles W. Gerwig.....Pennsylvania.
 Charles S. Barbour.....Rhode Island.
 H. W. Veasey.....Tennessee.
 Ebenezer J. Ormsbee.....Vermont.

Minutes of meeting of September 10th, read and approved,

Comrade Bryant, of Maryland, addressed the Council on the subject of the application for charter for colored Post at Austin. No new facts were presented. On motion of Comrade Hopkins, the Commander-in-Chief was requested to call another meeting of the Council to consider this and other matters, if in his judgment such action is necessary.

Comrade Patrick of Alabama made a statement as to the matter of colored men in Mobile. He said they had not shown any proof of eligibility to membership, and no color line had been drawn.

The committee appointed to audit the accounts of Quartermaster-General presented the following report:

**REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S
REPORT.**

Your committee have examined the report of the expert accountant, appointed by the Commander-in-Chief, and the report of the Quartermaster-General, and hereto append papers A, B and C. We find the books, papers and vouchers in good, intelligible condition, and the funds of the Order intact. We find the balance on hand August 31, 1895, as follows:

Certified check in Forest City National Bank, Rockford, Ill., payable to order of Quarter- master-General Burst	\$11,000 00
Deposit in American National Bank, Louisville, Ky.....	1,338 08
Total.....	\$12,338.08

which is \$4.15 in excess of the real amount for which the Quartermaster-General is properly debited by the books, and a credit for so much to profit and loss.

We find this day in the hands of the Quartermaster-General, which were presented and inspected by your

committee, payable to the Commander-in-Chief and Quartermaster-General of the Grand Army of the Republic:

U. S. Bond, No. 88,500, of July, 1891, for.....	\$10,000
U. S. Bond, No. 43,158, of Oct. 23, 1893, for.....	5,000
U. S. Bond No. 167,337, of July 25, 1891, for.....	1,000

Total of bonds.....	\$16,000
which added to the total cash of	12,338.08

makes a grand total of cash and bond
assets of.....\$28,338.08

We recommend that the retiring Quartermaster-General hereafter turn over to his successor the supplies on hand at their invoice cost price, not at their issue value.

R. H. COCHRAN,
H. S. DIETRICH,
GEO. H. HOPKINS.

Committee.

Herewith we append papers A, B, C—

EXHIBIT A.

In accordance with the resolution of the Twenty-eighth National Encampment, I appointed John M. Fraley as an expert accountant to examine and audit the books and accounts of the Quartermaster-General, J. W. Burst.

Herewith attached you will find the report of the Comrade John M. Fraley, which I trust will be found satisfactory to your committee.

To R. H. COCHRAN, H. S. DETRICH, GEO. H. HOPKINS, Committee.

EXHIBIT B.

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY, September 10, 1895.

THOMAS G. LAWLER,

Commander-in-Chief G. A. R.

Comrade: As expert accountant appointed to audit the books and accounts of the Quartermaster-General, J. W. Burst, I respectfully report that in discharge of that duty I have carefully examined, compared and checked the books, vouchers and accounts of that officer, and find them correct and in excellent condition. The balances correspond with his published reports attached.

Yours in F. C. & L.,

J. M. FRALEY.

EXHIBIT C.*Account Current for year ending August 31, 1895.***J. W. BURST**, Quartermaster-General, in account with the Grand Army of the Republic :**CASH.****DR.****Balance on hand September 1, 1894 :**

General Fund	\$7,401 26	
Grant Monument Fund	5,733 42	
Sherman Monument Fund	204 50	
Flag Fund	230 33	
		<u>\$13,569 51</u>

Received from sale of Supplies as per Abstract..\$8,745 72

Per Capita Tax	9,154 19	
Interest on U. S. Bonds	640 00	
Interest on Deposits	103 02	
From sale of old desk	10 00	
Returned by J. G. B. Adams	45 00	
Contributions to Sherman Monument Fund	17 28	
Contributions to Flag Fund	1,142 66	
		<u>\$19,857 87</u>

Total to be accounted for.....	<u>\$33,427 38</u>
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CR.**Expenditure as per Abstract :**

For Supplies	\$5,960 99	
“ Traveling Expenses	2,844 36	
“ Salaries	4,024 92	
“ Postage, Stationery, Printing and Incidentals	7,807 76	
“ Flag Fund	455 42	
		<u>\$21,093 45</u>
Balance on hand		<u><u>\$12,333 93</u></u>

To be credited as follows :

To General Fund.....	\$5,461 16	
“ Grant Monument Fund	5,733 42	
“ Sherman Monument Fund	221 78	
“ Flag Fund	917 57	
		<u>\$12,333 93</u>

On motion of Comrade Brown, of New York, the report was accepted and approved.



*Adjutant General
and Recorder.*



J. M. Rust
Quartermaster Gen.

Report of Quartermaster-General.

OFFICE OF THE QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL,
GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC,
ROCKFORD, ILL., SEPTEMBER 1, 1895.

C. C. JONES,

Adjutant-General G. A. R.

Dear Sir and Comrade:

I have the honor to submit herewith my report as Quartermaster-General for the year ending September 1, 1895, showing receipts, expenditures, purchase and issue of supplies, also a statement of assets, liabilities and investments on above date.

All receipts from Departments from August 31st to meeting of National Encampment will be entered in a "special account" and transferred to the succeeding administration.

It is a real pleasure to report that every bill against the National Encampment has been paid, and every penny owing to the National Encampment has been collected. This method of doing business on a cash basis should be continued.

The Assistant Quartermasters-General of all Departments are to be congratulated for having promptly forwarded per capita tax and remittances for supplies, but fail in many Departments to be guided by the recommendations of my predecessor to make requisition for such an amount of supplies as will make a respectable express package. I have received many requisitions during the year for amounts of twenty-one cents, thirty-five cents and sixty cents. This practice should be discontinued. The Assistant Quartermaster-General should be required to keep at Department Headquarters such

supplies as will enable him to promptly fill all requirements made by the Posts of his Department, and not compel members to write to these Headquarters for supplies they cannot obtain at their own Department Headquarters.

The recommendation of General Wagner, requiring the Quartermaster-General to send out blanks to all Departments on "November 1 and May 1, without requisition," will enable Department officers to promptly make returns to National Headquarters, thus avoiding the familiar excuse that "they were out of blank forms, and not in possession of that information until returns were due." This practice should be continued, as the per capita tax shows but a slight decrease from that of last year. No change in the price of supplies or amount of per capita tax is recommended.

The balance in general fund continues to be satisfactory, and will meet all requirements for the coming year.

Receipts for per capita tax last year were \$9,446.79. For the year just closed \$9,154.19, showing a decrease of \$292.60. The industrial depression during the past three years has materially reduced our numbers, and to this cause must be attributed a very large per cent. of reported suspensions. With increased prosperity and persistent effort on the part of our National and Department officers, it is reasonable to hope for a satisfactory increase in membership during the coming year.

After receipting to General Wagner for supplies on hand, I found an excess of certain articles and a shortage in others. The greatest shortages were in badge ribbons and rank straps. By getting nearly six hundred damaged straps re-gilded and re-enameled at a trifling cost, I shall turn over to my successor a supply that will be received on requisition and exact in number.

I have failed to receive interest on the Grant Monument Fund for reason of having been informed by the chairman of the committee that the contractor was

ready to deliver the statue, and as soon as received the balance due on the contract would be paid, and balance, if any, would be transferred to the Sherman Monument Fund.

All supplies purchased during the year have been on competitive bids, from parties actively engaged in either printing or manufacturing the supplies needed, and in each case the articles have been purchased of the lowest and best bidder, "comrades preferred."

The badges are still supplied by Comrade Joseph K. Davison, of Philadelphia, on a contract for one hundred thousand, made by a former administration, and not yet completed.

The condition of the Flag Fund contributed by Comrades, Posts, Sons of Veterans and Women's Relief Corps, from which to furnish flags for Union graves in Southern cemeteries, is shown in exhibit VII, to which I call your attention.

The Woman's Relief Corps by their continued and generous contributions to the Flag Fund have made it possible this year to not only furnish the numbers of flags called for, but in a satisfactory manner render such financial aid to the Posts in charge of these cemeteries as to enable them to conduct their memorial service in a manner appropriate to the occasion.

With the exception of the contribution made by the Sons of Veterans of Massachusetts, we have received nothing from other organizations. Were it not for this sacrifice on the part of these noble women composing the Woman's Relief Corps this burden would bear heavily on the Posts of the Grand Army of the Republic. I fear, to such an extent as to cause many graves of the nation's dead buried in the South to be neglected. The balance of \$917.57 cash on hand, with the usual contributions next year, will certainly leave a satisfactory balance in the hands of the Quartermaster-General.

The following statement has been sent by Mrs. Cheney, National Treasurer Woman's Relief Corps, of the Departments and detached Corps, with the amount of their respective contributions for

SOUTHERN MEMORIAL DAY FUND.

Cash on hand last report.....	\$65 50
California	7 00
Colorado	7 00
Connecticut	48 00
Dakota, North	1 00
Dakota, South	1 00
Illinois	45 00
Indiana	7 00
Kansas	10 50
Maine	12 50
Maryland	6 00
Massachusetts	177 24
Michigan	46 02
Minnesota	11 00
Montana	12 00
Nebraska	2 00
New Hampshire	36 00
New Jersey	13 50
New York	17 00
Ohio	45 00
Oregon	1 00
Pennsylvania	7 00
Potomac	3 00
Rhode Island	2 00
Texas	2 00
Vermont	32 50
Washington	9 50
Wisconsin	37 00
Sherman W. R. C., Virginia	2 00
Alexander W. R. C., Arizona	5 00
Total receipts.....	\$671 26
By cash received from Mrs. Armilla A. Cheney, National Treasurer W. R. C.....	\$632 26
By cash received Department Potomac	3 00
By cash received Department Illinois	36 00
Total	\$671 26

Thanking the Commander-in-Chief for having honored me with a personal staff appointment, and you and the officers of the several Departments for generous and fraternal consideration in our official intercourse,

I have the honor to remain,

Fraternally yours,

J. W. BURST,

Quartermaster-General.

ABSTRACTS SUBMITTED.

- I. Account Current.
- II. Abstract of Purchases.
- III. Abstract of Sales.
- IV. Receipts from Per Capita Tax.
- V. Abstract of Expenditures.
- VI. Supplies Received, Issued and Remaining on Hand.
- VII. Flag Fund—Contributions.
- VIII. Flags Issued.
- IX. Flag Fund—Receipts and Expenditure.
- X. Grant Monument Fund.
- XI. Sherman Monument Fund.
- XII. Assets, Liabilities, and Investments.

I.—Account Current for year ending August 31, 1895.

J. W. BURST, Quartermaster-General, in account with Grand Army of the Republic:

CASH.

DR.

Balance on hand September 1, 1894:

General Fund.....	\$7,401 26
Grant Monument Fund	5,733 42
Sherman Monument Fund.....	204 50
Flag Fund.....	230 33
	<hr/>
	\$13,569 51

Received from sale of Supplies as per Abstract..\$8,745 72

Per Capita Tax	9,154 19
Interest on U. S. Bonds.....	640 00
Interest on Deposits.....	103 02
From sale of old desk.....	10 00
Returned by J. G. B. Adams.....	45 00
Contributions to Sherman Monu- ment Fund.....	17 28
Contributions to Flag Fund	1,142 66
	<hr/>
	\$19,857 87

Total to be accounted for.....

\$33,427 38

CR.

Expenditure as per Abstract:

For Supplies.....	\$5,960 99
“ Traveling Expenses	2,844 36
“ Salaries.....	4,024 92
“ Postage, Expenses and Incidentals	7,807 76
“ Flag Fund	455 42
	<hr/>
	\$21,093 45

Balance on hand.....

\$12,333 93

To be credited as follows:

To General Fund.....	\$5,461 16
“ Grant Monument Fund	5,733 42
“ Sherman Monument Fund	221 78
“ Flag Fund	917 57
	<hr/>
	\$12,333 93

II.—Abstract of Purchases of Supplies by J. W. Burst, Quarter-

DATE OF PURCHASE.		FROM WHOM PURCHASED.	Number of Vouchers.	Rituals.	Applications.	Rules and Regulations.	Leaves of Absence.	Transfers.	Discharges.	Badges.	Pieces Badge Ribbon.
October	15, 1894	J. B. Lippincott & Co.....	15								
"	24, "	Smith Publishing Co.....	18								
November	26, "	Smith Publishing Co.....	36		10000						
"	23, "	Burk & McFetridge & Co..	38						2000		
January	3, 1895	Smith Publishing Co.....	70								
"	23, "	Burk & McFetridge & Co..	78								
April	24, "	Riverside Printing Co.....	111					5000			
May	13, "	F. S. Horner Printing Co..	119		10000	5000					
July	1, "	F. S. Horner Printing Co..	138								
"	23, "	Riverside Printing Co.....	147				5000				
August	8, "	F. S. Horner Printing Co..	151								
"	20, "	F. S. Horner Printing Co..	157	2500							
November	7, 1894	Jos. K. Davison.....	24							2460	8
December	10, "	Jos. K. Davison.....	45							1530	
January	18, 1895	Jos. K. Davison.....	74							200	
March	25, "	Jos. K. Davison.....	100							2050	
April	22, "	Jos. K. Davison.....	110							900	
June	5, "	Jos. K. Davison.....	126							2160	
July	8, "	Jos. K. Davison.....	143							950	
August	15, "	Jos. K. Davison.....	153							935	
"	21, "	Jos. K. Davison.....	159							815	
November	15, 1894	Carpenter & Wood.....	29								
December	10, "	Carpenter & Wood.....	46								
"	29, "	Carpenter & Wood.....	59								
February	20, 1895	Carpenter & Wood.....	86								
March	2, "	Carpenter & Wood.....	87								
"	25, "	Carpenter & Wood.....	105								
June	24, "	Carpenter & Wood.....	135								
August	3, "	Carpenter & Wood.....	148								
"	20, "	Carpenter & Wood.....	160								
				2500	20000	5000	5000	5000	2000	12000	8

master-General, G. A. R., for year ending Aug. 31, 1895.

Buttons.	Electrotypes.	Rank Straps.	Form A.	Form B.	Form C.	Form E.	Form H.	Department Chaplain.	Post Chaplain.	Medical Director.	Post Surgeon.	Requisition.	Invoices.	Vouchers.	VALUE.
			20000					500	10000					1000	\$ 68 00
															65 00
										1000	10000	4000			20 00
															31 75
															6 00
															38 00
			10000		1000	1000									162 25
				10000			10000								76 00
															17 50
			5000	5000				500							47 25
															172 00
															1011 50
7450															513 15
2250															190 75
2815															742 50
4600															445 00
4400															848 00
6160															412 50
3500															378 75
2900															279 25
1510															46 08
		288													23 04
		144													23 04
		144													167 04
		1044													5 76
		36													46 08
		288													46 08
		288													55 68
		348													23 04
		144													
35585	24	2724	35000	15000	1000	1000	10000	1000	10000	1000	10000	6000	2000	1000	\$5960 99

IV.—*Per Capita Tax received by J. W. Burst, Quartermaster-General G. A. R., for the year ending Aug. 31, 1895.*

DEPARTMENTS.	SECOND HALF.		FIRST HALF.	
	Date. 1894.	Amount.	Date. 1895.	Amount.
Alabama	Mch. 12	\$3 29	July 29	\$3 04
Arizona	Feb. 2	3 46	July 22	3 42
Arkansas	Apr. 22	11 05	July 19	7 90
California and Nevada	Apr. 1	73 09	July 24	70 96
Colorado and Wyoming	Feb. 11	32 77	Aug. 7	32 07
Connecticut	Jan. 26	83 14	July 29	80 04
Dakota, North	Mch. 16	8 55	Aug. 15	7 16
Dakota, South	May 21	30 31	Aug. 5	27 54
Delaware	Feb. 6	11 26	July 30	9 87
Florida	Feb. 8	7 19	Aug. 5	6 88
Georgia and South Carolina	Apr. 1	5 56	Aug. 19	5 62
Idaho	Apr. 11	4 94	Aug. 17	3 23
Illinois	Mch. 14	349 08	Aug. 16	343 13
Indiana	Feb. 14	273 98	Aug. 8	269 71
Indian Territory	Mch. 12	2 70	July 19	2 96
Iowa	Mch. 21	213 26	Aug. 7	209 54
Kansas	Feb. 18	201 43	Aug. 17	191 94
Kentucky	Apr. 12	70 04	Aug. 5	66 77
Louisiana and Mississippi	Mch. 12	16 59	Aug. 10	14 11
Maine	Feb. 1	111 45	Aug. 9	111 38
Maryland	Feb. 16	42 56	July 30	41 16
Massachusetts	Jan. 14	290 05	July 13	285 80
Michigan	Mch. 8	225 74	Aug. 1	211 88
Minnesota	Mch. 7	98 80	July 31	96 32
Missouri	Mch. 19	214 07	Aug. 10	205 00
Montana	Feb. 8	6 55	July 11	6 46
Nebraska	Feb. 11	99 94	Aug. 9	97 50
New Hampshire	Jan. 14	58 0	July 13	57 44
New Jersey	Jan. 23	91 46	July 18	90 26
New Mexico	Jan. 21	2 20	July 22	2 42
New York	Feb. 13	490 04	Aug. 10	475 45
Ohio	Mch. 30	477 36	Aug. 12	461 34
Oklahoma	May 10	9 50	Aug. 20	10 88
Oregon	Feb. 6	22 90	July 26	23 55
Pennsylvania	Apr. 9	551 26	Aug. 20	540 16
Potomac	Jan. 24	42 74	Aug. 15	41 50
Rhode Island	Jan. 17	33 83	July 19	31 35
Tennessee	Jan. 21	39 40	July 24	37 51
Texas	Mch. 25	14 47	Aug. 17	12 61
Utah	Jan. 28	2 17	July 22	2 25
Vermont	Jan. 25	63 71	July 19	62 50
Virginia and North Carolina	Feb. 16	18 81	Aug. 15	18 12
Washington and Alaska	Apr. 24	30 98	Aug. 8	25 40
West Virginia	Apr. 2	34 66	Aug. 5	22 73
Wisconsin	Apr. 15	155 25	Aug. 20	150 90
Total, 2d half 1894		\$4630 13		\$4477 76
Supplemental, 1st half 1894		\$46 30		
Total		\$4676 43		\$4477 76

V.—Abstract of Expenditures made by John W. Burst, Quartermaster-General G. A. R.,
during year ending August 31, 1895.

Date of Payment.	Order and Voucher No.	To Whom Paid.	For What Purpose.	Supplies.	Travelling Expenses.	Salaries.	Postage, Stationery and Incidentals.
1894.							
Sept. 11	108	I. N. Walker	Pension Committee's Travelling Expenses.		\$80 50		
" 1	109	J. C. Bigler, J. V. C. in-Chief	Travelling Expenses		65 90		
" 11	110	Jas. F. Meech, Adj. General	Travelling Expenses		34 74		
" 11	111	Lewis Wagner, Q. M. General	Travelling Expenses		38 85	\$300 00	
" 11	112	A. M. Underhill, Insp. Gen.	Salary Inspector-General			300 00	
" 11	113	Leo Rasseleur	Salary J. A. General				
" 11	114	Geo. R. Graham	Travelling Expenses, Surgeon General		37 00		
" 11	115	A. B. Kendrick	Travelling Expenses, Chaplin-in-Chief		39 70		
" 11	116	R. H. Cockran	Travelling Expenses, C. of A.		30 00		
" 11	117	H. S. Dietrich	Travelling Expenses, C. of A.		27 00		
" 11	118	Wm. M. Olin	Travelling Expenses, C. of A.		61 00		
" 11	119	Samuel N. Brown	Travelling Expenses, C. of A.		34 88		
" 11	120	N. W. Day	Travelling Expenses, C. of A.		37 00		
" 11	121	George H. Hopkins	Welsert Testimonial		22 50		
" 11	122	George W. Sheldon	Premium on Quartermaster and Adjutant-General Bonds				\$250 00
" 24	1	American Surety Co.	Expenses Adjutant-General's office				160 10
" 24	2	C. C. Jones	Expenses Adjutant-General's office				100 00
Oct. 8	3	Adams' Express Co.	Expressage			166 66	8 80
" 8	4	C. C. Jones	Salary Adjutant General, September.			100 00	
" 9	5	J. W. Burst	Salary Quartermaster-General, September.				900 00
" 9	6	J. L. Bennett	Reporting 28th Encampment				100 00
" 9	7	C. C. Jones	Monongahela House, 28th Encampment				38 04
" 9	8	C. & N. W. Ry Co.	Freight on Supplies				100 00
" 9	9	C. C. Jones	Expenses Adjutant-General's office				33 81
" 10	10	C. C. Jones	Postage, Express, &c.				50 00
" 13	11	Wagner and Taylor	Supplies and shipping same				24 23
" 13	12	Harry Charlton	Boxes and Labor				60 08
" 13	13	Louis Riermuth	Supplies to J. F. Meech				117 50
" 13	14	J. B. Stillings & Co.	Supplies to J. F. Meech				9 42
" 13	15	J. B. Lippincott & Co.	Expressage				200 00
" 19	16	U. S. Express Co.	Expense of Adjutant-General's office				
" 23	17	C. C. Jones	Printing Forms A	\$68 00			
" 23	18	Smith Publishing Co.					

V.—Abstract of Expenditures made by John W. Burst, Quartermaster-General G. A. R.,
for year ending August 31, 1895.—Continued.

Date of Payment.	Order and Voucher No.	To Whom Paid.	FOR WHAT PURPOSE.	Supplies.	Traveling Expenses.	Salaries.	Postage, Stationery and Incidentals.
Oct. 30	19	Walter Van Alstyne	Shelving for Supplies.	---	---	---	\$3 40
" 30	20	J. W. Burst	Traveling Expenses to Philadelphia, Q. M. General.	---	\$70 00	---	100 00
" 31	21	C. C. Jones	Expenses Adjutant-General's office.	---	---	\$166 66	---
" 31	22	C. C. Jones	Salary Adjutant-General, October.	---	---	---	14 32
" 31	23	L. S. Express Co.	Expressage.	---	---	---	---
Nov. 5	24	Joe. K. Davison	Badges, Buttons, Ribbons, etc.	\$1011 50	---	---	---
" 5	25	H. H. Waldo	Expresses on above.	---	---	---	2 50
" 5	26	Western Union Telegraph Co.	Office Supplies.	---	---	---	5 35
" 12	27	American Express Co.	Telegrams, October.	---	---	---	2 45
" 12	28	Adams' Express Co.	Expressage.	---	---	---	---
" 12	29	Carpenter & Wood	Rank Straps.	---	---	---	75
" 15	30	C. C. Jones	Rank Straps.	46 08	---	166 66	---
" 16	31	T. G. Lawler	Salary Adjutant-General, November.	---	---	---	---
" 17	32	J. W. Burst	Traveling Expenses Commander in Chief.	---	500 00	100 00	---
" 17	33	H. A. Winship	Salary Quartermaster-General, October.	---	---	---	90 25
" 17	34	Jos. F. Mouch	Supplies to James F. Meech.	---	---	---	98 25
" 17	35	E. B. Stillings & Co.	Incidentals.	---	---	---	1000 00
" 21	36	Smith Publishing Co.	Advance Payment, Printing Journal 29th Encampment.	---	---	---	---
" 21	37	John D. Waterman, P. M.	Printing Blanks, etc.	65 00	---	---	---
" 23	38	Burk & McFetridge Co.	Stamped Envelopes and Printing.	---	---	---	66 00
" 23	39	John W. Burst	Lithograph Discharges.	30 00	---	---	---
" 30	40	W. W. Swinney	Salary Quartermaster-General, November.	---	---	100 00	---
" 30	41	L. S. Express Co.	Spencils.	---	---	---	1 50
Dec. 4	42	C. C. Jones	Expressage.	---	---	---	14 30
" 6	43	N. S. Ayresen	Expenses Adjutant-General's office.	---	---	---	300 00
" 7	44	Adams' Express Co.	Insurance, National Headquarters.	---	---	---	48 00
" 7	45	Joseph K. Davison	Expressage.	---	---	---	---
" 7	46	Carpenter & Wood	Badges and Buttons.	518 15	---	---	---
" 14	47	John W. Burst	Expresses on above.	---	---	---	4 30
" 14	48	C. C. Jones	Rank Straps.	88 04	---	---	---
" 15	49	C. C. Jones	Salary Quartermaster-General, December.	---	---	100 00	---
" 15	50	C. C. Jones	Salary Adjutant-General, December.	---	---	166 66	---

Dec. 15	40	Carpenter & Wood	Repairs on Bank Straps				10 48
" 16	41	Wm. Brown Co.	Rent for Store Room to January 1, 1885				17 80
" 19	42	R. H. Ochan	Expenses Louisville Meeting, Executive Committee	90 00			
" 20	43	Samuel N. Brown	Expenses Meeting Executive Committee	75 20			
" 21	44	Y. L. Bennett	Expenses Reporting Meeting Executive Committee				9 55
" 22	45	M. S. Dick	Expenses Meeting Executive Committee	11 00			
" 23	46	Chas. W. Gerwig	Expenses Meeting Executive Committee	13 75			
" 24	47	Geo. H. Hopkins	Expenses Meeting Executive Committee	53 45			
" 25	48	David S. Brown	Expenses Meeting Executive Committee	36 50			
" 26	49	U. V. R. Foud	Salary and Expenses to December 31, 1884				11 00
" 27	50	Carpenter & Wood	Twelve Dozen Rank Straps	23 04			
" 28	51	Albans Express Co.	Postage				1 60
" 29	52	Albans Express Co.	Phil Kearney Investigation	55 35			
" 30	53	M. E. Gordon	Reporting Phil Kearney Investigation				12 00
" 31	54	Geo. C. Linahan	Phil Kearney Investigation	67 00			
" 32	55	Wm. H. Armstrong	Witnesses Testimonial Expense				34 20
" 33	56	Chas. M. Utter & Co.	Paper, Twine, &c.				11 70
" 34	57	C. C. Jones	Expense Adjutant-General's office				300 00
" 35	58	American Express Co	Expressage				4 15
1885							
Jan. 4	68	U. S. Express Co	Expressage, December				10 74
" 4	69	Albert Schaffer	Expenses Louisville Meeting, Executive Committee	50 00			
" 4	70	Smith Publishing Co	Printing and Blanks	31 75			
" 4	71	Alex. Matison	See Flag and				
" 5	72	Postal Telegraph Co	Telegram, December				2 26
" 12	73	John W. Burst	Salary, Jan. & December				
" 16	74	J. K. Davison	Badges and Buttons	180 75			
" 17	75	John W. Burst	Expenses on above				2 85
" 17	76	C. C. Jones	Traveling Expenses	26 00			
" 17	77	C. C. Jones	Salary for January				166 66
" 21	78	Burt & McFritridge Co	Electricity	6 00			
" 21	79	E. B. Sillings & Co	Printing Journal 28th Encampment Balance Account				876 52
" 21	80	E. B. Sillings & Co	Printing 1890 Copies Preliminary Reports				274 80
" 21	81	E. B. Sillings & Co	Plates and Printing Four Portraits				235 40
" 22	82	Jos. F. Meach	Editing Journal Twenty-Eighth Encampment				240 00
" 22	83	Thos. G. Lawler	Expenses Commander-in-Chief				
" 23	84	C. C. Jones	Expenses Adjutant-General's office	500 00			
" 23	85	U. S. Express Co	Expressage for January				200 00
" 23	86	R. C. Hazell	Expressage Department of Kentucky				17 75
" 23	87	Carpenter & Wood	Rank Straps	167 04			
" 12	88	Carpenter & Wood	Rank Straps	5 74			
" 12	89	C. C. Jones	Expenses Adjutant-General's office				200 00
March 5	90	American Express Co	Expressage, February				3 51
" 5		C. C. Jones	Salary for February				166 66

V.—Abstract of Expenditures made by John W. Burst, Quartermaster-General G. A. R.,
for year ending August 31, 1895.—Continued.

Date of Payment.	Order and Voucher No.	To Whom Paid.	For What Purpose.	Supplies.	Traveling Expenses.	Salaries.	Postage, Stationery and Incidentals
Oct. 30	19	Walter Van Alstyne	Shelving for Supplies				\$3 40
" 30	20	J. W. Burst	Traveling Expenses to Philadelphia, Q. M. General		\$70 00		100 00
" 31	21	C. C. Jones	Expenses Adjutant-General's office			\$166 66	
" 31	22	C. C. Jones	Salary Adjutant-General, October				14 93
" 31	23	U. S. Express Co.	Expressage				2 90
Nov. 5	24	Jos. K. Davison	Badges, Buttons, Ribbons, etc.	\$1611 59			5 35
" 5	25	H. H. Waldo	Express on above				2 65
" 6	26	Western Union Telegraph Co.	Office Supplies				2 45
" 12	27	American Express Co.	Telegrams, October				75
" 12	28	Adams' Express Co.	Expressage				
" 12	29	Carpenter & Wood	Expressage				
" 15	30	C. C. Jones	Rank Straps	46 08		166 66	
" 16	31	T. G. Lawler	Salary Adjutant-General, November				
" 17	32	J. W. Burst	Traveling Expenses Commander in Chief		500 00	100 00	
" 17	33	H. A. Winship	Salary Quartermaster-General, October				29 25
" 17	34	Jas. F. Meech	Supplies to James F. Meech				93 25
" 17	35	E. B. Stillings & Co.	Incidentals				1000 00
" 21	36	Smith Publishing Co.	Advance Payment, Printing Journal 28th Encampment				
" 21	37	John D. Waterman, P. M.	Printing Blanks, etc.	65 00			
" 23	38	Bark & McPetridge Co.	Stamped Envelopes and Printing				
" 23	39	John W. Burst	Lithograph Discharges	20 00			66 00
" 30	40	W. W. Swinyer	Salary Quartermaster-General, November			100 00	
" 30	41	U. S. Express Co.	Stencils				1 50
" 42	42	C. C. Jones	Expressage				14 29
" 42	43	N. S. Agnew	Expenses Adjutant-General's office				300 00
" 6	44	Adams' Express Co.	Insurance, National Headquarters				42 00
" 7	45	Joseph K. Davison	Expressage				60
" 7	46	Carpenter & Wood	Badges and Buttons	513 15			
" 7	47	John W. Burst	Express on above				4 30
" 14	48	C. C. Jones	Rank Straps	23 04			
" 15			Salary Quartermaster-General, December			100 00	
			Salary Adjutant-General, December			166 66	

Dec.	15	49	Carpenter & Wood	Repairs on Rank Straps				10 49
"	19	50	Wm. Brown Co.	Rent for Store Room to January 1, 1885				17 00
"	20	51	R. H. Cochran	Expenses Louisville Meeting, Executive Committee		90 00		
"	26	52	Samuel N. Brown	Expenses Reporting Meeting, Executive Committee		75 20		
"	30	53	J. L. Barnett	Expenses Reporting Meeting, Executive Committee			9 55	
"	30	54	H. S. Dietrick	Expenses Meeting, Executive Committee		11 00		
"	30	55	Chas. W. Gerwig	Expenses Meeting, Executive Committee		13 75		
"	30	56	Geo. H. Hopkins	Expenses Meeting, Executive Committee		29 45		
"	30	57	David S. Brown	Expenses Meeting, Executive Committee		36 50		
"	30	58	G. V. R. Pond	Salary and Expenses to December 31, 1884			11 00	
"	30	59	Carpenter & Wood	Twelve Dozen Rank Straps	28 04		75 00	
"	30	60	Adams Express Co.	Expenses				1 60
"	30	61	Albert E. Sholes	Phil Kearney Investigation		55 35		
"	37	62	M. B. Gordon	Reporting Phil Kearney Investigation		67 00		13 00
"	37	63	Jno. C. Linahan	Phil Kearney Investigation				84 20
"	37	64	Wm. H. Armstrong	Wiesner Tea, Inc. Expense				11 70
"	38	65	Chas. M. Utter & Co.	Paper, Twine, &c.				300 00
"	38	66	C. C. Jones	Expense Adjutant-General's office				4 15
"	38	67	American Express Co.	Expenses				
1885								
Jan.	4	68	U. S. Express Co.	Expenses, December		50 00		10 74
"	4	69	Albert Schaffer	Expenses Louisville Meeting, Executive Committee				
"	4	70	Smith Publishing Co.	Printing and Blanks	31 75			
"	4	71	Alex. Mattison	See Flag Fund				
"	5	72	Postal Telegraph Co.	Telegrams, December			2 26	
"	12	73	Jno. W. Burst	Salary, January		100 00		
"	16	74	J. K. Davison	Badges and Buttons	190 75			
"	17	75	Jno. W. Burst	Expenses on above			2 85	
"	17	76	C. C. Jones	Traveling Expenses		26 00		
"	17	77	Burk & McFritridge Co.	Salary for January			166 66	
"	21	78	E. B. Stillings & Co.	Electrotype				875 52
"	21	79	E. B. Stillings & Co.	Printing Journal 28th Encampment, Balance Account	6 00			274 80
"	21	80	E. B. Stillings & Co.	Printing 1500 Copies Preliminary Reports				235 40
"	21	81	E. B. Stillings & Co.	Plates and Printing Four Portraits				200 00
"	22	82	Jas. F. Meuch	Editing Journal Twenty-Eighth Encampment				200 00
"	23	83	Thos. G. Lawler	Expenses Commander-in-Chief		500 00		
"	23	84	C. C. Jones	Expenses Adjutant-General's office				200 00
"	23	85	U. S. Express Co.	Expenses for January			17 56	
"	23	86	R. C. Hazelp	Expenses Department of Kentucky				75
Feb.	13	87	Carpenter & Wood	Rank Straps	167 04			
"	13	88	Carpenter & Wood	Rank Straps	5 74			200 00
March	5	89	C. C. Jones	Expenses Adjutant-General's office				3 51
"	5	90	American Express Co.	Expenses, February				
"	5		C. C. Jones	Salary for February			166 66	

V.—Abstract of Expenditures made by John W. Burst, Quartermaster-General G. A. R.,
for year ending August 31, 1895.—Continued.

Date of Payment.	(Order and Voucher No.)	To Whom Paid.	FOR WHAT PURPOSE.	Supplies.	Traveling Expenses.	Salaries.	Postage, Stationery and Incidentals.
March 6	91	U. S. Express Co.	Express, February	.....	.....	.....	\$14 30
" 7	93	Geo. Winge	Expenses per Bill rendered	.....	.....	.....	83 00
" 8	94	Republic Co.	Printing Expenses	.....	.....	.....	2 75
" 9	95	C. V. R. Pond	Salary and Postage to March 1, 1895	.....	.....	\$50 00	3 00
" 10	96	John W. Burst	Salary February	.....	.....	100 00	.....
" 12	97	John A. Arlie	Refunded P. C. T. Second Term 1894	.....	.....	.....	2 51
" 13	98	John D. Watson, P. M.	Postage Stamp	.....	.....	.....	10 00
" 13	99	John D. Watson	Storage Room January, February and March	.....	.....	.....	21 00
" 22	100	Wm. Brown Co.	Supplies January and February	\$742 50	.....	.....	.....
" 22	101	John W. Burst	Expenses	.....	.....	.....	7 75
" 23	102	O. C. Jones	Traveling Expenses	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 23	103	O. C. Jones	Expenses Adjutant-General's Office	.....	.....	.....	300 00
" 23	104	O. C. Jones	Salary month of March	.....	.....	166 66	.....
" 23	105	Carpenter & Wood	Blank Straps	48 08	.....	.....	.....
" 23	106	U. S. Express Co.	Express, March	.....	.....	.....	14 08
" 25	107	Thos. G. Lawler	Traveling Expenses	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 25	108	Thos. G. Lawler	Expenses for month of March	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 25	109	Adams Express Co.	Express for month of March	.....	.....	100 00	3 80
" 25	110	John W. Burst	Salary Quartermaster-General March	.....	.....	.....	.....
April 18	110	John W. Burst	Supplies for March	445 00	.....	.....	.....
" 20	112	John W. Burst	Expenses for March	.....	.....	.....	5 65
" 20	111	John W. Burst	Express on 30th of April	.....	.....	100 00	.....
" 24	113	Riverside Printing Co.	Salary month of April	88 00	.....	.....	.....
" 24	114	American Express Co.	Printing 500 Transfers	.....	.....	.....	9 88
" 25	114	American Express Co.	Express date	.....	.....	50 00	1 75
" 25	115	C. V. R. Pond	Salary and Postage March and April	.....	.....	.....	23 07
May 4	115	U. S. Express Co.	Express April	.....	.....	166 66	.....
" 10	116	O. C. Jones	Salary Adjutant-General, April	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 10	117	O. C. Jones	Expenses, May	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 10	118	Western Union Telegraph Co.	Telegrams to date	.....	.....	.....	300 00
" 13	119	Frank S. Horner Printing Co.	Blanks, Rules and Regulations	168 25	.....	.....	2 54
" 13	120	O. C. Jones	Salary, May	.....	.....	166 66	.....
June 1	121	U. S. Express Co.	Express for May	.....	.....	.....	29 47

June	1	193	Jos. W. Burst.	Salary for May	100 00
"	2	194	Adams Express Co.	Express May	
"	3	195	American Express Co.	Express to date	
"	4	196	Western Union Telegraph Co.	Telegrams to June 1, 1886	
"	5	197	Jos. K. Davison	Supplies for April and May	848 00
"	6	198		Expenses on above	
"	7	199	C. C. Jones	Expenses Adjutant-General's Office for June	
"	8	200	Thos. G. Hawley	Expenses Commander-in-Chief	
"	9	201	E. B. Sellings & Co.	Supplies Express Adams Administration	200 00
"	10	202	J. G. R. Adams	Unpaid Bill for J. H. Meach	
"	11	203	O. M. Utter	Copy Letter Book, Twine and Wrapping Paper	
"	12	204	Jos. W. Burst.	Traveling Expenses	65 00
"	13	205	Wm. B. Brown Co.	Rent to July 1, 1886	
"	14	206	Jos. D. Watman, P. M.	Postage Stamps	
"	15	207	Carpenter & Wood	Rank Straps	
"	16	208	Wm. H. Horsman	See Flag Fund	46 08
"	17	209	C. C. Jones	Expenses Adjutant-General's Office	
July	1	210	Frank S. Horner Printing Co.	Printing Blanks, &c	
"	2	211	American Express Co.	Express for June	76 00
"	3	212	U. S. Express Co.	Express for June	
"	4	213	C. V. R. Pond	Salary and Postage May and June	
"	5	214	Western Union Telegraph Co.	Telegrams for June	
"	6	215	Jos. K. Davison	Supplies for June	412 60
"	7	216		Expenses on same	
"	8	217	C. C. Jones	Salary for June	186 66
"	9	218	Jos. W. Burst.	Salary for June	100 00
"	10	219	C. C. Jones	Expenses Adjutant-General's Office	
"	11	220	C. C. Jones	Printing 5000 Leaves of Absence	
"	12	221	Riverside Printing Co.	Rank Straps	17 60
"	13	222	Carpenter & Wood	Postage for Surgeon General	56 68
"	14	223	O. W. Weeks	Express for July	
"	15	224	U. S. Express Co.	Printing Blanks for July	
August	1	225	Frank S. Horner Printing Co.	Telegrams for July	47 35
"	2	226	Western Union Telegraph Co.	Supplies for July	
"	3	227	Jos. K. Davison	Expenses on same	378 75
"	4	228	C. C. Jones	Salary Adjutant-General July and August	
"	5	229	J. W. Burst	Traveling Expenses	18 64
"	6	230	J. W. Burst	Salary July and August	
"	7	231	F. S. Horner Printing Co.	2000 Rituals	172 00
"	8	232	C. C. Jones	Expenses Adjutant-General's Office	
"	9	233	Jos. K. Davison	Badges and Buttons to date	279 35
"	10	234		Expenses on same	
"	11	235	Carpenter & Wood	Rank Straps to date	
"	12	236	Wm. Brown & Co.	Rent to September 30th	86 04
"	13	237	American Express Co.	Express to date	
"	14	238		Express to date	
"	15	239		Express to date	
"	16	240		Express to date	
"	17	241		Express to date	
"	18	242		Express to date	
"	19	243		Express to date	
"	20	244		Express to date	
"	21	245		Express to date	
"	22	246		Express to date	
"	23	247		Express to date	
"	24	248		Express to date	
"	25	249		Express to date	
"	26	250		Express to date	
"	27	251		Express to date	
"	28	252		Express to date	
"	29	253		Express to date	
"	30	254		Express to date	
"	31	255		Express to date	

V.—Abstract of Expenditures made by John W. Bursi, Quartermaster-General G. A. R.,
for year ending August 31, 1895.—Continued.

Date of Payment.	Order and Voucher No.	To Whom Paid.	For What Purpose.	Supplies.	Traveling Expenses.	Salaries.	Postage, Stationery and Incidentals.
Aug. 23	162	Adams Express Co.	Express to date				\$ 1 50
" 23	162	U. S. Express Co.	Express to date				16 46
" 23	162	Western Union Telegraph Co	Telegrams to date				17 84
" 23	162	Charles M. Utter	Twine, etc.				80
" 23	162	Harper & Johns	Frame, Headquarters				2 25
" 24	163	J. M. Fraley	Accountant				50 00
" 24	164	Charles I. Cummings	Clerk Quartermaster-General's Office				20 00
" 31	165	T. G. Lawler	Expenses Commander-in-Chief		\$100 00		-----
				\$5060 99	\$2844 36	\$4024 92	\$7807 76
			Supplies				\$5060 99
			Traveling Expenses				2844 36
			Salaries				4024 92
			Incidentals				7807 76
							\$20,638 08

VI.—Report of Supplies received, issued and remaining on hand, by J. W. Burst, Quartermaster-General
G. A. R., during year ending August 31, 1895.

On hand last report.	482½	3235	3202	1139	3677	9408	295	483	447	.....	8	35585	442	5617	17	275	1912	94457	253	22578	772	534	347	10084	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Purchases as per abstract	1250	.....	6000	30000	5000	5000	3000	.....	13000	.....	8	35585	442	5617	24	24	2734	1300	35000	10500	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	10	00	10000	10700
Total to be accounted for..	1732½	3235	8202	27139	7077	8408	2955	483	447	13000	8	35585	442	5617	41	275	4636	25057	35	53	33078	1772	534	1347	20084	10000	10000	10000	10000
Issued to Departments.	412½	1581	4753	25580	3789	7953	1363	153	165	11915	8	35585	257	2570	19	275	3819	13013	33080	31580	924	507	722	13170	376	10000	371	10000	10000
Balance on hand	1320¼	1054	3449	1559	4888	535	922	300	282	85	.....	185	3047	22	.....	.....	817	13644	3173	1498	848	27	625	6864	624	.....	639	.....	.....

Issue Value of Supplies on hand September 1, 1894 (including gun metal)	\$3,827 02
Paid for Supplies during the current year	5,960 99
Total to be accounted for	\$9,788 01
Received for Supplies sold during the current year.....	\$8,745 72
Issue Value of Supplies on hand (including gun metal)*	2,923 02
Profit from Supply Account.....	\$11,037 74
	\$1,819 73

* Corrected by value of gun metal on hand, \$570.

* Corrected by value of gun metal on hand, \$370.

VII.—*Flag Fund.**Statement of Contributions from Posts and members of the
G. A. R. and Sons of Veterans, 1894-5.*

CALIFORNIA.

Santa Rosa, Post No. 20	\$2 00
Sacramento, Post No. 3.....	3 00
San Jose, Post No. 7.....	2 00

 \$ 7 00

CONNECTICUT.

Hartford, Post No. 50.....	\$5 00
Hartford, Post No. 2.....	2 00
Norwich, Post No. 1.....	5 00
Middletown, Post No. 53.....	5 00
South Manchester, Post No. —.....	5 00
Birmingham, Kellogg Post.....	4 00

 26 00

ILLINOIS.

Rochelle, Post No. 546.....	\$1.00
Sadorsn, Post No. 322.....	1 00
Clayton, Post No. 311.....	1 00
Belvidere, Post No. 164.....	1 00
Marengo, Post No. 169.....	2 00
Aurora, Post No. 20.....	5 00
Springfield, Post No. 30.....	1 00
Chicago, Post No. 40.....	1 00
Peoria, Post No. 67.....	2 00
Gibson City, Post No. 70.....	1 00
Danville, Post No. 77.....	3 00
Chicago, Post No. 91.....	2 00
Freeport, Post No. 98.....	2 00
Salem, Post No. 102.....	2 00
Marshall, Post No. 119.....	1 00
Ottawa, Post No. 156.....	2 00
Lincoln, Post No. 182.....	2 00
Cerro Gordo, Post No. 210.....	1 00
Chester, Post No. 212.....	2 00
Nunda, Post No. 226.....	1 00
Monticello, Post No. 256.....	1 00
Sterling, Post No. 274.....	2 00

 \$37 00

Amount carried forward.....

 \$33 00

Amount brought forward.....\$37 00 \$ 33 00

ILLINOIS.—Continued.

Gridley, Post No. 291.....	\$ 50	
Dixon, Post No. 299.....	2 50	
Virginia, Post No. 321.....	1 00	
Lovington, Post No. 354.....	50	
Pawnee, Post No. 421.....	1 00	
Mt. Erie, Post No. 480.....	1 00	
Oak Park, Post No. 615.....	2 00	
Forreston, Post No. 658.....	1 00	
Niota, Post No. 696.....	1 00	
Freeport, Post No. 747.....	2 00	
Illiopoliis, Post No. 208.....	1 00	
Homer, Post No. 263.....	1 00	
Moweaqua, Post No. 363.....	2 50	
Mt. Carroll, Post No. 80.....	5 00	
De Kalb, Post No. 283.....	1 00	
Streator, Post No. 68.....	2 00	
Mason City, Post No. 123.....	2 00	
Moline, Post No. 312.....	2 00	
Carrolton, Post No. 442.....	1 00	
		67 00

INDIANA.

Hamilton, Post No. 357.....	\$ 50	
Coal City, Post No. 482.....	1 00	
Huron, Post No. 490.....	50	
Ellinora, Post No. 537.....	1 00	
		3 00

IOWA.

Delhi, Post No. 342.....	\$1 00	
Decorah, Post No. 168.....	2 00	
Sabula, Post No. 163.....	1 00	
		4 00

IDAHO.

Post Falls, J. A. Fisher, Quartermaster.....	\$1 00	
		1 00

KANSAS.

Macksville, Post No. —.....	\$ 80	
Macksville, Post No. 88.....	1 00	
Wetmore, Post No. 167.....	1 00	
Vilas, Post, No. 270.....	60	
		3 40

Amount carried forward.....\$111 40

<i>Amount brought forward</i>		\$111 40
MISSOURI.		
Sedalia, Post No. 53.....	\$5 00	
Sedalia, Post No. 440.....	1 30	
Washington, Post No. 332.....	1 00	
Clayton, Post No. 233.....	5 00	
Bethel, Post No. 158.....	1 00	
		13 30
MAINE.		
Bryants Pond, Post No. 67.....	\$1 00	
		1 00
MASSACHUSETTS.		
South Lancaster, Washburn Post.....	\$5 00	
Milford, Post No. 2.....	5 00	
Sanwich, Post No. 132.....	1 00	
Fitchburg, Post No. 19.....	5 00	
Leominster, Post No. 53.....	5 00	
———— Post No. 164.....	1 00	
———— Post No. 30.....	5 00	
Pittsfield, Sons of Veterans.....	3 00	
Dorchester, Post No. 68.....	5 00	
Malden, Post No. 40.....	5 00	
Waltham, Post No. 29.....	5 00	
———— Post 119.....	3 50	
		48 50
MINNESOTA.		
Le Seur, Post No. 183.....	\$1 00	
Maple Plaine, Post No. 120.....	1 00	
Freemont, Post 181.....	1 00	
Minneapolis, Post No. 68.....	1 00	
Wacoma, Post No. 61.....	2 00	
St. Cloud, Post No. 134.....	2 00	
Monticello, Post No. 52.....	1 00	
Ada, Post No. 62.....	1 00	
Cannon Falls, Post No. 92.....	2 00	
		12 00
MARYLAND.		
Department of Maryland.....	\$2 00	
		2 00
MICHIGAN.		
Bangor, Post No. —.....	\$1 00	
Detroit, Post No. 17.....	2 00	
	\$ 3 00	
<i>Amount carried forward</i>		\$188 20

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

105

Amount brought forward..... \$3 00 \$188 20

MICHIGAN.—Continued.

Sanilac, Post No. 334.....	50	
Stornton, Post No. 37.....	2 00	
Evart, Post No. 16.....	1 00	
	<hr/>	6 50

MONTANA.

Helena, Post No. 3.....	\$10 00	
	<hr/>	10 00

NEBRASKA.

Omaha, Post No. 110.....	\$2 00	
	<hr/>	2 00

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Exeter, Post No. 26.....	\$2 00	
	<hr/>	2 00

NEW JERSEY.

Pearth Amboy, Post No. 43.....	\$5 00	
Key Port, Post No. 83.....	2 00	
Shackleton, Vivandiers	2 00	
	<hr/>	9 00

NEW YORK.

Tonowonda, Post No. 129.....	\$2 00	
Williamson, Post No. 320.....	1 00	
Brooklyn, Grant Post No. —.....	10 00	
Syracuse, Post No. 151.....	5 00	
Department of New York.....	10 00	
	<hr/>	28 00

OREGON.

Bandon, Post No. 56.....	\$1 00	
	<hr/>	1 00

OHIO.

Commeant, Post No. 9	\$1 00
Salem, Post No. 10.....	1 00
Clifton, Post No. 354.....	1 00
Summerfield, Post No. 504.....	1 00
Toledo, Post No. 107.....	2 00
Cincinnati, Post No. 186	1 00
Akron, Post No. 12.....	5 00
Wilmot.....	50
Boyesville, Post No. 662.....	1 00
National Military Home, Post No. 5.....	2 00

\$15 50

Amount carried forward.....

 \$246 70

Amount brought forward\$15 50 \$246 70

OHIO.—Continued.

Napolean, Post No. 66.....	\$3 75	
Mansfield, Post No. 131.....	1 00	
Crestline, Post No. 129.....	1 00	
New Berlin, Post No. 249.....	1 00	
Peru, Post No. 252	50	
Covington, Post No. 299.....	1 00	
Gratis, Post No. 497.....	1 20	
Winsor, Post No. 558.....	1 00	
Miamisburg, Post No. 598.....	1 00	
Hannibal, Post No. 658.....	1 00	
Campbell, Post No. 717.....	50	
Forrest, Post No. 283.....	2 50	
Department of Ohio.....	3 50	
		34 45

PENNSYLVANIA.

Riddle Cross Roads, Post No. 374.....	\$1 00	
Pine Grove, Post No. 203.....	3 00	
Summit Hill, Post No. 117.....	1 00	
South Bethlehem, Post No. 527.....	1 00	
Spartinsburg, Prst No. 626.....	1 00	
Stoyestown, Post No. 318.....	1 00	
Eidioute, Post No. 311.....	2 00	
Milton, Sons of Veterans	2 00	
		12 00

RHODE ISLAND.

Woonsocket, Post No. 9.....	\$5 00	
Central Falk, Post No. 3.....	3 00	
Post No. 17.....	5 00	
		13 00

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Lacota, Post No. 41.....	\$2 00	
Plankinton, Post No. 27.....	2 00	
Alexandria, Post No. 36.....	50	
Aberdeen, Post No. 19.....	2 00	
		6 50

VERMONT.

Bellows Falls, Post No. 34.....	\$5 00	
Woodstock, Post No. 82.....	2 00	
Waitsfield, Post No. 36.....	2 00	
Putney, Post No. 90.....	1 50	

\$10 50

Amount carried forward\$312 65

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

107

Amount brought forward.....\$10 50 \$312 65

VERMONT.—Continued.

North Timbridge, Post No. 21.....	2 00	
Randolph, Post No. 96.....	2 00	
Bradford, Post No. 17.....	5 25	
Department of Vermont.....	10 00	
		29 75

WISCONSIN.

Kaukauna, Mead Post No. —.....	\$10 00	
Racine, Post No. 17.....	2 00	
Evansville, Post No. 41.....	1 00	
_____, Post No. 215.....	2 50	
Mineral Point, Post No. 25.....	2 00	
		17 50

WASHINGTON AND ALASKA.

Walla Walla, Post No. 4.....	\$3 50	
Wayside, Post No. 72.....	1 00	
_____, Post No. 10.....	2 00	
		6 50

CANADA.

Montreal, Hancock Post No. 105.....	\$5 00	
		5 00

Total from G. A. R.....	\$ 371 40
From the Woman's Relief Corps.....	671 28
From the Sons of Veterans of Massachusetts.....	100 00
Total.....	\$1,142 68

VIII.—*Flags Issued.*

Shipment of Flags to:

NAME.	ADDRESS.	NO. OF FLAGS.
T. H. Savage	Winchester, Va.	1,000
Savelon Boyles	Fort Gibson, Ind. Territory..	1,000
Robert H. McDowell	Charlotte, N. C.	150
Jno. W. Rutter	Portsmouth, Va.	400
J. S. W. Eagles	Wilmington, N. C.	2,178
W. W. French	Chattanooga, Tenn.	1,000
E. A. Griffin	Pensacola, Fla.	700
E. H. Wheeler	Vicksburg, Miss.	1,660
J. M. Coleman	Natchez, Miss.	1,200
E. H. Wheeler	Baton Rouge, La.	100
E. H. Wheeler	New Orleans, La.	300
John Bentley	Nashville, Tenn.	5,000
John G. Kean	Nashville, Tenn.	1,000
A. J. Steele	Memphis, Tenn.	3,000
A. H. Kewin	St. Augustine, Fla.	175
Thos. D. McAlpine	Fredericksburg, Va.	2,000
W. H. Deaver	Asheville, N. C.	75
Jno. W. Rutter	Portsmouth, Va.	500
Total number of Flags issued		21,438
Received from Louis Wagner		21,278
Purchased from Horstman & Co.		160
		21,438
Remaining on hand, contributed by Sons of Veterans, Department of Massachusetts		3,600

IX.—Flag Fund.—Receipts and Expenditures.

RECEIPTS.

Balance from last report.....	\$230 33
Received from Mrs. Armilla A. Cheney, National Treasurer Woman's Relief Corps.....	671 26
Received from Sons of Veterans.....	100 00
Received from members and Posts of the G. A. R.....	371 40
21,278 flags on hand.....	236 06
160 flags purchased.....	77
	<hr/>
	\$1,609 82

EXPENDITURES.

21,438 flags shipped.....	\$236 83
Expressage 18 lots flags (W. M. Horstman & Co.).....	43 45
Expressage Alex. Mattison, flags, etc.....	16 97
David Boring, Adjutant Post No. —, G. A. R., Erin, Tenn., for Fort Donaldson.....	20 00
John G. Kean, Adjutant Post No. 67, Nashville, Tenn., for Stone river.....	25 00
A. Zimmer, Adjutant Goldwood Post, Mobile, Alabama, for Mobile, Alabama.....	25 00
Rob't E. McDonald, Commander Post No. 40, G. A. R., Charlotte, N. C., for Salisbury, N. C.....	25 00
John W. Rutter, Assistant Quartermaster-General, Portsmouth, Va., for Yorktown, Va.	25 00
L. B. Nelson, Commander Department of Georgia, Atlanta, Ga., for Andersonville, Ga.....	50 00
For Florence, Alabama.....	50 00
For Beaufort, South Carolina.....	50 00
For Marietta, Georgia.....	50 00
J. S. W. Eagles, Junior Vice Department Commander, Wilmington, N. C., for Wilmington, N. C.....	30 00
Frank Fuller, Post Commander, G. A. R., San Antonio, Texas, for San Antonio.....	20 00
A. W. Burgess, Adjutant Post No. 45, G. A. R., Petersburg, Va., for Petersburg.....	25 00
	<hr/>
	\$692 25
Cash on hand.....	917 57
	<hr/>
	\$1,609 82

X.—*Grant Monument Fund.*

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Balance on hand last report.....	\$5,733 42
Balance on hand.....	\$5,733 42

XI.—*Sherman Monument Fund.*

Balance on hand last report	\$204 50
1894.	
Sept. 31 From McPherson Post Department of Missouri ...	5 40
1895.	
July 5 From Department of Michigan.....	11 88
Total.....	<u>\$221 78</u>

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through inspections, may not be out of place in this report. I include in the comparison monies in the Relief Fund.

	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
Cash and } Securities }	\$1,286,594.51	\$1,306,875.31	\$1,202,696.74	\$1,305,903.05
All other } property }	1,123,107.01	1,342,183.71	1,618,797.58	1,949,067.15
Total	\$2,409,701.52	\$2,649,059.02	\$2,821,494.32	\$3,254,970.20

The consolidated report also makes an interesting showing as to the number of United States flags upon school houses, yet it is very incomplete as fourteen Departments make no answer to this question, principally for the reason that blanks of old issue have been used by them and the flag question does not appear upon them.

There may to some appear to be much of sentiment, rather than a desire for patriotic education, in the asking of whether the flag my comrades fought to maintain is floating on the school houses or grounds throughout our land during the school days of each year, but to the Grand Army of the Republic the question has a sacred meaning in these days when our nation's doors are open to the people of all lands save one. In very many of our Departments, legislative enactments make it compulsory upon school boards to furnish the schools with the Stars and Stripes. These laws are the result of the efforts of comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic, in most instances framers of the laws. To call the attention of every Post of the Grand Army of the Republic to the question, aids materially in an educational work which it is ours to perform as the climax to a *Union* soldier's life. That the comrades in the Southern Departments are appreciating the benefit of *such* a movement is shown in the consolidated report.

The reports of the Assistant Inspectors-General are from all Departments excepting Oklahoma and West Virginia. They will furnish much of interest to all who will carefully read them. That very many of the staff have an honest conviction that the honor of the office

comes most completely when duty is performed is evidenced by their reports.

The appointment of Post Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors-General by the Department officers, is in some cases made with a desire to please a comrade rather than with a clear eye as to the qualifications of the party for the position. This is easily remedied by the appointing power, if Rules and Regulations of the Order are demanded to be carried out.

The work of inspection can never be carried to that point of perfection which is an essential unless Department Commanders and their Assistant Adjutants-General see to it that the Post Inspectors and Department Inspectors are supplied with the blanks required by the rules of the Order. As I have already stated many Departments have been using for inspection the past year blanks issued years ago, and without reference to the more recent amendments to the rules. Department Headquarters, in my judgment, were to blame in such instances.

The rules now require that Posts shall be inspected between September 1st and December 20th of each year. As the National Encampment meets usually in September, Posts inspected before that meeting cannot surely perform that duty in harmony with any revision of a rule made after that inspection. If any changes are made in rules governing inspection at an Encampment held in the middle of September, the incoming national officers cannot be expected to promulgate such changes of rules and prepare blanks for every Post before the middle of the month following. I see no good reason for a wide range of time given for inspection work. What is desired to be known is the condition as nearly as possible at the close of a stated year. The rules now state that the inspection of Posts shall be made to the Department Inspector "not later than January 1st," and gives that officer thirty days in which to make his report

to the Inspector-General. I received reports from Department Inspectors as follows: December 2d; January 4th; February 12th; March 13th; April 8th; May 3d; and June 2d. Only six reports it will be seen came within the time fixed by the rules; most of the others required quite a correspondence. This was not unpleasant for it kept me in touch with my comrades, but it *was* unnecessary, if all the Assistant Adjutants-General were as some are, thoroughly alive to their duty towards the other members of their Department staff.

I sincerely hope that the committee whose duty it is to prepare a change in the forms of blanks now in use by the Order may be able to present a report at the Louisville Encampment that will materially change blanks, Forms H and E, for inspection work. Having already submitted to the Commander-in-Chief certain changes in those forms, I had hoped they might have been accepted, printed and sent out by the present administration, and all others of the same letter ordered destroyed so that the succeeding administration could have had a uniform work ready prepared. Fully appreciating the feeling of the Commander-in-Chief that a committee appointed to do that work should have it to do, I express the hope already stated.

I recommend that Rules and Regulations, chapter 5, article 5, section 1, be so amended as to make the time within which Post inspections shall take place to be between November 1st and December 31st.

That the questions as to whether officers and members are uniformed, what amount is charged for muster-in-fee and annual dues be eliminated from Form H. The first two must at this time of our life necessarily be answered largely in the negative, while the two latter give no idea in consolidated form of correct answers, an average only being possible.

Changes also in the flag questions will be suggested to the Committee on Revision of Blanks. I recommend that if any changes are made in inspection blanks at the

Twenty-ninth National Encampment, that the Quartermaster-General be requested to have a sufficient quantity printed and sent to each Department with instructions to destroy all others conflicting, within twenty days after the adjournment of the Encampment, and that the Assistant Adjutants-General of Departments forward the necessary blanks to Posts with instructions to use *them only* in the inspection, and if an inspection has already been made of a Post, that another inspection be made using the revised blanks, and before the expiration of the time fixed by the Rules and Regulations for inspection.

In closing I desire to sincerely thank the Commander-in-Chief for the honor conferred both to my state and to myself, in the appointment given me. If I have performed the duties satisfactorily I am content. Believing that I could best subserve the interests of the order by giving time and attention to the work, I have so endeavored, and each working day of the year closing has afforded me an opportunity which has been availed of.

To yourself for your uniform courtesy in the extensive correspondence it has been my good fortune to engage you in, I can assure you of a fraternal gratitude.

To the Department officials and my Assistant Inspectors-General, I extend a hand of comradeship with many thanks for their valuable assistance.

Fraternally yours,

C. V. R. POND,

Inspector-General

ASSISTANT INSPECTORS-GENERAL.

ALABAMA.

Assistant Inspector-General, - - - SAMUEL GRISCOM.

The Department of Alabama is, of course, small, being made up almost entirely of men born north of the Ohio. But they are earnest men and mainly are truly devoted to the interests of our Order. Several Posts on account of the hard times have been inactive, but the prospect seems now good for improvement in this respect. One Post has recently revived with fifteen members. From what I can learn, Memorial Day was generally observed. Most of our members are laboring men and scarcely any are men of any considerable wealth, hence we cannot visit Posts over the state as we would desire. We hope to gain some strength by the coming of ex-Federal soldiers to the South, thinking that of such as see fit to come Alabama would get her share. Upon the whole, I think the prospect for general improvement of our condition is good.

I was appointed, as you know, quite recently, or I could have made a more satisfactory report than that which follows:

I have inspected Department Headquarters and find the Assistant Adjutant-General's books properly kept and in good condition, showing 13 Posts with a membership in good standing of something over 275; all orders, both National and Departmental, are promptly sent to the officers of the Department and Posts; the correspondence is promptly attended to, as is all other business pertaining to this office. The Assistant Quartermaster-General's books are well kept and he is prompt with all his reports, and shows quite a sum in his hands.

The Department does not have the Woman's Relief Corps. We have no Soldiers' Home and no prospects of any at present. We have no Home for Widows and Orphans.

I have never seen or heard of the United States flag on a school house in this state.

We are justly proud of our Camp of Sons of Veterans of the United States of America, which is named after the illustrious general, George H. Thomas. The Camp is the first one organized in the state and is No. 1 in the Division of Alabama and Tennessee, Sons of Veterans of the United States of America. It was organized by Post No. 1 Grand Army of the Republic, of this city, on May 11, 1888, and has among its 23 members 10 Past Captains and 4 Past Division Commanders, and has the organizer of the Division among its members as above enumerated. The Camp has mustered

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some 70 sons of veterans and has fine prospects of a large increase soon. It has Captain H. D. Apgar for its Commander and Past-Colonel M. D. Friedman as its First Sergeant. The Ladies' Aid Society No. 1, which is an auxiliary to this Camp, is in moderate condition, was organized in 1890, and has 10 members in good standing. The Camp is of material benefit and help throughout the Department and has good Camps to assist in the good work—at Anniston, Alabama, 10 members, and at Cullman, Alabama, 20 members, and the Posts of the Grand Army of the Republic at these places claim that they are of material assistance and should be encouraged a great deal more than they have been.

ARIZONA.

Assistant Inspector-General, - - - C. H. KNAPP.

An inspection of the Department of Arizona, Grand Army of the Republic, shows that the Department has been well conducted during the past year, and that the books and accounts of the several officers are well kept, and that everything is in good shape. The efforts put forth by Department Commander Chas. D. Belden and his able assistant, Adjutant-General A. J. Sampson, have done much to build up and strengthen the Posts in this Department. The newly elected Department Commander, W. F. R. Schindler, is an enthusiastic Grand Army man, has the welfare of the Department at heart, and I have no doubt but that under his administration the Department will grow in strength and usefulness. Barrett Post No. 3, Owen Post No. 5, and Alexander Post No. 6, have each a Woman's Relief Corps, who are of great aid and assistance to the Posts, and it is to be hoped that during the year other Posts in the Department will be supplied with Relief Corps. The Sons of Veterans as an organization does not seem to thrive. Several Camps have been established, but only one or two are, at present, alive. Past Department Commander C. D. Belden recommends "that they be embraced in the ranks of the Grand Army of the Republic, as a Second Division, and given a part of the responsibility of maintaining the order. They must of necessity take the greater interest caused by part ownership."

ARKANSAS.

Assistant Inspector-General, - - - S. H. SHERLOCK.

In compliance with your instructions of July 8th, I have the honor to report that I visited the headquarters of the Grand Army

of the Republic, Department of Arkansas, for the purpose of inspection. That I found the records of the Assistant Adjutant-General kept as required by the Rules and Regulations, affording ready and convenient reference to all matters pertaining to that office. I failed however to find any reports from the Inspector of the Department, and am informed that no such reports have been made, and that the duty of inspecting the Posts each year, as required, is almost universally neglected. The explanation for this is given in the fact that the Department has no fund to pay the expenses necessarily incurred in performing such duties. The Department Commander, as well as the Inspector, have called the attention of the Department to the great need of such a fund and have recommended that steps be taken to secure it.

There is no organization of the Woman's Relief Corps in the state. The Sons of Veterans were organized and a few Camps formed, but owing to the removal of the chief officer from the state they were disbanded some four or five years since. In his last address the Department Commander recommended their reorganization and an effort to this end is now being made at Huntsville.

As to the prospects of success of these two organizations, all, or nearly all, depends on the tact, skill and enthusiasm of the leaders in the work. It will require time, labor, a personal canvass, and no inconsiderable expense. A reasonable success in either could be achieved by the earnest effort of the proper party.

I regret to report that United States flags are not displayed from the public school houses throughout the state. This is occasioned by no hostility to the emblem, but from the fact that it has never become a custom, nor has the idea ever been suggested to the people or urged upon them. The following incident will well represent the feeling in this matter: A new flag pole having been recently erected in the National Cemetery at Fort Smith, the old one was cast aside. It was in good condition, and a little girl, a student of the public schools, conceived the idea of erecting it in the campus of the high school. The pole was bought from the government and a subscription raised by the child, a beautiful flag purchased, the pole erected and the flag flung to the breeze in the school yard amid speeches, songs and ceremonies participated in by a large part of the citizens of the city, where it now floats every school day.

There is neither a Home for Soldiers, nor for their widows and orphans in the state. No institution of this nature has been erected here other than the United States Army Officers' Hospital at Hot Springs. Not only this, but we find it a difficult matter to secure admission for deserving soldiers to the Homes in other states, there being no defined understanding as to where the sol-

diers from this state should be admitted. The question of securing a new Home for this state, Oklahoma and the Indian Territory has been agitated here, and recommended by our Department Commander. Such a Home would alleviate much suffering on the part of many of our deserving comrades, who under the present arrangements are uncared for.

CALIFORNIA AND NEVADA.

Assistant Inspector-General, - - - C. MASON KINNE.

The Assistant Inspector-General for the Department of California and Nevada has the honor to report, in accordance with Rules and Regulations, that he has, without previous notice, visited the Headquarters of the Department and took such steps to investigate and made such examinations of the records and returns as to enable him to report that in his belief there is no Department of the Grand Army in better working order than that of California and Nevada.

Headquarters are located in San Francisco, the metropolis of the Pacific Coast, at the same place where its records have been kept for several years, and are in the hands of the same administrative staff officers that succeeding Department Commanders have thought it proper to appoint for many years. The Assistant Adjutant-General and Assistant Quartermaster-General seem to be peculiarly fitted for their positions. Energy, efficiency, honesty and patriotic devotion to their work are characterized in Masteller and Wiegand.

The Department of California was organized in 1867, and at one time embraced California, Nevada, Oregon, Washington, Idaho and Arizona.

The last four named now have Departments of their own, born from their mother Department, and California and Nevada now stand alone as the Western outpost of the Grand Army, with a lone picket located in Honolulu.

The ancient history of the rise, fall and rejuvenation of the Department has been recently promulgated in the shape of a volume of the proceedings of its fifteen Annual Encampments, not heretofore published, and the printed record is now complete from the order authorizing the formation of its first Post down to the present time. The matter was entrusted to Past Department Commander Kinne, who was the only one possessed of a complete file of orders, and his work received the unanimous approval and endorsement of the last Department Encampment.

The selection of officers of the various Posts are mainly based on intelligence and merit as Grand Army comrades, though some

of the Posts in the larger cities seem to be organized or sustained for the sole purpose of manufacturing Post Commanders. The Department officers are earnest and enthusiastic, possibly sometimes cranky at first, but they gradually broaden out and become entirely worthy of the honor bestowed upon them.

One of the greatest and grandest monuments of this Department is its Veterans' Home, located at Yountville, Cal., which is now caring for over 500 Union soldiers and sailors. It is a most meritorious adjunct to the Branch National Soldiers' Home at Santa Monica, which was established several years later. Each of these Homes boast of a flourishing Grand Army Post, and through the efforts of our organization the state of California cares for all indigent veterans who may have lived within the jurisdiction of the Department of California for twelve months or more.

Posts in the state of Nevada and one in Honolulu, H. I., are in our jurisdiction, thus those there resident can be cared for at Yountville.

The Woman's Relief Corps Home at Evergreen, California, is also doing a noble work for Army Nurses and the female relatives of the Union soldier and sailor.

California is not at all niggardly in her appropriation for those who helped to save the Union, and the Woman's Relief Corps Home at Evergreen, has supplemented the good work of the Veterans' Home at Yountville, though its present management was unfortunate in not obtaining aid from the state as heretofore.

Memorial Day is universally observed in this Department and the Sunday preceding witnesses many comrades going to church who do not regularly attend divine service.

The name of Gov. Geo. C. Perkins to a bill making Memorial Day a legal holiday in the state of California was signed by him on April 9, 1880, the crystal anniversary of the surrender of Lee at Appomattox

The practical methods of the Grand Army is best evidenced by its work in the way of charity, and perhaps there is no better place to mention its loyal auxiliary, the Woman's Relief Corps, then to set them side by side in the grand work both are doing in this Department. While every comrade knows that many Posts could not exist without the helping hand of its auxiliary, the following enumeration can practically show what these patriotic women are doing.

The returns show that the membership of the Grand Army in the Department of California and Nevada at the close of 1894 was 5,847.

Expended for relief during the year.....	\$2,211 92
Members of the Woman's Relief Corps at close of year.....	2,919

Cash expended in relief during the year.....	\$4,555 57
Turned over to Posts.....	1,234 96
Estimated value relief other than money.....	2,957 00
Expended from Department Relief Fund.....	200 28
	————— \$8,947 81

At many points all cases of relief are turned over to the Corps, and the 59 Posts having such auxiliaries fully appreciate the advantages of an organization which embraces in its ranks all loyal women who care to work for the needy veteran and his dependents.

The recommendation of our Past Department Commander, in his address to the recent Encampment, that it was hoped the ladies of the Grand Army would in harmony unite with the Woman's Relief Corps, was unanimously indorsed by the Encampment, and a committee appointed for the purpose of endeavoring to bring about such results.

In conclusion, the Assistant Inspector-General of California and Nevada congratulates his comrades that Commander-in-Chief Lawler was enabled to visit this Western Department during his term of office, and notes with satisfaction the enthusiasm with which he was received all along the line.

He visited Lincoln Post of San Francisco, Cal., in his official capacity, where his comrades met him; he was given a public reception the next evening at Metropolitan Hall, and in connection with members of the Loyal Legion and the Grand Army, paid a visit to General Schofield on the following day. Such official visits are very beneficial to the whole order, and encouraging to every comrade to be more steadfast to the principles of Fraternity, Charity and Loyalty.

COLORADO AND WYOMING.

Assistant Inspector-General, - - - J. M. ESSINGTON.

I have the honor to report that I have inspected the Department Headquarters and I find that the past administration has been a success, considering the draw back of a former administration (that did nothing to advance the Order in the Department). The Department is in good financial standing, owes no debts and has money in the Quartermaster's Department. The Soldiers' Home is now in good condition though not large enough to accommodate the number applying for admission, but through the energies of Comrade W. A. Root, and those associated with him, an addition is being added, which will be sufficient for present wants. I have visited a number of Posts and I find those Posts that have a

Relief Corps are the most prosperous. I would advise that all Posts be requested to organize a Relief Corps where it is convenient to do so. The Department has now three beautiful rooms fitted up in the state capitol building, which with the carpets and furniture was generously donated by the legislature. There has been some dropping off the past year—more by suspension than by dropping. This is owing to the hard times, and you are aware that few old soldiers are millionaires. Owing to a press of other business I have not been able to visit as many of the Posts in the Department as I would desire, and for a further report I send you a copy of the report of the Inspector of the Department.

CONNECTICUT.

Assistant Inspector-General, - - - - JAMES H. SMITH.

In compliance with general orders, I herewith submit my report for 1894 and 1895, for Department of Connecticut.

On May 28th I visited the Assistant Adjutant-General's office and found the books and papers of that Department in first-class order, all general orders properly filed and copies of the same have been regularly forwarded to all Posts in this Department. Number of Posts December 31, 1894, 72; membership in good standing, 6,643, making a loss for the year 1894 of 61. The reason for this loss is mainly due to death and financial depression.

The Assistant Adjutant-General, John H. Thatcher, is very thorough in his work, and his department will always be found in A 1 condition.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

On April 30th I visited the Assistant Quartermaster-General's Department, inspected books, papers and supplies. Everything in this Department is in first-class order, each account in both journal and ledger are posted to date and the standing of this Department can be ascertained at a glance. This Department is fortunate in having a thorough business man at its head. Comrade William E. Morgan is the right comrade in the right place. His report December 31, 1894, shows disbursements of \$2,370.40; assets, cash on hand deposited in bank, and supplies, \$3,839.33.

SOLDIERS' HOME.

On May 22d I visited the Soldiers' Home at Noroton, Fairfield county, this state. This pleasant Home, where all worthy ex-soldiers and sailors are received and permitted to spend their declining years in peace and furnished with plenty, is situated on high

ground overlooking Long Island Sound. The location is considered very healthy, the sanitary arrangements are as perfect as money and science can make them, a sewer about two miles long and costing the state about \$20,000 gives perfect drainage to the buildings and grounds. His Excellency, O. Vincent Coffin, is president of the Governing Board. The Executive Board consists of Comrades Hon. A. B. Beers, chairman, Bridgeport; Gen. L. A. Dickinson, treasurer, Hartford; Col. Wm. E. Morgan, secretary, New Haven. The superintendent is Capt. James N. Coe, address Soldiers' Home, Noroton, Connecticut; Wm. G. Brownson, A. M., M. D., resident physician and surgeon.

The Home has 315 comfortable beds. There was present at roll call this morning 269, 32 on furlough, 26 insane, 4 in state hospital; total present and absent, 331. The rooms are all perfectly clean, the culinary department is presided over by competent cooks and the food furnished equals that of any first-class hotel. No inmate of this hospital need ever go hungry, cold or lack for want of first-class medical treatment.

HOSPITAL.

The hospital is separated from the main buildings and has all the modern appliances for caring for its inmates. At present there are 57 patients. The diseases are mainly rheumatism, heart disease and paralysis. A competent corps of physicians, surgeons and trained nurses are constantly in attendance. A perfect dispensary is connected with this Department. The sick and disabled are as well cared for here as they could be in any other hospital or private institution.

It costs about \$70,000 per year, or \$195.45 per capita, to run the Home. This expense is paid by the state. The United States Government reimburses the state at the rate of \$100 per capita. On the whole I think I am safe in reporting that this is as perfect and pleasant a Home as there can be found in any state in the Union. Any one visiting this Home will be treated with the greatest courtesy by Superintendent Coe and his competent assistants.

DELAWARE.

Assistant Inspector-General, - - - FRANCIS McCLOSKEY.

I have the honor to submit the following report of the Department of Delaware:

We have 21 Posts with a total membership of 1022. As you have in hand a full and accurate report from the Department Inspector, details in this paper to you would be superfluous and I will

only add that the business of the Department is conducted faithfully and well, and papers and files ready at all times for inspection.

The question of consolidating some of our smaller Posts has been discussed during the past years, but the concensus of opinion seems to be that as we are now organized, enthusiasm is better kept up and the fraternal feeling fostered. Material for new Posts is about exhausted, however, and any increase in one must be at the expense of the others.

In the matter of attendance I think we do extraordinarily well, considering the age of most of our comrades. The spirit and fire of patriotism that responded so promptly to our country's call in '61-'65 is still with us in all its vigor, but the sufferings of that time and the years of toil since is ample excuse for the occasional non-attendance of any old soldier who, after a hard day's work, finds the comforts of his own fireside too great to be resisted.

The Department generally has been very indulgent to delinquents. The business depression of the past two years and the enforced idleness of many of our comrades has made the prompt payment of dues impossible in many cases.

Reports from all Posts in the Department indicate that Memorial Day will be observed with more than usual impressiveness, elaborate preparations being made for the annual tribute to our glorious dead. In this connection I think the organization of Camps of Sons of Veterans should be encouraged and helped. To them will come the honor of raising the flag over the last of the "Old Guard," and of perpetuating the noble work of the Grand Army of the Republic.

FLORIDA.

Assistant Inspector-General, - - - WILLIAM JAMES.

I have the honor to submit the following report: I have examined Department Headquarters records, and find the same in tolerable fair condition. General Orders, both National and Department, have not been regularly filed, neither do I find on record a full set of the Proceedings of Department Encampments. Members in good standing December 31, 1894, according to the Assistant Quartermaster's report, 575. I believe this inaccurate, as on further examination I find that one or two Posts should have been dropped for non-payment of dues. Some Posts were not inspected, therefore not reported. I will venture to say that there are not more than 450 members in good standing in this Department.

The Woman's Relief Corp and Sons of Veterans are not a success in this Department, very few comrades taking any interest in these organizations. I am glad to report that Memorial Sunday and Memorial Day were generally observed throughout this Department. Posts vied with each other in making the services attractive and the days long to be remembered. Thinking it may be interesting to comrades North, I will make special mention of Memorial Day in Jacksonville. O. M. Mitchell Post, accompanied by thirty little girls dressed in red, white and blue, many of whom are daughters of ex-Confederates, were escorted to Evergreen Cemetery by the Jacksonville Light Infantry, who also fired the salute.

The captain of this splendid company is a son of an ex-Union soldier. The 1st lieutenant is a prominent young lawyer and a son of an ex-Confederate colonel; the 2nd lieutenant is a son of an ex-Confederate general—in fact the rank and file of this fine company are the sons of sires who met face to face on many a battlefield during the dark days of the rebellion. Charles Gabriel Post, colored, paraded and marched to the old cemetery, where appropriate services were held and the grave of every Union soldier decorated. Among the many contributions of flowers received none were more highly appreciated than those received from "The Daughters of the Confederacy." I am sorry to say that very few schools in this Department own a United States flag.

GEORGIA.

Assistant Inspector-General, - - - W. H. KIMBALL.

In compliance with your request for an early inspection of the Department of Georgia, Grand Army of the Republic, I called upon the officials of the Department at Atlanta, Ga., on the afternoon of May 30th, and find the affairs of the Department in an orderly and encouraging condition. All of the records are being properly kept so far as I was able to ascertain, and those of the Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster-General Departments especially so. These officials deserve special mention for their efficient services. The Department embraces six Posts in the state of Georgia and six in the state of South Carolina. The number of members in good standing December 31, 1894, is reported at 445, showing a loss last year of 60 members, which was mainly due to the revocation of the charter of J. C. Bucher Post No. 11, of Charleston, S. C. The reports of the first term of 1895 show a slight gain in the aggregate of members in good standing. Post No. 10 of Columbia, S. C., having a membership of 13, seems likely to be disbanded during the present year, but special effort will be

made to induce the members to take transfers to other Posts. The large number of inquiries from old soldiers concerning homes in the South leaves those best informed on the subject to expect a large immigration in the near future, and as special efforts are being made to locate soldier colonies within this Department, it is reasonable to expect that its membership will be increased from this source.

The recent visit of the Commander-in-Chief with the Junior Vice-Commander-in Chief and members of the staff during the session of the Department Encampment, has stimulated new zeal among the comrades, which it is hoped will result in much good.

The following from the Department Inspector of Georgia, was received February 21, 1895. It is given a place here that the comrades in the Northern and Western States may more readily understand how loyal to the Order are the members of Posts in Southern territory:

Department-Inspector, - - - - - DELANO PIPER.

Enclosed please find report for December 31, 1894, as compiled from the reports of the various Assistant Inspectors of the Department, including all but Nos. 5 and 6, from which I have been unable to hear. Every Post in the Department has keenly felt the effect of the general depression in business during the past year, but there is an almost unanimous determination among the officers to place their Post on a better footing during 1895. Notwithstanding the fact that a majority of the Posts are weak, and being in the nature of outposts with uncongenial environments, the members have, as a rule, succeeded in gaining the respect and friendship of the several communities where they are located and establishing an atmosphere of patriotism that is more or less gratifying and encouraging.

No formal Inspector's report has been received from Blue Ridge Post No. 6, but there are some facts connected with it worthy of note. It is located at Jasper, in North Georgia, and has a present membership of 22, each of whom is a native of the mountain regions of this state and the Carolinas. There is seldom a meeting in the summer-time (or in winter, when the weather is good), that at least fifty per cent. of them are not present and taking an enthusiastic interest in the proceedings. This means, in a majority of instances, a journey of ten to twenty miles over the mountains, generally with a small steer as the mode of transportation. There is probably not a Post in any Department that has more intense enthusiasm for "Old Glory," or greater contempt for anything savoring of disloyalty to the government. Their un-

usually bitter experience during the war engendered a staunch patriotism that has never weakened. Many of them have had a war experience that for self-sacrifice, devotion and courage, has seldom been excelled.

IDAHO.

Assistant Inspector-General. - - - E. S. WHITTIER.

Pursuant to orders, I have now fully completed my inspection of the Department of Idaho, which constitutes the district under my charge, and herewith submit my full report, supplementing or superseding my partial report made on March 30, 1895. I have no proper blanks to tabulate my report, as you perhaps would like to have it, but make it as best I can on ordinary paper. I have found that there have been organized in the Department of Idaho in all 23 Posts, numbered consecutively from 1 to 23. Of these numbers, 1, 10, 12, 16 and 17 are now defunct; the first four of which, 1, 10, 12 and 16 were dead and their charters and rituals in the hands of the Department previous to its meeting on June 11th, and No. 17 having its charter annulled by vote of the State Encampment at Couer de Alene City, Idaho, on June 13, 1895. Of the others I have regular reports from seventeen of them and one, No. 7, I regard as a hopeless case. So I report in this 17 Posts in good standing in the Department of Idaho, and one other which may yet be regained to us.

In the 17 Posts we have reports from, we have 385 members in good standing. Of money on hand we have \$764.07, other property of value of \$4,065.40. We have expended in charity \$323.50. We have in the Department 7 Woman's Relief Corps and 2 Camps of Sons of Veterans, neither of which I have reports from as to their strength, so can make no report. In all our live Posts all our officers and a large majority of the members are uniformed and equipped with the regulation Grand Army sabre and belt. All our Posts have muskets for the guard duty, most of them 4 muskets each and only two of them 6, a total of 72 muskets in the Department, but many of the Posts report these arms as being state property, and I am inclined to think all of them are so owned, and are only loaned to the several Posts of the state of Idaho. For any further information about the several Posts, I must say I am unable to give anything that would be of interest.

Regarding the Department, I would respectfully report that our Past Commander, Thos. J. Groom, was seriously injured by an accident in the fall, which injury has so grown on him that he was unable to be with us at our annual Encampment. Senior Vice-

Commander, Peter Martin, presided. The Department officers were nearly all present. Of Past Department-Commanders, R. H. Burton alone was present. I find all work of the state officers well and promptly done as far as I could see. All reports were on hand and were evidently correct. All dues to the National Encampment reported as paid, though the treasurer's report showed some due from subordinate Posts and a very small amount on hand. The books are mostly well kept, though as neither the Assistant Quartermaster-General or his books were present, and he had made only a partial and rather unsatisfactory report, I am unable to report on the finances of the Department with any degree of accuracy.

Our Encampment enjoyed a very pleasant visit from Commander-in-Chief Lawler, on Wednesday, June 12th, which was much appreciated. He was attended by Adjutant-General C. C. Jones and other comrades of his staff. I hope for much good to our Department from their visit during the ensuing year.

Our Headquarters for the present year will be at Couer de Alene, with D. H. Budlong for Department Commander and H. E. Myrick Assistant Adjutant-General. Our Department starts the new year with about the usual prospects. We have, owing to hard times and other circumstances to us unavoidable, retrograded a little in the year as to membership and value of property on hand, but have gained in efficiency in our work, in our uniforms and in amount of money in the various Posts, and have expended much more than last year in relief. Our membership does not embrace more than one-fifth of the old soldiers in our state, and we are in hopes to make a substantial gain the ensuing year. But it is only a question of a short time when Grand Army Posts and even old veterans eligible as members will be like hens' teeth, few and far between. One gratification to the old veteran is that as the years roll around and bring them year by year nearer their final resting place, the interest of the people in those that are left seems to increase and each succeeding Encampment is made more enjoyable by the children and grandchildren than they were by the veterans themselves. Patriotism is a growing attribute in the rising generation. "Old Glory" floats appreciatively over more school-houses every year, and the signs of the times seem to be that we can lie down to our final rest contented to leave the care of the heritage we fought for in the hands of our descendants, assured that with them it will be safe. God grant they may never have to defend it against internal strife, from foreign foes it will be in no danger.

ILLINOIS.

Assistant Inspector-General, - - - - B. F. DYSART.

Complying with Rules and Regulations of our Order, I have the honor to report that I officially visited the Headquarter Department of Illinois Grand Army of the Republic, located at 87 and 89 Washington street, Chicago, Illinois. I found Assistant Adjutant-General Fred W. Spink at his post. The examination of the books and papers of this office show the thoroughness and care taken in keeping a correct record of the business pertaining to the Department. The office is furnished with necessary furniture for comfort and convenience.

April 10, 1895, visited Soldiers' Orphan Home at Normal, Illinois. The Home is beautifully located. Superintendent Capt. E. C. Bassett conducts it in a model manner. Everything possible to comfort and health of the children is secured. There are now over 400 at the Home. I also visited the Soldiers' Home at Quincy, Illinois. It is located on good and commodious grounds; the buildings are good and substantial, and built with convenience for health and comforts of the old soldiers.

The Home is now in charge of Captain Kirkwood, who seems to be the man for the position; he has made some changes in the rules and regulations of the Home that have been beneficial to the old veterans that are inmates. The hospital department is presided over by Mrs. E. W. Lippencott (since deceased), and is a model of its kind. Taking all in all the old soldier is well cared for and the contemplated improvements in the grounds and buildings that will be made during the coming year will add to the comforts of the 1100 old comrades that enjoy this as their home.

The Department Inspector, Alex. L. Whitehead, has forwarded to your office official report of the condition of the Posts in this Department.

The following from the Department Inspector was received at the office of the Inspector-General, April 3, 1895:

Department Inspector, - - - - ALEX. L. WHITEHEAD.

In compliance with your request of recent date, I hand you herewith my consolidated inspection report embracing such items as I am advised you desire to incorporate in your general consolidated (tabulated) report to be submitted at the forthcoming National Encampment. Upon consultation with our efficient and courteous Assistant Adjutant-General, and following out the suggestion of our active and earnest Department Commander that Illinois should make a good showing in the published

report of the Inspector-General of the Twenty-ninth National Encampment, I transmit herewith duly registered, consolidated annual inspection report of the Department of Illinois, compiled from the inspection report forwarded to these Headquarters by the Assistant Inspectors who inspected the several Posts in the Department, thus placing in your hands the most complete information we have relative to every item of inspection, enabling you to amplify your own report if you shall so desire.

The comrade designated by Department Commander H. H. McDowell to act as Department Inspector having tendered his resignation, the above-named, very late in the fall, undertook as a substitute to discharge the duties of Inspector for this splendid Department of our Grand Army, and while we shall try, inexperienced as we are in such matters, to do our duty fairly well under the circumstances, we can but feel that in this state where our noble Order had its birth, a comrade better fitted to the task should in the interest of our noble Fraternity have been selected, even in the eleventh hour. Inspired with the hope that yourself and the Assistant Inspector-General named for Illinois by our distinguished comrade and Illinoisan, Commander-in-Chief Lawler, of Rockford, may place Illinois on the record according to her deserts, we have addressed ourself to formulating the inclosed summarized report, and in order that one doubtless far more experienced in fashioning the facts into such shape as shall enable our grand old Prairie State, the home of Lincoln, Grant, Logan and Stephenson, to occupy its proper niche alongside of sister Departments of the Grand Army, I hand you the consolidated report made up from and by copying the reports of Post Inspections, that you may be able to give this Department such a showing in your forthcoming report as it may honestly merit.

You understand, my dear comrade, that not only is it probable that the Grand Army has reached the high-water mark of its prosperity, considered in its national character, and in the nature of things must perforce enter into a "gradual decline" that will continue until the last members of the "Old Guard" of this Republic shall have joined comrades tenting beyond picket lines of the eternal kingdom, but during these troublous times of financial wreck and ruin and curtailment of labor, and the cutting down, or off, entirely, of hardly-earned pensions, the Grand Army of the republic is passing through a critical and crucial test of the loyalty of its members; and while occasionally comrades able to pay their dues are dropped on that account from the rolls of their Posts, hundreds of splendid old soldiers, pinched by their poverty, and disliking to ask even old comrades to remit their dues, have withdrawn voluntarily or suffered themselves to be denied the privileges and pleasures of the Post-room by suspension for non-

payment of dues. And as a result our lines are thinning not only in one Department but in many. The death angel has summoned from the ranks of this Department 530 heroic souls during the year ending December 31, 1894, a very significant attestation of the fact that age and infirmity and dissolution is fast stealing upon the boys in blue. Our report shows the disbursement of a little less than \$10,000 in the relief of needy comrades, and our reports are not full as to this item. It is a fact that in this Department that many thousands of dollars are paid by Posts and individuals of the Grand Army, mention of which is never made in any report to Headquarters, hence the impossibility of presenting the actual figures that have been given for the relief of our sick, suffering and needy comrades and their families. Nor does the charity of the old soldier stop here; vast sums of money and a large amount of food, clothing, feed for starving stock and field seeds have been contributed for the relief of the drouth-scourged comrades in Nebraska and other Western states, of which the Quartermaster has no account, and the tear of sympathy has blotted out the account forever from the curious gaze of men; only the Recording Angel has kept a true tally of these offerings of loyal, loving hearts, responding to the distress call.

During the strike last July, when for a brief time lawlessness ran riot in Chicago and other sections of this great state, the Grand Army of the Republic came promptly to the rescue, and proffered the services of several thousand veterans ready and willing at a minute's warning to take the field in support of the constituted authorities in all efforts to suppress disorder and enforce the law. In this exhibition of loyalty the Grand Army was faithfully seconded by the only organized body of ex-Confederates in Illinois. Happily, order was restored without calling the "Old Guard" to arms—quite a number of old soldiers, running up into the hundreds, however, were sworn in as Deputy United States Marshals to guard mail trains and preserve the peace. Foremost among those ready to again peril their lives for the restoration of law and order, were very many comrades whose pensions have unjustly and ungenerously been cut off, thus evincing that superb loyalty and patriotism which was manifested by the volunteer soldiers of the Federal Union during the darkest days of 1861 to 1865.

Doubtless the Assistant Inspector-General will furnish you with information concerning our excellent Home for Soldiers and Sailors at Quincy, and our Home for Soldiers' Orphans at Normal, and I beg to assure him that the Department Inspector will be pleased to assist him with any facts or information relative to our beloved fraternity in this Department, which are accessible from inspection reports or otherwise. The Assistant Adjutant-General,

Fred W. Spink, always stands ready to lend a helping hand in all efforts likely to prove beneficial at or creditable to the Department of Illinois.

INDIANA.

Assistant Inspector-General, - - - ALLAN H. DOUGALL.

I have the honor to transmit my report of an inspection of the condition of the Department of Indiana, Grand Army of the Republic, in compliance with the Rules and Regulations of the Order.

DEPARTMENT ENCAMPMENT.

Under the guidance of Past Commander of the Department, A. O. Marsh, of Winchester, a successful year has come to a close. During the last week of March there was held at Muncie one of the most pleasant Department Encampments it was ever my good fortune to attend. The presence of the National Commander and some members of his staff, as well as the commanders of the neighboring Departments of Ohio and Illinois, with members of their staffs, added considerable to the interest of the occasion. The "Grim Tyrant," however, had called hence one of our oldest members, Comrade Mahlon D. Manson, a hero of two wars, Mexico and the Rebellion, and a Brigadier-General of the late war. Four hundred and two others we found had answered the last roll call, and now, only a few weeks later, a worthy, honored and beloved comrade has gone, Past Department Commander and ex-Governor Ira J. Chase, formerly of the same regiment as our Commander-in-Chief, the 19th Illinois, who died May 11, 1895, at Lubec, Maine.

MEMBERSHIP.

Commencing the year with a membership of 24,215, we close it with 21,918, a loss of 2,297—403 by death, 614 by transfer and 76 by discharge. At the commencement of the year there were 522 Posts, to which 5 were added by muster and 19 were lost by being disbanded, leaving 508 Posts in good standing. The infirmities attendant upon increased age is sufficient explanation for the falling off, both in membership and in Posts.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON MEETINGS.

Sixty Posts in this Department have tried Saturday afternoons for their time of meeting, with some success. These are mostly situated in rural districts and small country towns. Were it not for this, many of these Posts would have disbanded. It remains to be seen whether this plan will succeed in keeping the Grand Army of the Republic alive. The above showing cannot be taken

as an indication that the old soldier is losing any of his love for the Order. No, the heart is still willing but the body is weak. Not many years more will pass ere these Posts, like the members, will be gathered to their fathers, and what next?

SONS OF VETERANS.

It is pleasant to note that the work of the Grand Army of the Republic is being taken up by the Sons of Veterans. For some years this organization of "patriotic sons of patriotic sires" has been a material aid to the Grand Army of the Republic, especially on Memorial Day. This year in many places in this Department, notably at Fort Wayne, they assumed the entire control, with considerable success, and many a burden heretofore lovingly, though wearily, performed, has been lifted off the old veterans' shoulders. Many pleasant times have been spent by the members of the Grand Army of the Republic where the entire work and entertainment has been by those Sons of Veterans, assisted by the Ladies' Aid and Woman's Relief Corps. The duty of perpetuating the memory and history of the noble dead has fallen into safe hands. A few more years of oversight on our part and Memorial Day will be as firmly established in the hearts of the American people as the Fourth of July. The deeds and sacrifices of the saviors of this country will be celebrated as extensively as the deeds of the fathers and founders of this country.

NATIONAL HEROES.

The year just past has been marked with a growing tendency towards hero worship. As Washington, the father of his country, can truthfully be said to represent the founding of this nation, so Lincoln, the savior of his country, can be taken to represent the salvation of this nation. We need not worship "Grant," but we can speak of Appomattox; not "Sherman," but the March to the Sea; not "Sheridan," but the Shenandoah; not "Thomas," but the Rock of Chickamauga; not "Farragut," but Lashed to the Mast. In some localities on Memorial Day the eulogies were all to those national heroes, to the entire omission of the lowlier heroes of the neighborhood. The graves of these lowly heroes were duly remembered with floral tributes and flags, but their names and deeds were unknelt and unsung. Their services and sacrifices were not forgotten, but in every community their names should be mentioned on Memorial Day in preference to the names of the leaders, to whose successes they contributed. It is still for us to instruct those who are to succeed us—the Sons of Veterans—that it is their duty to perpetuate the names as well as the deeds of those buried in their midst as year by year those "windowless palaces of rest" of those gallant heroes increase in numbers.

STATE SOLDIERS' HOME.

For several years the National Home for disabled volunteers situated at Marion, has been so overcrowded that many old soldiers have been obliged to seek shelter in the several poorhouses of the state, or out-door relief as township paupers. The legislature of the state at its last session passed an act appropriating \$75,000 to erect buildings for a State Soldiers' Home, on the ground generously donated for that purpose by a few patriotic citizens near the city of Lafayette. The act also provides for a board of five trustees composed of soldiers of the late war, to carry out the provisions of the act. Work is already commenced on the central buildings, and for water and natural gas supplies. Several cottages will soon be erected by outside funds from patriotic citizens, Department funds, Grand Army Posts and county commissioners, which the act authorizes them to do. We feel assured that ere another winter there will be no need of sending any of the nation's defenders "over the hill to the poorhouse." The Indiana State Soldiers' Home is now an assured fact.

NATIONAL HOME AT MARION.

The resident manager of the National Home in our Department is doing all he can to accommodate the veterans, as also is Col. Justin H. Chapman, the Governor, and a comrade, as a visit to that institute demonstrated. The Home is situated near Marion, Grant county, and comprises $235\frac{3}{10}$ acres, which cost \$26,435.30. There are six two-storied barracks, originally intended for 100 men each, but which have an average of 173. I found them in good sanitary condition, and well ventilated, but overcrowded. The heat and light is supplied by natural gas, which is found on the premises.

The hospital has a capacity of 240 patients, with Surgeon A. D. Kimball, a comrade, in charge. It consists of a two-story brick structure with a kitchen attached. I found 150 patients present and being treated for all kinds of diseases, from malignant to convalescent. There are some local malarial diseases. There were no complaints made to me during my visit, although I made diligent inquiries of the inmates. I might say that the facilities for bathing are not sufficient in the overcrowded state of the Home, there being only two bath tubs for each wing of both the hospital and barracks. The surgeon reported the water supply ample and good and pure.

A pressing request was made to congress for five additional barracks for this Home; an appropriation was made for two, which are now in course of construction, which when complete, will be a great relief to the old soldiers in this jurisdiction. It does seem as

if this Home should be brought up immediately to its utmost capacity, as originally intended.

I might give you the menu for a week, if I were not afraid that it would cause a rush to the Home of many old soldiers who are not able to provide as good or varied a table for his family at home. The Governor has a daily report from the dining hall, as to the kind, quality, quantity, and manner of cooking of each meal. No complaints were made to me by any of the inmates as to their rations, either in quantity or quality.

At the time of my visit there were 1,524 inmates; the greatest number belonging at any time during the year was 1,938; of this number 1,374 were single. The greatest number present at any time was 1,266. The average age of the inmates is 54, and the average age of those admitted this year is 60.

The amusements and means of intellectual culture consist of a fine band, a library and a reading room, one billiard table and one pool table. Frequent plays are given in the dining hall. Religious worship, both protestant and catholic, is held twice a week; there is also a Post of the Grand Army of the Republic, and a Camp of the Union Veteran Legion. There is also a Chloride of Gold Club, which has done untold good to the membership. There is a Home store, which does a good business, especially during the picnic season. This Home alone, of all the National Homes, does not permit the sale of beer within its bounds. The profits of the store assist in paying for the brass band besides furnishing amusements and assisting in providing newspapers and magazines for the reading room and library.

It is singular that congress does not furnish a fund for the intellectual culture of the inmates of these Homes. The Harris library has 1,750 volumes on its shelves, besides 11 newspapers—four dailies and seven weeklies, Frank Leslie's and Harper's illustrated, Puck and Judge and five magazines. This library is supported wholly by private contributions and the profits of the store. Chaplain Rev. D. E. Myers acts as librarian. During the month of February, 1895, 1,300 books were taken out by the inmates, which shows the majority of the veterans are readers. It might be a matter of interest to the Ladies' Aid Auxiliary, to the Sons of Veterans and the Woman's Relief Corps, because a very little but systematic work would soon double the number of books on the shelves. What a treat this would be to those who have sacrificed so much for us.

There is under construction the Stinson Memorial Hall, which is also the gift of a private citizen, and when completed will enable the chapel to be moved from the basement of one of the barracks to the light of day, and will indeed be a luxury the inmates of this Home will appreciate.

The average cost of the daily ration per man at this Home is, raw \$0.1648 and cooked \$0.1745, making the annual cost \$60.15 and \$63.69 respectively. The average cost of clothing per man per annum is \$19.49, and the total cost of maintenance per capita for the past year was \$131.70.

FINANCIAL CONDITION OF DEPARTMENT.

The financial condition of this Department still continues good, with assets March 26, 1895, of \$9,567.13; supplies, furniture and flags \$697.88, a total of \$10,265.

PERMANENT HEADQUARTERS.

This Department is to be congratulated that over thirty years after the close of the war by act of the State Legislature it has been allotted a room in the State Capitol. I can report that April 23, 1895, the Assistant Adjutant-General and the Assistant Quartermaster-General were permanently located in room No. 25 of the Capitol of the State, where the archives of the Department can be safely and permanently deposited. We want one thing more, we want to be made the custodians of the battle flags of the Indiana regiments.

The election of Judge H. B. Shivrely, of Wabash, as Commander of this Department for the present year bids fair to indicate that the same good work of last year will continue, especially with the able assistance of those comrades he has associated with him on his staff.

INDIAN TERRITORY.

Assistant Inspector-General, - - - - H. T. ESTES.

I have the honor to report that I have made an inspection of Department Headquarters.

Assistant Adjutant-General Robert L. de Camp has his books and papers in order, his voluminous correspondence is kept up in good shape, and the office is run on business principles. I find Assistant Quartermaster-General John Bridgman a painstaking and efficient officer, noted for promptness, and thoroughly conversant with his business.

This young Department has an encouraging outlook, the old soldiers are recruiting quite rapidly and there are several new Posts in the process of formation, while those already in the traces are growing rapidly.

The Woman's Relief Corps is doing much good, and is a great institution in this locality.

During the past six months a Camp of Sons of Veterans has

been mustered, and the boys are energetic and ambitious; they are anxious to have a Department, and are doing all they can to accomplish that object.

Altogether I have great hopes for this Department, and believe the future will show great results.

IOWA.

Assistant Inspector-General, - - - A. H. GILLETTE.

In compliance with your request and the duty devolving upon me, I have the honor to make the following report as Assistant Inspector-General for the Department of Iowa, Grand Army of the Republic.

Upon examination of books, records, etc., of the different officers of this Department I find them in first-class order; everything full and complete; the officers prompt, courteous and painstaking.

The reports for December 31, 1894, show 439 Posts in the Department, with 17,061 comrades in good standing.

The losses in the Department by death during the year 1894 was 238. The Assistant Adjutant-General reports three new Posts organized with a charter membership of 73; two Posts reinstated; four Posts with a membership of 44 have been disbanded, and one with a membership of 40 has been abandoned.

Although the reports show a decrease in number of Posts and membership, we feel certain that the interest in our Grand Order has not decreased, but has grown stronger, if any anything, and I have hopes of seeing the Department of Iowa still go forward, and as the financial depression is removed from our country to see the "old boys" again fall into line and march on with us until the final muster.

The Iowa Soldier's Home, at Marshalltown, has at the present time a total membership of 560, of which 17 are old ladies—widows, wives and mothers of soldiers. One hundred and thirty-two are absent with leave; during the winter, however, the list of absentees is cut down to 10 per cent. or less. The number present is now over 100 greater than in any previous year, and the fact is fully demonstrated that the great demand on the resources of the Home is just beginning.

At this season of the year the aggregate membership has always fallen off, while this spring applications are received daily with a resulting continued increase. More room is imperatively needed, especially in the hospital, which is constantly crowded, as the average is over sixty-two years.

The present administration seems to be doing a good work and to be well liked, both by the members of the Home and outsiders. I believe the institution is in good hands.

The number of children at the Iowa Soldiers' Orphans' Home, at Davenport, is at present 464, county children 211, soldiers' children 253, of which 276 are male and 188 female. The home seems to be improving in all departments, but very slowly on account of the smallness of appropriations granted by the legislature. The Home provides everything needful for the comfort and welfare of the children. The health is uniformly good. A good school is kept in operation ten months in the year which all children in health are required to attend. Short sermons are delivered and a Sabbath school is conducted each Sunday, non-sectarian in character. From all I can learn, I believe the Home to be in good shape at the present time.

Past Commander Dr. George A. Newman is ever ready and willing to work for the advancement of the Grand Army of the Republic, not only in his own Department, but wherever his services would advance the good of the Order, and with more than "fraternal" interest has done all in his power to improve the Department of Iowa. He has done his duty in the largest and most liberal sense, and has proved in his own example that the noble principles of the Grand Army still have representatives worthy of the grand cause for which we fought.

To Comrade Charles L. Longley, Assistant Adjutant-General during the forepart of the year; to Comrade R. L. Chase, Assistant Adjutant-General until the close of Commander Newman's term, and who will continue under the new administration; to Comrade Harry B. Shaw, Department Inspector, especially, and other members of the department staff, I am under many obligations for favors and assistance.

I have been met courteously, and found a kindly interest in the work. I feel justly proud of the Department of Iowa, Grand Army of the Republic.

At the Department Encampment, at Clinton, May 6th, 8th and 9th, new officers were elected and have entered upon their respective duties with good prospects for a prosperous year.

Comrade R. L. Chase was reappointed Assistant Adjutant-General, which means good and efficient work in that office; and I feel confident the other staff officers will make a good report.

Permit me, General, and through you to Commander-in-Chief Lawler, to return my sincere thanks for the honor conferred on me by the appointment of Assistant Inspector-General, as well as for the kindness and courtesy shown by others of the staff.

KANSAS.

Assistant Inspector-General, - - - W. T. BURGESS.

In obedience to your instructions and the Rules and Regulations of the Grand Army of the Republic, I make the following report of my inspection of the Department of Kansas:

The Headquarters of this Department are located in rooms in the state capitol at Topeka, the rooms being appropriated to the Grand Army of the Republic by the legislature. Department Commander J. P. Harris, with his able Assistant Adjutant-General and Assistant Quartermaster-General J. W. Harrison, keep the records, books, files, etc., in excellent shape. The Commander gives personal attention to the minutest details of the business of the Department. Miss Maud Herrell, a clerk in the office for several years, is most efficient and thoroughly informed of all matters connected with the Department. Being exceptionally well versed in all the business I deem her worthy of special mention in this report.

The following is the condition of the Department:

Number of Posts at present time.....	466
Total members of the Department.....	17,000
Total number in good standing.....	16,242

There are more old soldiers outside of the Posts than inside in this Department. This is owing in a great degree to so many being scattered through the country quite a distance from the Posts. Others have grown indifferent in their feelings of fraternity, while others are too poor to pay their way and keep up the dues. The effort will be made this year to induce all outside to unite with the Order, and quite a movement is being made at this time in this direction, and many are expressing their purpose of uniting with the Posts in their respective vicinity.

THE NATIONAL HOME FOR DISABLED SOLDIERS.

This is situated at Leavenworth, and is one of the most beautiful locations in all the West. Some 2,800 are enrolled as members of this Home. There are commodious barracks and everything necessary for the comfort of the nation's defenders. Colonel A. J. Smith, the governor, with his able and gentlemanly corps of officers, do all in their power to make it really and truly a home. Hundreds of old veterans who had become addicted to the use of spirits have been treated here under the Keeley cure, and been restored to their moral manhood. The books show 1,200 thus redeemed and cured of the accursed appetite for drink. The health of the members is remarkable when we reflect that the average age of the men is 62 years. The following

from the books will show number of deaths since January 31st:

On grounds.....	46
While absent.....	10
Total.....	56
Ratio of deaths per 1000 for whole number cared for since establishment of Branch.....	37.05
Average membership during 10 years.....	1,844

KANSAS STATE SOLDIERS' HOME.

This Home is located at Fort Dodge. The officers of the Home consist of a Board of Managers, Commandant, Surgeon, Quartermaster, Adjutant and Chaplain. This Home was established by an act of the legislature in 1889, congress donating the dismantled fort and grounds, and is located in the beautiful valley of the Arkansas and near Dodge City. The property consists of 246 acres; in cultivation 98 acres. They have for the use of the Home 8 head of horses, 28 head of milch cows, 110 head of hogs, and all necessary farming utensils. This Home is built on the cottage system, and consists of the old fort officers' quarters, barracks, commissary and hospital, and 26 double and single cottages, all occupied by comrades and their families, consisting of 87 old soldiers, 63 women, and 145 children; total 295.

The following improvements will be made this year: 20 double cottages, barns, shedding, a system of water works, and two irrigating plants. They have a joint district graded school in three departments.

The altitude of this Home is 3000 feet, which gives good pure air. Water available in this vicinity from wells ranging from 10 to 100 feet in depth. The inmates are quite appreciative of what is being done for them and assist in making improvements which are inviting and home-like.

Colonel C. M. Cunningham is Commandant and S. H. Thomas is Adjutant, and these gentlemen, together with the other officers of the institution are indefatigable in their labors to advance all the interests of the institution.

KANSAS SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' HOME.

This institution is a temporary home and school for dependent and neglected children between the ages of 2 and 14 years.

The children of soldiers and sailors who served in the Union army or navy during the rebellion have preference in the order of admission.

The site comprises 160 acres of land near the city of Atchison, and near the Missouri river. Comfortable buildings for the shel-

ter and care of 135 children are in use, and the recent legislature appropriated \$91,000 for the completion of the plant. The total cost of the completed plant which will provide for the shelter of 300 children will be \$125,000. Homes are found for the children who have no suitable relatives to assume their support, and the state watches over their welfare until the years of majority are reached.

A kindergarten for the small children, and graded schools for the older ones afford a common school education to all pupils. The boys are taught in fruit culture and gardening, and the girls in sewing and general housework. An industrial kitchen for the special training of the older girls in the science of cooking is a part of the proposed improvement. The proximity of the institution to the National Home for disabled veterans at Leavenworth, affords an opportunity for the display of interest felt by the old veterans for the children of their comrades, which has found expression on every Christmas occasion when the boys have commissioned "Santa Claus" to appear with presents for the children. On each recurring Christmas a delegation appointed from the National Home appear with boxes filled with presents, and after locking themselves secure from intrusion in the amusement hall, proceed to decorate the Christmas tree with ornaments and a present for each boy and girl. The interest of each of these occasions baffles description. The shouts of glee from the children are intermingled with the smiles and tears of the grizzly old veterans who find themselves boys again as they touch the inspiring presence of youthful joy.

The boys of '61 touch elbows with the boys of '95 with a spirit of fraternity which defies regulation by formal rule, and part to dream again of another Christmas to come.

MEMORIAL DAY

Was universally observed throughout the Department. To garland the passionless mounds of the Nation's heroes, to twine wreaths in memory of the unknown dead, to form bouquets of roses, lilies and ivy in remembrance of the brave who sleep on many a battlefield—in morass, in the graveyards of prison pens, by the gentle flowing rivers, or beneath the sweet shade of the magnolias, has become the most sacred service of the patriotic people of Kansas.

The public school children join in this beautiful ceremony of "Decoration," and the old join in the solemn service. It is the safeguard of this nation that the lives of our fallen brave be cherished in the hearts and minds of the coming generations; let their heroism be inscribed on marble, written with chisel on

granite, emblazoned on monuments; but more eloquent than all is the record engraven on the memory of our people—our children, to be impressed on the generations yet to come, and expressed in covering their last resting places with flowers.

THE FINALE.

With the old veterans the end is fast approaching. A few more years will know them no more forever, and the comrades in this Department are growing more fraternal. They realize they have seen life with its sorrows and afflictions, its trials and its conquests, its shadows and its sunshine, and now they love to have their sacrifices appreciated, their devotion to the flag honored.

"It is like the precious ointment upon the head that ran down upon the beard, even Aaron's beard, that went down to the skirts of his garment."

In connection with the foregoing able report of the Assistant Inspector-General, the following is considered sufficiently suggestive by the Inspector-General, to be given a place in this report. It was received at this office in February, 1895, covering the very complete report of Department Inspector Dornblazer, and is from the pen of then Department Commander W. R. Campbell:

The inspection of Posts in this Department has ever since its organization been a source of much vexation and disappointment to each succeeding administration. Different plans were adopted in different years, but all of the Department Inspectors were obliged to report more or less of failure.

At the Newton Encampment the Department Inspector reported that like all preceding reports of the Department Inspector, his was so incomplete as to be unsatisfactory; that many Posts failed to send inspection reports, while the reports from many others were so incomplete and indefinite as to be totally useless; that after patiently and diligently trying to get reports from all the Posts in the Department, he had given it up as an impossibility and had arrived at the conclusion that the system of inspection adopted in our order is useless, and that whatever may be gained is already in the hands of the Assistant Adjutant-General and Assistant Quartermaster-General much more fully than it seems possible for the Department Inspector to get by the present system, which is cumbersome, useless and evidently deemed by the comrades generally as an attempt on the part of the Grand Army of the Republic at a little piece of military "red tape" not in accordance with their ideas of the free and easy manner in which the business of the Order should be conducted.

He says further in his report that he considers the system of inspection totally useless, if not farcical, and that in his opinion any steps taken by the Department Encampment to free the executive machinery of the Order from this useless wheel would be received with favor by the comrades generally.

The committee appointed on the Inspector's report, reported that after careful consideration they concurred with the recommendations of the Department Inspector, that the office of the Inspector should be abolished and the duties transferred to the Assistant Adjutant-General, and this report was adopted by the Encampment.

Notwithstanding this, in General Order No. 12 in this Department, dated November 12th, I called attention to the matter of inspection and urged the Posts to have an inspection, and took such measures as would be necessary to secure it, and with some degree of success, though not up to the full measure of my desire. I do not believe there is any red tape in an inspection. It is useful discipline, and until the Posts are thoroughly inspected in all the Departments we will find the difficulties increasing from month to month and from year to year.

I believe that with reasonable effort next year every Post in this Department can be thoroughly inspected; in fact, nearly all have been inspected this year, but through the carelessness of Inspectors the reports did not reach these Headquarters until after the consolidation of the Inspector's report. We have received a number of reports since this report was made up and we hear of others that will be sent, and our former Department Inspector received a number of them and lost them, they having been sent to him by mistake after he had resigned and another Inspector had been appointed.

The work of the Inspector this year has been done from the office of the Assistant Adjutant-General. The Department Inspector, General Dornblazer, of Fredonia, was appointed to fill the vacancy too late to take any active part except as an Assistant Inspector in the portion of the state in which he resides, but in that work he was very efficient.

KENTUCKY.

Assistant Inspector-General, - - - - J. O'DONNELL.

I have the honor to report that in conformity with section 3, article 5, chapter 5 of the Rules and Regulations, I have inspected the several staff officers of the Department of Kentucky.

The books and papers of the Assistant Adjutant-General were in good order. They include the proceedings of the Council of

Administration. Comrade P. S. Bruner, Adjutant-General, is entitled to credit for the promptness with which he has conducted his office, and for the prompt dispatch of the business connected therewith.

Comrade J. W. Pell, Department Inspector, has done excellent work in his effort to have Posts of the Department inspected. The reports forwarded to you will speak for themselves. His position is one that requires a large amount of labor and correspondence, in order that the Department can be properly presented to you. He has made great effort to have the flag of our country placed on the school houses of the state. I am glad to say that he has met with much success. His zeal for the efficiency of the Grand Army of the Republic need not be commented upon by me.

Comrade R. C. Hazelip, Assistant Quartermaster-General of the Department, is a business man, who works on business principles. His books are kept neatly; his entries of receipts and expenditures are full and complete. Vouchers for every item show from whom cash is received and to whom paid.

I am glad to state that the Judge-Advocate has nothing to report from his office. The policy of the Judge-Advocate, Samuel McKee, is where any difference may arise in the Grand Army of the Republic to settle it. In this he has succeeded beyond expectation.

Department Chaplain D. F. Kerr has been diligent in securing reports from all Posts. His efforts to impress a more strict observance of Memorial Sunday and Memorial Day on the Posts and individual members, is commendable.

Medical Director B. F. Porter has done the work assigned to him well, all of which is appreciated by the Department and comrades, a fact attested by his re-election by the recent State Encampment, for the fourth time.

The records of Historian George W. Saunders are history. He has well and ably performed the duties, and as years go by the records he has prepared will be of much interest to comrades. They contain sketches of individuals and Posts which cannot be obtained elsewhere.

Chief Mustering officer J. W. Basham has performed his duties well, frequently riding fifty miles to muster a Post.

Department Commander Dan O'Riley is one of the most enthusiastic "boys" in the state. The orders issued by him during his term have done much to enthuse our comrades; and though the Department has suffered because of the financial depression, Commander O'Riley has always, by example and every way, had a good word to say, and, although the "clouds hang low to-day, the sun will shine to-morrow." He will be remembered by all the

comrades long after he is finally mustered out of the Grand Army of the Republic.

The last year much interest has been manifested in the Sons of Veterans Camps which have been formed in this Department. The Camps number 8, with a membership of 250.

The general condition of the Department is good. An unusual activity prevails all through it; hundreds of our comrades who have never joined our Order are now coming forward, forming Posts where none were before; and those who by neglect to pay their dues have been dropped, are returning to their Posts. I think this year will show large gains for our Order.

Comrades in good standing as shown by rolls of	
Assistant Adjutant-General.....	5,010
Posts in good standing.....	180
Number inspected.....	147
Funds in hands of Assistant-Quartermaster.....	\$1,877 19
Value of all other property owned by Posts.....	3,961 20

An organization to erect a monument to the soldiers of the Union, of whom there are 4,023 buried in the national cemetery, near this city, is meeting with much encouragement. We desire the aid and sympathy of all comrades.

The Woman's Relief Corps is extending its work all over the Department, and the good it is doing, in the work of relief and charity, is worthy of all praise. There are at present 33 Corps in the state.

The visit of the Commander-in-Chief and Adjutant-General is one which will be long remembered by the comrades of this Department. This is the second time we have been honored by the presence of the Commander-in-Chief at one of our State Encampments. The visits will do much good and will give to those who listened to his address a more exalted idea of the aims and purposes of the Grand Army of the Republic.

I could not close this report without saying that Comrade Roper, of the Commander-in-Chief's staff, sang himself into the hearts of all the boys and many of our citizens. The sweet strains of "Illinoi, Illinoi," will long be remembered by those who had the pleasure of hearing him at Hopkinsville.

For the many courtesies received from the Commander-in-Chief, his Adjutant-General and yourself, permit me to thank you one and all.

LOUISIANA AND MISSISSIPPI.

Assistant Inspector-General, - - - - R. B. BAQUIE.

Pursuant with instructions from your office I have the honor to submit the following report:

The Department of Louisiana and Mississippi, Grand Army of

the Republic, is in excellent condition numerically, financially and fraternally. I made a critical inspection of the books and papers of the Assistant Adjutant-General and Assistant Quartermaster-General and found them models of business accuracy. Both of these officers are serving a second term, and are conversant with the duties of their offices.

At the close of the quarter March 31, 1895, the condition of the Department was as follows:

Total number of Posts in the Department.....	32
Aggregate number of members December 31, 1894.....	1327
Gain during the last quarter.....	22

This Department was especially honored with the presence, during its encampment, of the Commander-in-Chief, Thomas G. Lawler, accompanied by Comrades C. C. Jones, Adjutant-General; J. W. Burst, Quartermaster-General, and George S. Roper, Aide-de-Camp. This visitation has added to the already enthusiastic spirit of the comrades of this Department. It is voted everywhere *three rousing cheers for the Commander-in-Chief and his staff.*

This report would be incomplete if closed without complimenting the officers of this Department for their efficiency and uniform courtesy. Especial mention is here made of Department Commander Charles W. Keeting, for his indefatigableness in the performance of the duties of the high office he has been called to fill. He is particularly fitted for the position and has given general satisfaction. The Department has been growing from one degree of perfection to another, under his wise administration.

MAINE.

Assistant Inspector-General, - - - A. W. MCCAUSLAND.

In compliance with your instructions I have the honor to report our Department as inspected and in good working condition.

In our Department Commander the Order has a comrade well fitted for the office, and one well interested in the work, with a care for all details and the good of the Order; while I have found that in Assistant Adjutant-General A. M. Sawyer we have one who is fully up to his work in all parts. His office shows a great amount of work, and his arrangement and indexes of all orders, reports, etc., show much study and hard labor that cannot but be a great help to them who may come to the office as his successors.

Too much cannot be said in his behalf as one well fitted for the important office which he is so well filling.

The office of our Assistant Quartermaster-General is also in good hands, and Comrade John Williamson takes much pride in showing his books and accounts. He reports about all Posts as

carrying out the rules by purchasing supplies, and finds quite a profit from the Order in his sales.

In all parts, I believe, our Department is well up to any former years.

We have in this state, situated at Bath, a Home for Soldiers' Orphans, which is well governed and cares for the young ones who have lost their guardians. Our Department Commander, who is, by virtue of his office, one of the trustees, has lately made it a visit and reports all well and contented.

Situated at Pogus, five miles from here, is located the eastern branch of our National Home for Disabled Soldiers, and is one of the largest of its kind in the country; it is under the care of General Luther Stephenson, as governor, and is in a very flourishing condition. Its rolls call for over 2,200 names, and with but a few exceptions all are well contented, and give great praise for the grand Home so well provided. The Home is provided with chapel, opera house, and all conveniences that go to make up a good home for our disabled comrades. It is connected with this city by the Kennebec Central Railroad, which runs frequent daily trains, and carries thousands of visitors to inspect its beauties and enjoy the concerts of its far-famed band.

There is also in process of organization at Newport a Home, for disabled soldiers and their wives. This enterprise is under the care of the National Woman's Relief Corps, and has promise of success.

From the general interest manifest throughout our Department in all Grand Army of the Republic matters, I feel safe in concluding this crude report with the belief that Maine is, and for time to come will be, in the lead of our Order.

MARYLAND.

Assistant Inspector-General, - - - GEORGE W. JOHNSON.

I have the honor to submit the following as my report of the inspection of this Department for the year 1895. I have visited the Department Headquarters in person, examined and inspected the books of the Department officers, and find everything in excellent condition. The system of books for the Department in use by the officers are most suitable for the different branches for which they are purchased and were kept, and the Department officers deserve great credit for the manner in which they have attended to their duties during the year. The entire staff of the Department Commander is fully uniformed and equipped.

While the gain of membership has not increased this year, the Department is down to the active and solid members.

Prospects of this Department are excellent; the officers attend to the duties assigned to them faithfully.

The books, papers and accounts of the Assistant Adjutant-General and Assistant Quartermaster-General are in the state of perfection. The time and talents of these officers have been nearly entirely devoted to the work of our Order. Finally, I think the prospects of the various Posts are excellent.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Assistant Inspector-General, - - - JOHN H. DEANE.

I have the honor to report that I inspected the Headquarters of the Department of Massachusetts Grand Army of the Republic, May 1, 1895.

I found the books of the Assistant Adjutant-General and the Assistant Quartermaster-General written up and posted, up to date: all National and Department Orders and correspondence and official papers of all kinds properly filed. It was very evident that every detail in Department Headquarters' work was both promptly and carefully attended to by Assistant Adjutant-General H. O. Moore and the other Department officers.

In the Assistant Quartermaster-General's Department the vouchers are compiled and filed, first monthly, then quarterly, and finally for the year. His accounts are audited quarterly by a committee of the Council of Administration.

The Department of Massachusetts Grand Army of the Republic was certainly highly favored when it was assigned its present Headquarters, a convenient and commodious suite of rooms in the new State House, consisting of one large room for general purposes, a good sized private office room, a store room (which, with its well arranged shelves, cupboards and drawers containing books, paper and a full line of Grand Army of the Republic supplies, has the appearance of a first-class book store), a fire-proof vault with adjustable steel shelves, and a large lavatory. The two main rooms are completed and all of them are liberally supplied with furniture admirably adapted for the purposes intended. Massachusetts never tires of doing for her defenders. At every annual session of her legislature additional favors are given to her veterans.

Through the efforts of Assistant Adjutant-General Moore large portraits of eighteen of the twenty-five Past Department

Commanders adorn the walls of the main Headquarters room, and he expects to have the set completed very soon. He is now giving his attention to the collection of Regimental Histories. His twenty-eight page Roster of the Department for the year 1895 is a model one.

Worthy of mention among the furnishings, I find a glass case in which is a set of silk colors, the United States flag, the State flag, the Union Jack, and the Department Guidon; three bookcases with a capacity of one thousand volumes, and a fine cabinet for filing correspondence.

In these Headquarters everything possible is done to make the visiting veteran feel that he is not intruding, but that he is a tenant in common and that he is always welcome. He is invited to register in a large book kept for that purpose, and as he departs his eye must see the "call again" plainly placarded on the outer door.

Certainly no veteran can visit these rooms without feeling a tinge of pride in them, and becoming possessed of a higher appreciation of our noble organization and its true Comradeship.

A Department may be known by the Headquarters that it keeps, therefore it will be perfectly safe for me to say that the Department of Massachusetts, Grand Army of the Republic, is "up to date" in all things; in Fraternity, in Charity and in Loyalty; the latter unalloyed, uncompromising and far beyond the reach of sophistry. The Department is thoroughly interested in all the live issues of the present day, and the work that it is quietly but surely doing in the way of fostering and maintaining a lofty patriotism and a reverence for the flag, and for what the flag represents, will bear precious fruit in the generations to come.

On the 31st day of December, 1894, there were 211 Posts in the Department with a membership of 23,204. The calls for the Department Commander to attend the business and social gatherings of these Posts alone requires of him much time, but such a hold has the organization on the hearts of the people of this loyal commonwealth that it has come to be quite the thing to invite him to attend officially on all occasions when the purposes of the gathering can in any manner be construed to be in sympathy with the veteran, or any of the principles for which he contended or is now contending. The numerous calls are always responded to in person by the Department Commander, or by some member of his official family when it is impossible for him to attend. It is with much pleasure that I note this growing tendency on the part of the people of all classes to recognize the value to the community of the Grand Army of the Republic and its patriotic work.

An average of 260 veterans find a home with Captain George

W. Creasey, the faithful humane Superintendent of the Massachusetts Soldiers' Home at Chelsea. No words of mine can add to the wide-spread reputation of this model establishment as a real home for the unfortunate and dependent veteran.

The great value of our auxiliary, the Womans' Relief Corps, with its 167 Corps and 13,000 members, is more and more appreciated by the comrades as they witness the unselfish devotion of its membership to the veteran, to the family of the veteran, and to all that the veteran holds dear as exemplified in fraternity, charity and loyalty. The Department of Massachusetts Womans' Relief Corps expended in charity during the year 1894 more than \$20,000, and have expended since 1879 more than \$130,000.

The organization of the Sons of Veterans is growing in popularity with the comrades. I have met Colonel Bolton of the Massachusetts Division on several occasions and am pleased to testify to his earnestness in his work, to his devotion to the principles of the Grand Army of the Republic, and to his great desire to be of value to it.

The Department of Massachusetts Grand Army of the Republic expended for relief during the year 1894 over \$35,000. In conclusion I will say that I am sure that the Department of Massachusetts Grand Army of the Republic has not and will not recede one step from the high position it has always maintained in our glorious, liberty-loving, law-abiding organization.

MICHIGAN.

Assistant Inspector-General, - - - - H. H. HINDS.

I beg leave to report that on June 20th I had the honor to visit and inspect Department Headquarters at St. Johns. The Department Commander was absent making a tour of the state addressing gatherings of old soldiers and Camps of Sons of Veterans. The Assistant Quartermaster-General was confined to his house from an accident that recently befell him, which will make him a cripple in one ankle for the balance of his life. The Assistant Adjutant-General was on duty at his post. This Department has been fortunate in having a long line of competent, conscientious, industrious Assistant Adjutants-General who have served under an array of Department Commanders who can command front positions in gatherings of the best men of the country. They have all served at a period when they were possessed of vigorous, ripe manhood. The natural and expected result has followed. The Department, barring numbers only, stands in the front line of Departments. The present administration is the peer of its predecessors.

Much active, successful work may be expected of it. The books, records and Department papers are in order. By direction of the last Department Encampment the Assistant Adjutant-General performs the active work of the Assistant Quartermaster-General's office. This Department reached high-water mark in 1888, when 21,418 comrades marched under its banners. From that time its steady but sure decadence must date. It was the beginning of the end. Its annual trial balance of membership that will be made up at the close of the present month will show a membership probably not greatly in excess of 17,000. Occasionally a new Post will be instituted in the Northern part of the state, but more frequently the charter of a weak post will be surrendered. The whole field of this Department may be said to have been worked, and from this date on it is practically a question of survival. The Department Commander joins with the Commander-in-Chief in General Orders, trying to hold down the constantly increasing list of those losing membership by non-payment of dues. Much, it is hoped, may be done in this direction. The appalling death rate steadily and surely increases year by year.

MEMORIAL DAY.

In the absence of definite figures, and taking the consensus of common rumor, it seems entirely fair to state that Memorial Day of 1895 was more extensively and generally observed in this Department by our citizens than any of its predecessors. The retiring Department Commander in his address to the Department Encampment called attention to observance of this day in the following language: "I wish to emphasize the fact that one of the duties assigned us is to teach our children, our neighbors and those who have come to us from foreign lands, the sacredness of this day. We should condemn the practice of making this festival of the dead a day of pleasure, recreation and hilarity." The Encampment in considering this clause of the Department Commander's address concurred with the views therein expressed and earnestly urged all Posts and members of the Order in their respective communities to exert their utmost endeavor and influence to bring about this much to be desired result. Beyond question the action of the Posts and members of the Order throughout this jurisdiction had a pronounced and desirable effect in the right direction. Mayors of cities and other public officials, by proclamation and otherwise, invited citizens in general to close their places of business and abstain from their usual avocations during the public exercises, and join in paying proper tribute to the memory of the departed soldiers. The number of citizens of all classes participating, and particularly the increased number of school children, was noticeable.

WOMAN'S RELIEF CORPS.

Department Commander Kanitz in his address at the recent Department Encampment, referring to the Woman's Relief Corps, said: "The grand work of charity in nearly all of the Posts is most admirably carried on by that valuable auxiliary of the Grand Army, the Relief Corps, who energetically take upon themselves the work of relieving the hardships of needy comrades, the widows and the orphans; and in most all instances a vigorous Post can assign its cause of success to its able and active Relief Corps. Such Posts are to be congratulated, and I am sure that I voice the thought of all in the Department when I say that the Woman's Relief Corps should receive only our deepest consideration and appreciation for their noble work. I am pleased to report that this branch of the Department is in a flourishing condition."

I append the following figures taken from the Department President's report to our Department Encampment:

"Report of the relief work of the Woman's Relief Corps of Michigan, for the year ending December 31, 1894, as per consolidated reports:

Number of soldiers and families assisted.....	1,640
Number of members of Corps and families assisted.....	1,045
Amount expended in cash.....	\$2,564 18
Expended other than money.....	4,056 56
Amount remaining in general fund.....	6,174 07
Amount remaining in relief fund.....	3,765 81
Amount turned over to Posts.....	1,884 86
Amount expended from Department relief fund.....	243 00

At the close of December 31, 1894, our membership was 7,633. The amount expended for relief throughout the United States since date of organization in 1883 is \$1,013,560.25.

THE SOLDIERS' HOME AND WOMAN'S ANNEX.

I have the honor to farther report that on June 7th I inspected the Michigan Soldiers' Home located near Grand Rapids. Its Board of Managers were in session at the date of my inspection. The Board of Managers is composed of six appointive members and the governor of the state, ex-officio. The appointive members, the Commandant, the Adjutant and Quartermaster are all members of the Grand Army. The population of the Home now actually present is 388, but it sometimes in winter reaches 600. At this season of the year many of the old soldiers find it possible to maintain themselves but are forced to return to the Home in winter. One hundred beds are now vacant. The state, with commendable liberality, has procured a fine location overlooking Grand river; has adorned and beautified it with good taste, and erected thereon a substantial

and tasty home on the congregate plan, sufficiently comprehensive to provide for the wants of such veteran residents of Michigan as have up to the present date applied for admission. The Home is provided with all modern appliances for the conservation of health and the protection of the inmates and the property itself. In fact the institution is a complete plant in itself for the caring for, feeding and nursing of its inmates. Its population is largely made up of men who have completed their life work and are waiting for the trial balance to be struck. More of its people are over eighty than are under fifty. Michigan, during the war, was second to no state in the Union in sending its stalwart sons to all the battle fields where carnage and death were pronounced, and now she maintains a Home second to none where her dependent soldier citizens from whatever state they may have served, may find a resting place. The hospital is a very good one indeed, and in some particulars reminds one of a United States general hospital in the war. It was my fortune during the war to be desperately wounded and pass many days in a hospital, seeing men wounded in almost all possible manners, and yet in all those cases of boys, however desperately wounded, all were hopeful, and many recovered to become useful citizens, but at this hospital there are no hopeful cases. True there are no desperate wounds nor use for the surgeon's knife. These men have all gone there and lain down to die. They are all chronic cases. They have indolent ulcers, gangrene, diarrhoea, consumption, general debility with the common ills to which flesh is heir, all supplemented with decrepit old age; several over eighty and one over ninety years old. Until this year the nurses were all inmates of the Home. The hand of woman was not present to administer even a cup of water to the dying lips, or smooth the wrinkled forehead with her gentle touch, but now female nurses are employed both day and night. The day is not far distant when young men, say from twenty to thirty-five, will need to be employed in place of such of the inmates as are still employed in the way of nurses to do the heavier work.

Michigan is one of the very few states that has made some provision for the dependent wives of aged veterans. A woman's building or department has been established in a separate building erected for that especial purpose near the main building. This is known as the Woman's Annex and has a population of 33, of which 24 are now present. These people are all old ladies, as, by provision of the enabling act, to be eligible, they must have been a veteran's wife at least a quarter of a century ago. The establishment of this annex to the Home has been an unqualified success, and has brought rest and comfort to the declining years of all that have thus far applied and have been found eligible and worthy of admission. From the success of this venture it would

seem likely that the day is not far distant when all states having Soldiers' Homes will make provision for caring for the dependent old wives and widows of veterans that they may escape the environments of the poor-house. To the Woman's Relief Corps and its able leaders in this Department should be ascribed the principal credit of causing this annex to be erected and installed. A committee of that organization is in constant touch with the management of the Home and practically directs in all the government of the annex. The managers of this Home have adopted the system with pensioners drawing over \$5 per month to send all in excess of that amount to the soldier's family or retain it for his personal benefit. All in excess of \$12 per month is taken for credit to the general Home funds. The system, declared legal by the courts, is found to be practical and just and tends to prevent intemperance and excess with many of the inmates. By a law of the state the sale of malt and spiritous liquors within one mile of the Home is prohibited. The present board of managers and their predecessors, as well as the present and past corps of officers, are careful, thoughtful business men, and we find here what we would naturally expect to find under such circumstances, and that is, a carefully managed, kindly, but firmly, and well governed public institution, where the general comfort and well-being of the institution and its inmates are apparent on every hand. An extensive and carefully selected library and list of periodicals afford ample reading. Pure water in great abundance is throughout all the buildings and special fire apparatus is at every hand. A nice hall with theatrical appointments is maintained, and a hall is supplied in which a Grand Army Post and other fraternal organizations hold their meetings.

MINNESOTA.

Assistant Inspector-General, - - - - B. A. MAN.

I have the honor herewith to submit the inspection report of the Department of Minnesota, as required by chapter 5, article 3, of Rules and Regulations:

The Headquarters of this Department are located at Minneapolis. The books and papers relating to the transaction of Departmental affairs, show thorough and conscientious work. All records are carefully filed and arranged so as to be at once accessible when required, showing the handiwork of one not only methodical and careful, but that the Assistant Adjutant-General takes a deep interest in the business and welfare of every Post in the Department. The fact of his reappointment for another term

tells how well the Department is pleased with the work of his office; to which I feel impelled to add, that not only his handwriting, but his face and form, are well known in almost every Post room in the Department. Headquarters in our Department seems to be considered Home to every comrade who visits Minneapolis.

There has obtained the very commendable practice in this Department during the past and present year, of personal visits to every Post by the Department Commander, or his Senior or Junior Vice-Commander, and in most instances they have had the assistance of the Assistant Adjutant-General, and this general visitation of Posts has made the labors of the Assistant Inspector-General very pleasant, and comparatively easy; because after a Post has done honor to the Department Commander, or his Vice Commander and staff, the Inspector is sure to find them in order.

It is still a fact that nearness to Headquarters tends very largely to good appearance and discipline.

POST INSPECTION.

The previous plan of inspection by a Past Post Commander, detailed from a neighboring Post, worked very well indeed, but to have that preceded by a personal visit of the Department Commander, or one of his Vice Commanders, is in my judgment a great improvement.

MINNESOTA SOLDIERS' HOME.

The Minnesota Soldiers' Home has continued its grand work, and extended it so as to accommodate 401 inmates, being just about 100 more than the preceding year. From personal inspection and acquaintance with inmates I am sure it is not excelled, if it is equalled, by any similar institution. It is one of the things Minnesota may well be proud of, and its record will be a golden page in the history of our state.

MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.

Our Department officers have accomplished much good by personal field work during the past year, the Department Commander having traveled more than 10,000 miles in visiting Posts and Encampments, while his Assistant Adjutant-General has nearly, if not quite, equalled that mark; and the other Department officers have rendered efficient aid.

The Relief Corps are doing noble work and now number 97 Corps in good standing, with a membership of 3,117 in good standing. Every good Post has a Woman's Relief Corps, and every Post that has one has a pillar of strength. In my judgment no Post can prosper or do its work well unless it has an auxiliary—a Woman's Relief Corps.

Our per capita tax remains at 40 cents and no effort was made this year to reduce it.

The Sons of Veterans have apparently suffered more from financial depression than our other organizations, and show a falling off of 11 Camps, and of membership of about 400, as to those in good standing; but they are young men and may recruit and grow strong as the Grand Army of the Republic passes off the stage of action.

Memorial Day has obtained a strong hold upon our membership, and a place in the real affections of the people, and is becoming more and more generally observed with appropriate ceremonies, not merely as a legal holiday, but a day for honoring our dead, and on which no public sports are appropriate. We are making a strong effort to prevent its becoming a day of recreation or of its desecration by public sports.

Our annual Encampment at St. Paul, February 27th and 28th, was largely attended, and showed no abatement of interest in the good work. The reports by various officers and committees were full and in good form to impart necessary information, and give actual condition of work of the Department. The proceedings have not yet been published, but from personal inspection of the various reports on file in the Assistant Adjutant-General's office I am convinced that it will, when published, show that good work has been done in every department; that there has been no falling off in spirit, though gaps have been opened in our ranks as of old, yet the same determination of purpose has caused us to close up, and retake touch of elbow toward the right. The year has made another record to be proud of, in spite of increased age and some hard blows from old enemies.

MISSOURI.

Assistant Inspector-General, - - - JAMES J. GIDEON.

In compliance with chapter 5, article 5, section 3, General Rules and Regulations, and in obedience to orders from Headquarters dated May, 1895, I have the honor to submit the following report as Assistant Inspector-General of the Department of Missouri:

I inspected Headquarters of the Grand Army of the Republic, located in the Laclede building on Fourth and Olive streets. I have found the office of the Assistant Adjutant-General and Assistant Quartermaster in good condition. The present officer, John D. Pachall, Assistant Adjutant-General and Assistant Quartermaster-

General, I found to be very efficient, courteous and gentlemanly and attentive to the duties of his office. I also found upon examination that the books, papers, records and files were in excellent condition, and conveniently arranged and kept.

The Department Encampment was held at Macon, Missouri, on April 17 and 18, 1895, it being the Fourteenth Annual Encampment of the Department of Missouri. It was a very enthusiastic one and was largely attended, and the warmth with which the Grand Army was received by the citizens still assures us that the membership of this organization is held in high esteem by the people.

SOLDIERS' HOME.

We as yet have no Soldiers' Home in this state, but steps have already been taken by the Woman's Relief Corps to erect a Home for the destitute comrades and their dependents, and considerable progress has been made, and it is to be hoped that my successor in office may be able next year to announce that such a Home has been secured.

MEMORIAL DAY.

I am pleased to say that Memorial Day in this state was universally observed by the Grand Army, and generally by the citizens. It is to be hoped that this interest may increase year by year, and after the last comrade shall have broken ranks to that Eternal Camping Ground where harp and cymbal shall be substituted for the fife and drum, that the present and rising generation will continue to observe this day in memory of the heroic dead.

MONTANA.

Assistant Inspector-General, - - - C. S. SCHOEMAKER.

I have the honor to report that I have inspected the Headquarters of this Department and find that the duties of the various officers have been performed correctly and with dispatch. The Department Commander has visited the different Posts so far as practicable, and has shown great interest in his duties as Commander.

This Department is in a good, healthy condition when you take in consideration the great distance from one Post to another, it often being three or four hundred miles that the Department Commander has to travel to reach the different Posts and visit the same.

I am pleased to state to you in this report that nearly all of the school-houses in the state of Montana float the Stars and

Stripes on poles erected for that purpose, this practice being encouraged by the Grand Army of the Republic in this Department.

NEBRASKA.

Assistant Inspector-General, - - - H. C. MCARTHUR.

I have the honor to herewith hand you my report as Assistant Inspector-General of the Department of Nebraska, Grand Army of the Republic.

The Department Headquarters is now, we think, permanently located in the state building in Lincoln. The legislature of the past winter authorized the use of rooms for the Grand Army of the Republic, and we feel warranted in believing special legislation will be had in the future looking to conveniences for safely keeping records of our Department and providing for a war literary bureau and museum. In fact such a bureau has been inaugurated, Comrade Manderson, ex-United States Senator, having donated a large number of volumes of war history, and many war relics are being collected.

• The records, as well as all property of the Department, are carefully preserved. Department Commander C. E. Adams takes great pride in extending Grand Army of the Republic work, and leading the way for, as we hope, many accessions to our ranks during the present year. We find the Assistant Adjutant-General, J. D. Gage, Acting Assistant-General Brad P. Cook, together with other members of the staff, enthusiastically in accord with Commander Adams, and all crowding the good work along.

RELIEF WORK.

The year 1894 will be long remembered as one calling for the most earnest efforts in relieving distress of worthy comrades in many counties of the Western part of our state. The spring and early summer of 1894 foreshadowed one of Nebraska's celebrated harvests, but the hot winds from the South, of a few days' duration during the latter part of July, parched the growing crops, causing widespread disaster in many portions of the Western states. Our state suffered materially. Then was the true meaning of charity made manifest. We were as a Department happily situated with Comrade Church Howe as Commander. Our circumstances called for prompt and heroic action. He and his efficient Assistant Adjutant-General, General A. M. Trimble, were as equal to the emergency as any loyal comrades could be. We find that up to December 31, 1894, one hundred and forty-four shipments had been collected and distributed, consisting of eight hundred and fifty-one

packages of flour, provisions and clothing, four hundred tons of coal, several car loads of wood and grain, estimated value, \$5,725; also cash donations of \$2,348, together with a cash donation from Commander Howe himself of \$575.75, all of which was judiciously distributed among the Posts of the drouth-stricken portions of the state.

Commander Howe deserved and received the thanks of the Department for his unselfish devotion to the interests of the Grand Army of the Republic. But how can we express our gratitude to comrades and friends of other states who so nobly and generously came to our relief and made it possible to so well relieve our needy comrades and families. The comrades of this Department with one accord say, God bless them all. Our hope is, you will never need a return of such relief, but if occasion requires, you will find the comrades and good people of Nebraska ever ready to comply with any request, no matter with what sacrifice attended.

OUR SOLDIERS' HOME.

The legislature of 1889 passed an act establishing a State Soldiers' Home. It is located at Grand Island, Nebraska. Not only is the Home for old soldiers, but for their wives and all children of old soldiers under fifteen years. If a soldier's widow finds the burdens of life too heavy to bear, she and her children are provided for by the generous-hearted and loyal people of Nebraska. At the present time there are 222 inmates. Fourteen families are living in cottages, doing their own cooking. The management of the Home is vested in a board composed of three honorably discharged soldiers and two ladies of the Woman's Relief Corps, so we have it our own way.

The hospital and general arrangement is good and the old boys have plenty to eat, well cooked, and everything possible is done to make the downward march pleasant. I have neither time nor space to mention at length the grand and noble work accomplished by the Woman's Relief Corps, ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic and Sons and Daughters of Veterans. They are doing much and are entitled to our most cordial support. All are needed and had I the say, all would be considered auxiliary to the Grand Army. Who can say nay to the Woman's Relief Corps, that noble order, ever ready and performing wonders in relieving the wants of comrades and families, an order made up of our wives, daughters, and loyal women? On the other hand, who can deny as prominent a place to the ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic, our wives and daughters, a part of us, who stood with us as it were in the trials of war? None dare question their right to our highest regard. In whatever organization looking to the assistance of worthy comrades and the widows and orphans of those fallen,

we bid them welcome. They are all dear to the Grand Army of the Republic. All the associations together can do no more than is necessary to provide for the wants of comrades in need, as the years pass on.

PENSIONS.

When we come to the consideration of this question we get fighting mad in about ten seconds. Not one soldier in fifty thousand gave one moment's thought of a pension when enlisting. It was patriotism, not pensions, which moved the loyal heart, and the pension question was little thought of before the immortal Lincoln gave us to understand that he who should stand the brunt of battle, his widows and orphans should be rewarded by a grateful people. But now after thirty years the men who saved the nation are past the vigor of life and when the gifts of a grateful people are needed most by her benefactors, we find the places of honor and trust filled by our former enemies, setting in judgment on our pension claims and thousands upon thousands of claims cut off, and many worthy denied the reward promised by grateful people, and it makes us exceedingly weary. Let every old soldier ask, who is at fault? and when the time comes let the comrades and sons and sons-in-law rise up in their might, apply the remedy and everlastingly smite the Philistines. If we fail in our duty, then let us kick ourselves, not others.

MEMORIAL DAY.

This hallowed day is enlisting the interest of the people more and more every year, and yet very many anticipate the day as one for recreation and pleasure. Instead of repairing to the resting place of our noble dead, races, ball games and other amusements engage their attention, they seeming to take no thought of the real object. Every Post of the Grand Army of the Republic should impress upon the people and teachers of schools and children the object of the day, and urge observance in a manner befitting the occasion.

Upon examination of the records of the Department I find during the early years of the organization the reports of annual Encampments were very incomplete. To remedy this, so far as possible, it was the opinion of the Department Council of Administration that a new compilation of annual proceedings should be arranged. To that end Comrade Brad P. Cook was appointed, and in due time all historical data will be gathered and no doubt much additional Grand Army of the Republic history pertaining to the Department of Nebraska will be added.

The Posts of the Department are in good condition indeed, considering the drouth of the past year and business depression of the past two years. Posts in good standing December 31, 1894, 265; membership, 7,602. Several new Posts have been established so far this year and the prospects for continued additions is good. At the close of last year, under Comrade Howe's administration, I am informed every Post came up with their dues paid, the thanks of many being due to the generosity of Commander Howe in advancing their dues, and from the well known liberality and interest in Grand Army affairs of our present Commander, Comrade C. E. Adams, no doubt every Post unable to pay their per capita on account of failure of crops will be assisted to do so. I think our comrades in other Departments will be safe in any event in concluding Nebraska is all right.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Assistant Inspector-General, - - - B, R. WHEELER.

I have the honor to report that on the 25th day of June I inspected Headquarters Department of New Hampshire, Grand Army of the Republic, which are located at Lakeport.

Found the books and records kept in excellent condition and the affairs of this Department conducted in a business-like manner. All orders are kept on file and those received are promptly issued.

A more exact, precise and painstaking officer than Assistant Quartermaster-General Woodworth would be hard to find.

Our legislature at its last session voted to provide quarters for the Department in the capitol building at Concord, New Hampshire. As soon as these can be properly finished and furnished our Department will have a permanent home equal to that of any state in the Union.

To Commander Buzzell and Assistant Adjutant-General Badger I am indebted for many courtesies.

On May 24th I visited our Soldiers' Home, which is located at Tilton, New Hampshire, and although I did not inform the officers in charge of my intended visit, I found everything in perfect order. Each room was neatly furnished for the accommodation of two comrades. I dined with the inmates and see no reason why the food was not all that could be desired. Mingled freely with the inmates and heard no complaints. I wish that all my comrades might be as well provided for. Think that Captain Smith, the officer in charge, is the right man in the right place.

NEW JERSEY.

Assistant Inspector-General, - - - - JOEL WILSON.

Pursuant to orders from National Headquarters, I have the honor to report inspection of Department Headquarters located at Red Bank, New Jersey. I desire to place on record my commendation of the systematic and orderly arrangement of all matters pertaining to the Adjutant-General's office. It was not within the Inspector's province to suggest anything whereby the routine of business or intelligent management of the affairs of the office could be improved. Letters and reports were properly on file, mailing lists so arranged and kept that in an hour, almost, notices, orders or reports could be dispatched throughout the Department. The Quartermaster's office, at Trenton, was visited and found to be well kept and properly managed.

Notwithstanding the "High Tide" of our Order has been reached, and that we are now imitating the receding wave, yet as a Department the Grand Army of New Jersey is in a prosperous condition. Its finances are well managed with a good, safe surplus of several thousand dollars to draw upon as exigencies may demand.

I desire to call attention to that which most interests the old soldier in his declining years. Our State Soldiers' Home, on the banks of the Passaic river, has passed the careful scrutiny of your Inspector. In fact it has been my pleasant duty annually to perform such inspection as a standing detail for that purpose. As this Home was the first or parent one to be established early in the war, so it has been a model and a leader in Soldiers' Homes ever since. Its accommodations, over four hundred, are often severely tested, yet its competent and genial superintendent, Major Rogers, is equal to all demands, and the various inspections find only words of praise from its many inmates. If space allowed I would be pleased to enter into details. In conclusion, your Inspector finds in the New Jersey Department harmony and fraternal feeling among its comrades, a Commander and staff able, competent and working for the good of the Order, and a general desire to extend the hand of comradeship to all who fought that this our glorious country might not perish from the land.

NEW MEXICO.

Assistant Inspector-General, - - - WINFIELD S. FLETCHER.

I send you herewith a copy of my report this day made to George W. Knaebel, Commander of the Department of New Mexico. These inspections made by my assistants date from

November 22 to December 22, 1894. I trust you will bear in mind one fact: The Department of New Mexico is larger in area than the New England and Middle States combined, hence our Posts and our comrades are widely scattered. We are weak in numbers, but we try and make up in noise what we lack otherwise. In compliance with your instructions dated December 8, 1894, I have this day made a careful inspection of Department Headquarters, as required by section 3, article 5, chapter 5, of our Rules and Regulations, showing the duties of Assistant Inspectors-General. I can safely report that, after an intimate acquaintance with this Department since its reorganization in 1883, its Headquarters have never been in a better condition than they are now. Every order received has been promptly promulgated, every letter received has been promptly answered, and every book in the office is posted to date. You can safely rely upon Commander Knaebel and his faithful assistants, Comrades Henry M. Davis, Assistant Adjutant-General, and Edward H. Bergman, Assistant Quartermaster-General, to aid National Headquarters in keeping our records as nearly perfect as they can be made. We have no Soldiers' or Soldiers' and Widows' Orphan Homes in New Mexico, hence no inspection on those points will be necessary.

NEW YORK.

Assistant Inspector-General, - - - Wm. G. GAW.

Pursuant to orders, I visited Department Headquarters located in the capitol at Albany, and there visited R. H. McCormic, Past Assistant Adjutant-General, Assistant Adjutant-General Allen, also Comrade Bennet, who represented the Assistant Quartermaster-General as his assistant. I found Headquarters located in a large-sized room in the state capitol, where the portraits of a great many of our Department officers looked smilingly down upon us.

The quarters seem to be ample and the arrangements complete to expedite the business of the Department. The quarters are neatly furnished with the necessary desks, tables, chairs, etc., to give one the impression that the Grand Army of the Republic had camped in their present quarters to stay until the last trump. I also find that Headquarters have collected a fine lot of souvenirs contributed by comrades and am informed that they are to be kept as such by the state when the Grand Army ceases to exist, as a reminder to the rising generations of what their sires went through to make this a free country indeed.

I find that we have expended in charity the sum total of

\$105,188.80 and furnished relief to 3,658 persons, which shows that the old soldier is poor and that the Grand Army would be false to their duty if they did not continue to hold together and look after their less fortunate brothers and comrades. I find that 9 new Posts have been mustered into the Department of New York and 7 have surrendered their charters, leaving the number of Posts in good standing December 31, 1894, 659.

As appears by the books of the office they are well kept and the different officers have been prompt in conducting the affairs of the Department. In my frequent visits I always find the latch string out and a warm welcome by those inside. Too much praise cannot be bestowed upon our Past Commander, John C. Shotts, for the able manner in which he has conducted the affairs of the Department of New York during his term of office.

The Woman's Relief Corps have made a gain of 700 during the past year and have by persistence and energy succeeded in getting a plat of ground at Oxford, Chenango county, New York, upon which to erect a Home for the aged soldier and family; also have succeeded in getting a bill through the legislature contributing enough money to put up the necessary buildings for a starter. God bless them, I don't believe that the Grand Army of the Republic wants to get along without them.

The Sons of Veterans seem to be in a flourishing condition and of great importance to the Grand Army of the Republic, for who can more closely sympathize with the old soldiers than the soldier's sons? The organization should be dear to a comrade's heart, for it will be but a short time when younger hands will have to uphold the standard that we fought so hard to save. In conclusion I desire to express my thanks to the Department officers.

SOLDIERS' HOME.

The Soldiers' and Sailors' Home is located at Bath, Steuben county. It is supported by annual appropriations made by the state legislature and is controlled by a board of Trustees of eleven members, of which the governor and attorney-general of the state are ex-officio members. It is immediately commanded by General Wm. F. Rogers, Superintendent. It has accommodations for 1,200 veterans. The amount expended for maintenance during the year ending September 30, 1894, was \$154,045.78. The total number of members upon the rolls at close of same year was 1,411, of whom 1,017 were present; of this number 735 were on the pension rolls, 347 drawing from \$2 to \$10 per month, 383 drawing \$12 per month and four receiving a greater sum. The Home has a Post of the Grand Army of the Republic, No. 248, of the Department of New York. The care and attention given to the veterans is in every

sense of the best. The hospital is an excellent feature of the institution, 435 patients being attended during the year above named, of which number 78 died. The average yearly cost for maintenance of each member of the home was \$151.77. To accommodate the increasing number of applicants additional appropriations for building extensions have been asked of the legislature and will of course be granted.

NORTH DAKOTA.

Assistant Inspector-General, - - - F. A. WARDWELL.

I regret to say that illness in my family and urgent business matters prevented my attendance at our annual Encampment as I had fully intended, and hence I could not give personal inspection. I can only say in reference to the Department of North Dakota that we are doing well. While some Posts are weakened because their members are scattered in thinly settled agricultural districts, yet interest is well kept up. Memorial Day was properly observed, and the annual Encampment was fully attended. The Department officers are good men and faithful to their duties. From conversation with comrades who have been inmates of the State Soldiers' Home at Lisbon, I am satisfied that it is everything that could be desired in such an institution. Again I regret that circumstances prevented making a personal inspection, and the full and complete, and I believe encouraging, report which should and could be made of the Department.

OHIO.

Assistant Inspector-General, - - - WM. C. LYON.

I have the honor to submit the following report of affairs for the Department of Ohio:

The past year has been a trying one for the comrades of this and all departments. The hard times together with increasing age and added infirmities has made it difficult in very many cases for the Posts to maintain themselves and retain their membership at the former standard. Still, when making such comparison as is possible with available data, the year has been more prosperous than its immediate predecessors in this Department.

The net loss in membership from December 31, 1893, to June 30, 1894, was 3,610, or a decrease in membership for the last six months of that fiscal year from 42,001 to 38,391, while the first six months of the fiscal year just closed showed a loss in membership

of only 132. During the year there have been 737 of the battle-scarred veterans of this Department called by the messenger of death to a muster with their old Commanders, Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, and the thousands that are resting in the eternal camp grounds of their God.

RELIEF.

The year has brought many appeals from outside sources for aid, and while it has been impossible to do all that could have been wished for, this Department has been liberal in responding to these calls. There has been over \$1,000 sent to the needy in Kansas and Nebraska, besides expending over \$13,000 for the indigent and needy at home; the old comrades at the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, and the children at the Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home were provided with their customary holiday presents.

SOLDIERS' HOME.

The Home for the homeless veterans erected and maintained by our state, at Sandusky, is a splendidly conducted institution, in which nearly one thousand of our brave men broken in health and poor in purse are made comfortable and happy at the expense of the state that, appreciating the services of these men in the past, willingly cares for them now.

ORPHANS' HOME.

The Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home contains over 900 of the orphaned children of our dead comrades. In this home they are well fed and clad and given a thorough education at the state's expense in as fine a system of graded schools as can be found in any of our inland towns or cities.

Near the close of the year General Chas. L. Young and his estimable wife who have for years been the able superintendent and matron in charge of this pride of Ohio, severed their connections with it to accept a position with a similar institution in Pennsylvania. These positions have been filled by the appointment of Comrade David L. Laning and wife from Columbus, under whose able care the Home is continuing its work of mercy in the humane way of providing for the homeless boys and girls of our dead comrades and fitting them for honorable manhood and womanhood in the nation made great and free by the noble service of their fathers and their comrades.

The health and condition of both of these institutions have been excellent during the year and too much cannot be said in their praise.

Much credit is due Department Commander E. E. Nutt and his efficient Aids for faithfulness and untiring zeal in the interest of

the Order in this state. To the wise and faithful administration of affairs by him, is due largely the success of the Order in this Department.

The Encampment held in Sandusky, on the Northern border of the state, was largely attended by comrades from all parts of Ohio, and a general interest taken in strengthening the weak places and laying the foundations for good work for the new year under the administration of Major Chas. Townsend, the soldier-statesman, elected as the Department Commander at Sandusky.

OREGON.

Assistant Inspector-General, - - - JAMES JACKSON.

An examination of the official records of Assistant Adjutant-General W. A. Morse shows them to be well and correctly kept. There are at present in the Department of Oregon, Grand Army of the Republic, 60 posts and 1,882 members in good standing. This is a decrease from last year's report of 225. Many members were carried on the rolls last year hoping they would be able to renew their good standing, but it has been found necessary to drop them. All Posts have been inspected during the year by Acting Inspectors detailed by the Department Commander. The condition of Posts has not improved much since the last report, but the organization of 4 new Posts quite recently indicates that as times improve the Posts in this Department will renew their wonted activity. There has been expended for charitable purposes \$2,156.74, besides the amounts allowed from the various county treasuries. The Soldiers' Home, established last year at Roseburg is full to overflowing, and already needs expansion to meet the wants of broken-down veterans; with accommodations for only about 50 men it has now 57 inmates and many applications for admission are being received. An application was made to the recent legislative assembly for an appropriation to build an addition to the building for dormitory purposes and also for a hospital, but it has failed of success.

The accounts of the late Assistant Quartermaster-General have not been inspected from failure to find him. An investigation developed the fact that he decamped the last of March with all the money on hand in the treasury. The defalcation is estimated to be about \$1,117. The books of the absconding Quartermaster were not posted up and the affairs of his Department are now being investigated by the recently appointed Assistant Quartermaster-General and the Council of Administration. The Department Commander, S. B. Ormsby, has personally inspected a

number of Posts and reports them in good condition with fair prospects for the future.

The Woman's Relief Corps has, as usual, been active in good works and practical charity, and do much by their enthusiasm and earnestness to keep up the membership of the Posts.

The Oregon Division of the Sons of Veterans has 6 Camps and a membership of 109 in good standing; they are decreasing rather than increasing, which is unfortunate. This organization should be strong enough when Grand Army charters are all surrendered to take the place of the veterans and wield their patriotic influence in the affairs of the Republic.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Assistant Inspector-General, - - - JOSIAH D. HICKS.

In accordance with the Rules and Regulations I have inspected the Headquarters of the Department of Pennsylvania, Grand Army of the Republic, established in "Old City Hall," Philadelphia, and respectfully submit my report concerning the same, and also my report relating to the general condition of the Department of Pennsylvania.

The year past has been one of increased fraternal feeling and good will among the comrades; and notwithstanding the adverse conditions that stared Posts in the face during the year 1894, the Department of Pennsylvania more than held its own and closed the year with an increase in the number of Posts, and of over 350 in membership.

The Twenty-ninth Annual Encampment held at Williamsport was largely attended and was a veritable fraternal feast. The proceedings were most harmonious and delightful. Comrade H. H. Cummings, of the Northwestern portion of the state, was elected Department Commander by acclamation, as was also Thomas M. Fee, Senior Vice-commander, and Lemon Buch, Junior Vice-Commander, and Comrade Rev. I. W. Sayres was, of course, continued as our Chaplain. Never in the history of the Department was a more harmonious feeling prevailing among the comrades. The former appointed officers of the Department were, to the satisfaction of all, re-appointed, and the familiar faces of Assistant Adjutant-General Morrison, Assistant Quartermaster-General Levering and Department Inspector Suydam, are to be found at Headquarters as usual to welcome the comrades whether they call upon pleasure or business. Our Department Commander, Comrade Cummings, is throwing his old-time enthusiasm and devotion to the Order into all parts of the state, and we anticipate a great

year and one of marked success, especially in a closer binding together of the comrades with the fraternity of feeling and of interest that everywhere marks the true soldier of the Republic. The honored comrades who were unanimously placed at the head of our Order with Comrade Cummings are each devoted to the noble purposes of our organization, and all are working for this to be a banner year in our history.

It was a source of disappointment to many of the comrades that we were denied the pleasure of a personal visit from our beloved Commander-in-Chief, Comrade Lawler, and his absence from the Department Encampment was much regretted by hundreds of the comrades who had expected to exchange personal greetings with one who has for so many years been so thoroughly identified with the Grand Army and its interests.

THE NEW HEADQUARTERS OF THE DEPARTMENT.

The most notable event in our history for the year is the moving of Department Headquarters into a permanent place, and a place that has associated with it so much of patriotic and national interest. By the courtesy and generosity of the mayor and councils of the good city of Philadelphia, the Department Headquarters is now established in the "Old City Hall," at the corner of Fifth and Chestnut streets. Our rooms are much more spacious and pleasant than were our old quarters at 1026 Arch street. Old City Hall is a part of, and adjoins that mecca of all American patriots, "Independence Hall," and is an annex to that favored and historic spot in which rests the Old Liberty Bell, that first announced our independence as a nation. That part of this ancient and historic building occupied by us is the entire second floor of the annex built in 1791, and are the rooms in which the first supreme court of the United States held its sessions, and listened to the eloquence and logic of the expounders of the constitution in the infant days of the new Republic. After removal by the supreme court to its new quarters in Washington, the rooms were occupied by the mayor and city councils of Philadelphia, for over one hundred years. Its location and historic associations make it an especially appropriate place for the Headquarters of the Grand Army that saved the nation our fathers so nobly won. The rooms are divided as follows: One for Headquarters, one for Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, and Soldiers' Orphan School Commission, one for Department Officers, one for Council of Administration, and one for the meetings of Regimental and other Veteran Soldier organizations. The rooms are supplied with all modern conveniences of both light and heat as well as telephone service, and all is generously furnished free of charge.

This generosity on the part of the city of Philadelphia to the veterans, in thus giving them quarters in this historic building, proves that this great city to-day, as in the days of the sixties, delights to honor the men who honored their country by their devotion to its cause and to its maintainance and perpetuity. The nearness of the rooms to the old hall where Liberty was first proclaimed, permits all who now visit Headquarters to also visit this shrine of American patriotism. The familiar forms of Past Commander-in-Chief General Wagner and General Beath, as well as the frequent presence of many of our Past Department Commanders at the office of the Assistant Adjutant-General, makes a visit to him especially a pleasing and entertaining one.

Before passing this part of my report I take pleasure in acknowledging the uniform courtesy of our Department officers to not only myself, but to all comrades who visit Headquarters, and at no time during business hours can you call but you find comrades from all parts of the state enjoying the comradeship and hospitality of those present.

THE SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' HOME.

The Soldiers' and Sailors' Home at Erie, referred to by my predecessor, is still in charge of that gallant veteran soldier and comrade, Past Department Commander W. W. Tyson. His management gives entire satisfaction to the comrades who are fortunate enough to be under his care. The Home is filled to its utmost capacity of 400, and is an abiding monument to the patriotism of the generous people of Pennsylvania, and is an additional proof of their loyalty and love for the soldier of the Union.

THE SOLDIER ORPHAN SCHOOLS.

The industrial feature added to our Soldier Orphan Schools, as also referred to by my predecessor, is about completed, and is proving a valuable addition to these very useful and helpful institutions still generally maintained by a grateful people for the orphans of the gallant men who early after the war gave up their lives from disease contracted in service, or have since passed away without leaving sufficient means to properly care for and educate their children. These schools are in a highly flourishing condition, and are zealously cared for and guarded by a state commission, appointed by legislative authority for that purpose.

STATISTICS.

The report of the Assistant Adjutant-General, already referred to, shows during the year ending December 31, 1894, the mustering of 7 new Posts and the disbandment of 6, leaving 622 Posts in good

standing, while, at the same time, the gain in membership was 4,297, and the loss 3,910, leaving a net gain of 377 for the year, and of membership in good standing, the magnificent total of 43,920. Of course much of our decrease is due to the large death rate now yearly invading our ranks, and each year at the Encampment we miss the familiar face and presence of some active comrade of the year before. Among the many whose absence was especially missed at our Department Encampment (and will also be at the National Encampment) none will be more regretted and mourned than Comrade Past Department-Commander and Past Quarter-Master-General

JOHN TAYLOR,

known and beloved in every Post in the state. His fraternity, courtesy, and readiness at all times and everywhere to respond to the needs of comrades bound him to every member of the Order with the closest and most endearing ties of comradeship, and whether at Department or National Encampment, or the Post meetings (and he was always present) his advice and counsel was ever sought and always followed. In every station of life he was always the true hearted comrade and friend. He was buried with the beautiful ceremony of our Order, at which comrades from all parts of the state were present and attested their love for his memory. As long as a Grand Army Post remains in Pennsylvania, so long will the name of Comrade John Taylor be honored and be loved. Never was there a truer heart nor more generous soul than his. His memory is as enduring as the perfume of the essence of the sweetest of flowers, and will long linger as one of the most earnest of all the active members of our beloved Order.

THE WOMANS' RELIEF CORPS.

The Womans' Relief Corps still continues its active and earnest auxiliary work in behalf of the Posts to which they are attached, and are accomplishing much in the way of assisting the comrades in maintaining the efficiency of the work of the Posts, and especially are they helpful in the labor incident to preparation for Memorial Day. They discourage and forbid benefits for themselves and thus their work is exclusively for the Posts, and when properly directed never fails to do great good, and they prove efficient helpers.

During the year just passed they had their charter amended so as to give them additional facilities, under the law for promoting the object of their organization.

The fifth annual report of the Board of Directors of their Memorial Home, as recently published, is a very gratifying one and

reflects great credit upon the management of the institution, and proves it to be a valuable aid and auxiliary to the Grand Army. The membership of the Corps, as well as general interest in its object and work, has largely increased during the year.

LADIES OF THE GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

The ladies of the Grand Army also submit a very favorable report of their work and efficiency, and the Home maintained by them is also doing a good work. They report increased membership and interest during the year in the work of the society. It is said that many of the organizations are abandoning the feature of paying weekly benefits to members, thus adding much to their efficiency as helpers to the Post. This organization, like that of the Relief Corps (although not auxiliary like the Corps), has done and is still doing much to aid the Posts to which they are attached, and when properly directed by earnest women do much to promote and aid the Grand Army in their work of caring for the soldier and his widow and orphan, and in so far as they do this they deserve aid and encouragement.

The fifth anniversary of the Home at Hawkins, and the erection and dedication of a new building held a short time since, was a very pleasant and memorable affair, and proves the ladies in charge to be active and efficient in their noble work.

PENSION QUESTION.

The death roll already referred to has largely increased during the year, and one cannot fail to notice that most of the comrades are either in, or rapidly advancing to, the sere and yellow leaf of life, and many are needing the assistance and care of others. I cannot refrain from referring to the sentiments of many of the comrades and voicing them, regarding the uncertainty existing relative to the enjoyment and continuance of pensions, especially of those granted under the act of 1890. There has been apparently a system of espionage all over the country upon the old soldier, and many worthy, honorable and brave men have been humiliated before the public, and their pittance of a pension has been unjustly denied them. This system of espionage and the stoppage of pensions referred to is a discredit to this great nation, and is against the wishes of a large majority of its people. The uncertainty referred to is especially applicable, as before said, to those who draw pensions under the act of 1890, known as the dependent bill. It will be a welcome day to the soldiers of the Republic when this "Pauper act" is wiped from the statutes and a just service pension enacted in its stead, giving to every honorably discharged soldier a pension to protect him from want, regardless

of his physical condition, to be given as a right and not a charitable gratuity. The dropping of the old and dependent veteran from the pension roll, has, in many cases, hastened the death of many an honorable and brave defender of his country, who went to his grave with the bitter thought that his gallant and meritorious service to his country was not honored or appreciated.

I especially desire to thank the Department officers, and more especially Department Commander Cummings, Assistant Adjutant-General Morrison, Assistant Quartermaster-General Levering and Department Inspector-General Suydam for courtesies extended, and to the comrades generally for the cordial welcome and greetings extended me over the state as the representative of the Commander-in-Chief. I feel confident that the year just closing, which closes the administration of our esteemed Commander-in-Chief Comrade Lawler, will ever be looked upon and referred to as one of the most fraternal in our history, and one in which there has never been a more enthusiastic devotion to our beloved Grand Army by its membership. The work in this direction has, we feel assured, never been exceeded in the history of our Order.

We trust that these ties of comradeship will increase with the years, and that our devotion to the dear old flag, and to the cause of our common country, will never abate while life lingers and memory and reason retain control, and that we will ever be an incentive to the youth of our land to maintain that devotion and loyalty to country that has been characteristic of us.

POTOMAC.

Assistant Inspector-General, - - - WM. P. SEVILLE,

I have the honor to transmit the consolidated report of the annual inspection of this Department for the year ending December 31, 1894.

In compliance with instructions I made a careful inspection of Department Headquarters on the 24th instant, and am gratified to be able to report the condition of affairs as excellent. The visit of the Inspector, however, found the rooms thronged with officers and committees all busily occupied with arrangements for Memorial Day so near at hand. The work of preparation for this great occasion in the Department of the Potomac is vastly different from that of nearly all the other Departments, partaking very largely of a national character, owing to the fact that Arlington, the principal national cemetery containing the remains of so many famous military and naval leaders and the tombs of the vast multitude of humbler heroes whose names are lost and so unknown to

fame, is situated here, and to the further fact that our comrades are citizens of every state and territory of the Union; and the observance of this solemn and impressive ceremonial draws hither a large assemblage of distinguished dwellers in the contiguous states.

The program of ceremonies adopted for this year is even more extensive than usual and the column of veterans in their annual march on Pennsylvania Avenue will be escorted by an imposing military parade, preceded by all the troops of the regular army at this Post.

The prescribed books to be kept by the Assistant Adjutant-General were all shown and were correctly posted up to date; and in addition to these is one that may be called the history of memorial services in this Department, which contains a complete account of all the proceedings of that ceremonial from their beginning; the Assistant Adjutant-General being the Secretary of the Memorial committee, and the Assistant Quartermaster-General is its Treasurer.

Complete files of National and Department Orders are preserved, the last order from National Headquarters being No. 10 C.S., also letter-books containing the correspondence of the Department, a book of warrants issued on the Assistant Quartermaster-General in payment of expenses, and full files of all reports from the various Posts.

The present Assistant Adjutant-General, Comrade Charles F. Benjamin, is one of the most active and efficient officers that has occupied that very responsible position, having not only discharged duties of a clerical nature at army Headquarters in the field during the war, but for many years after in the War Department.

The books and accounts of the Assistant Quartermaster-General, Comrade James E. McCabe, are all in faultless order, he being well qualified for an efficient execution of the duties pertaining to his office.

Of the other officers of the Department those showing zeal and faithfulness in the performance of their several duties are Senior Vice-Commander John H. Howlett, Junior Vice-Commander William W. Chambers, Senior Aide-de-Camp William H. Doolittle, James D. Smith, Judge-Advocate John C. S. Burger and Chief Mustering Officer George C. Ross.

Headquarters are open every night except Sunday and an officer of the Department is in charge, assisted by two Aides detailed by roster for that duty. The regular Headquarter nights are Tuesdays and Fridays. The Employment Committee, consisting of the Post Commanders presided over by the Senior Vice-Commander, meets every Tuesday night, and the Relief Committee, with the Junior Vice-Commander as chairman, meets every Friday.

The duties of these Department committees are quite arduous and are faithfully and energetically discharged. The work of the Relief Committee arises solely from the care of destitute comrades who drift to the national capitol from other Departments (each Post of this Department dispensing relief to its own members) and the burial of comrades from abroad who may die while here. The most active and efficient comrades are selected as secretaries of these committees to the end that none of their numerous duties may be neglected or imperfectly executed. The Employment Committee is altogether fortunate in this respect in having as its secretary Dr. J. F. Raub.

From a combination of unpropitious events the results of which are perhaps more keenly felt in this than in other Departments, although quite apparent in all, the losses in membership caused by death and dropping for non-payment of dues have not been equaled by the gains from muster-in, the consequence being a perceptible diminution of members. While from the increasing age and infirmities of our comrades it can scarcely be hoped that the number shown in the Post rosters of 1892 can be again reached, there is good reason to expect a more rapid gain in membership in the near future.

The work of the Ritual is performed in many of the Posts in a highly commendable manner and a healthy emulation in this respect is notable throughout the Department.

This Department may be considered fortunate in securing as its Commander for the present term Comrade Marion T. Anderson, a capable, zealous and energetic man who enjoys a most enviable reputation, not only for gallant service in the field, but for very efficient work in behalf of his comrades and for the success of the Grand Army of the Republic.

In the labors of charity and loyalty this Department is most effectively aided by our Woman's Relief Corps. This praiseworthy organization is now in a prosperous condition, doing substantial work, is promptly attentive to the cry of distress, lifting its burdens, cheering the disconsolate, and keeping in a healthy glow the zeal of our comrades with whom they so efficiently and harmoniously co-operate.

The Sons of Veterans are also making good progress, though they are not brought into association with the comrades of our Order as frequently as are the members of the Woman's Relief Corps. It would seem that, as the day is not far distant when they must be looked to for a continuation of the laudable work now carried on by the Grand Army of the Republic, their Camps and the Posts of our organization should be brought into close affiliation.

The welfare of the veteran soldier and seaman and their orphans

is satisfactorily provided for in this Department in the way of benevolent institutions.

The Soldiers' Home for Veterans of the Regular Army, is, perhaps, the finest and most beautiful in the world. The spacious buildings are surrounded by a noble park of five hundred acres, containing a broad lake and delightful drives seven miles in length. It was opened in 1851, and has accommodations for over four hundred men. When established the grounds were purchased and the buildings erected by an appropriation of congress of \$118,791, money acquired by General Scott through a forced contribution from the City of Mexico, and the Home is supported by an assessment of twelve cents a month on each soldier of the regular army, any of whom are entitled to a Home there for life after twenty years' service.

Through the thoughtfulness and energy of a few comrades this Department is fortunate in possessing another institution devoted to the comfort and relief of needy comrades visiting this city, who find themselves among strangers and without money or friends. It is known as the Temporary Home for Ex-Soldiers and Sailors of the Union. This Home is supported by voluntary contributions of comrades and other charitable citizens, and by an annual congressional appropriation of \$2,500. Here from 40 to 50 comrades may find shelter and food for a few days, and any improvement of wardrobe that may be necessary. The Home is ably conducted by a board of managers composed of comrades selected from the several Posts.

A National Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphan Home is also located here. It was established in 1866, is maintained by government appropriations, and is under the direction of a number of benevolent women called a Board of Managers. Children are received who are between six and sixteen years of age, are educated and trained, and in most cases, are provided with employment at the latter age to start them in the business of life.

On all ceremonial occasions the resident members of the Commander-in-Chief's staff are invited to be present by Department Headquarters, and are treated with the courtesy which is deemed to be due to our distinguished National Commander.

RHODE ISLAND.

Assistant Inspector-General, - - - GEO. EDWARD ALLEN.

I have the honor to submit my report agreeably to instructions and in accordance with section 5, article 5, Rules and Regulations.

I officially visited Headquarters Department of Rhode Island

on the evening of May 25th, without previous notice to the Department Commander or other officers of the Department, deeming it best that they should not be apprised of my intention. I found the Assistant Adjutant-General at his desk. The Department Commander, Senior Vice-Department Commander, Department Inspector, Department Chaplains, Medical Director, Chief of Staff and several Past Department Commanders at Headquarters.

Assistant Adjutant-General Phillip S. Chase is a faithful, able, courteous officer. He is ever ready to offer any assistance to all comrades who may have occasion to call upon him for information concerning the Department. All books and records are kept in perfect order, every item in connection with his office was made to date. All orders, letters and correspondence are filed in alphabetical order; in fact the affairs of this Department are arranged and conducted on strictly business principles; in my opinion there is no room for improvement in that office. The books of Assistant Quartermaster-General Geo. H. Chenery are complete and well kept. He is conducting his office in a business-like manner.

The present Department Commander, Daniel R. Ballou, whose acquaintance and practical knowledge in the government of the affairs of this department (he having held the offices of Assistant Quartermaster-General two terms, Junior and Senior Vice-Department Commander) is of great benefit to him in conducting the affairs of the Department. He is personally known to every comrade in the Department, having visited every Post in the Department on more than one occasion. He visits Headquarters frequently, assisting by his advice and suggestions in the operations connected with the various Department offices.

The same may be said of many of the Past Department Commanders of whom twenty are now living, who have steadfastly devoted their time and talents for the benefit of the organization. They were capable and courteous during their administration of the office, and show by their interest now their appreciation of the honor conferred upon them.

SOLDIERS' HOME.

February 3, 1895, it was my privilege and my pleasure to visit the Soldiers' Home, located in the historic town of Bristol, in company with the Commander-in-Chief, Quartermaster-General J.W. Burst, and several of the State Board of Soldiers' Relief. We were courteously received by Past Department Commander Benjamin L. Hall, Commandant, and escorted by him through the several buildings, wards and hospital. The Commander-in-Chief paid high compliment to our Home, saying "that he had visited many Homes throughout the country, but has never visited a Home

where every detail and every part of the buildings and grounds were more conveniently and admirably arranged." The Home continues to be the pride of the state, it having continued its humane policy of very liberal appropriations for its support. During the year the legislature appropriated \$22,000 for its support; \$13,000 for the relief of the veterans and their families outside of the Home. The state of Rhode Island through its legislature has appropriated during the past seven years for the support and care of its veterans, their families, and other matters appertaining to their interest, the sum of \$450,427.62.

The membership of the Home at the present time is 134. Total number admitted since the Home was opened in the Spring of 1891, 289.

WOMAN'S RELIEF CORPS.

Under the guidance of Mrs. Emily F. Fish, President, and Mrs. Julia P. Nason, Secretary, of the Woman's Relief Corps of this Department, much effective work has been accomplished during the year ending May 1, 1895.

Total number of Corps September 30, 1894.....	18
" " " March 30, 1895.....	20
" " members.....	861
Amount expended for relief from September 30, 1894,	
to May 1, 1895.....	\$113 43
Estimated value of relief, other than money.....	270 89
Amount of money turned over to Posts.....	230 62
Amount expended for the W. R. C. Home.....	33 68
 Total amount paid out	 \$648 62

February 1, 1895, the Department officers of the Woman's Relief Corps presented to the Department of Rhode Island at Department Headquarters in the presence of Commander-in-Chief Thomas G. Lawler, Quartermaster-General J. W. Burst and the Department officers, a "Silk Union Jack." Addresses were made by Past Department Commander Charles H. Baker, Commander-in-Chief Lawler, Quartermaster-General Burst and others.

SONS OF VETERANS.

Reports from Colonel A. B. Spink, commanding the Rhode Island Division Sons of Veterans, show a steady and substantial gain. There are now 16 Camps in the Division, with a membership of 420. Several Camps are fully armed and equipped for service. During the present administration two new Camps have been formed.

SCHOOL HOUSES AND FLAGS.

The total number of school houses in this Department is five hundred and five. The number of rooms in charge of separate teachers is one thousand two hundred and nineteen. From reports received I am enabled to give the following as to school houses that have flags. All the cities and six of the town school houses have the flag over every school building, the number being one hundred eighty-four. Ten other towns are nearly all provided. One hundred twenty-five school houses out of one hundred forty-one are provided with flags and staff. I think that I am safe in assuming that half of the remaining number are provided with flags, making about four hundred schools or eighty per cent of the entire number. I am indebted to the Hon. Thomas B. Stockwell, Commissioner of Public Schools in this Department, for much of the above.

The City of Providence passed an ordinance during the winter, which was approved March 8, 1895, appropriating \$3,550 and instructing the joint Standing Committee on city property to furnish flags and erect staffs upon all school premises hereafter acquired by the city with national flags and poles. Also that all school houses that were provided with poles on the buildings, have the poles taken down and erected in the school yards. Comrade and Alderman Robert B. Little, of the City of Providence, Aid-de-Camp upon Commander-in-Chief Lawler's staff, has taken great interest in the subject, and has arranged that each school in the City of Providence have a color guard consisting of five boys to raise and lower the flag each day when the school holds its sessions. He has furnished at his own expense a silver enameled badge with the stars and stripes, to be worn by scholars when raising or lowering the flag for each school house.

MEMORIAL DAY.

Not since the order issued by our lamented Commander-in-Chief John A. Logan establishing Memorial Day, has it been more generally observed in this Department than it has this year. The old soldiers' and sailors' step may be more feeble, their physical frame may be weaker, but they know that when they have joined their comrades on the other shore, that as long as there are sons and daughters of veterans, and as long as the Womans' Relief Corps exists, loving hands will be found to strew flowers over the graves of those who did so much to preserve this country and its flag.

The children of the public schools took an active part in the ceremonies of the day.

The Department Commander detailed the Department officers

to represent him at the exercises held by the several Posts in the Department.

As Department Inspector George F. Woodley has forwarded to you a detailed report of the condition of each Post in this Department, I deem it unnecessary to repeat it in this report.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Assistant Inspector-General, - - - - C. B. CLARK.

I have the honor to report to you the condition of the Department of South Dakota Grand Army of the Republic, as follows:

I inspected Department Headquarters the 22d of February last.

Assistant Adjutant-General Colonel L. D. Lyon has his Department fully in hand. He is diligent and faithful in issuing all general orders, and keeps on hand a full supply of all blank needed in the conduct of his Department. In addition to the usual blanks required for general orders, etc., he has made valuable improvements in the way of making prepared sets of blanks for Department work, commissions for Department officers, neatly gotten up, a complete tabulated mailing list for the use of his successor, and other improvements which add greatly to the convenience of his Department. In every way he has interested himself to turn over the records of his Department conveniently intelligible to his successor.

Assistant Quartermaster-General C. C. Wiley is thoroughly industrious in the management of his Department. He is well supplied with rituals, installation and other services, copies of Rules and Regulations, transfers, discharges, memberships, badges, and nearly all the supplies needed in the work of the Department. The Department Banner and Flag is in good condition, and carefully provided against injury. The office is well furnished with desks, depositories and other conveniences.

As to the condition of the Department otherwise I cannot report, as the general reports were not yet complete from want of sufficient data.

SOLDIERS' HOME.

So great is the distance to the Soldiers' Home from my place of residence I have not been able to personally inspect this part of our Department. From recent reports, however, which are official, I collect the following data:

The Soldiers' Home is situated near Hot Springs, South Dakota; it is regularly incorporated, and owns and occupies a tract of 80 acres, elevated above the town and surrounding country. It

is owned and supported by the state; appropriation for the years 1895 and 1896, \$54,260. The building is constructed of granite, three stories high, heated by steam and lighted by electricity. The cooking and dining departments are furnished with all modern improvements; the offices are commodious; the dormitories good size and well ventilated. A library and reading room is well furnished and supplied with books and current literature. To the main building there has recently been added a hospital department about 30x68, comfortably fitted with all conveniences for the comfort and care of sick soldiers.

Two cottages have been erected on the grounds for the use of officials, and others will be added as occasions may require. The average number of occupants of the Home as enrolled is 125. It is under the immediate control of a Board of Commissioners who are appointed by the governor, which board is auxiliary to the National Board controlling the National System of Homes.

The rules governing admissions are as follows:

1. Any veteran of the army or navy who has an honorable discharge and who has been a resident of the state of South Dakota for one year.

2. Any veteran who has a family dependent upon him and who is unable to work, and who earns not to exceed \$400 from all sources in income.

3. Any veteran without family whose income does not exceed \$250 per annum.

4. These general rules are modified in cases where veterans require special treatment for disease by means of the mineral waters connected with the Home.

TENNESSEE.

Assistant Inspector-General, - - - H. C. WHITTAKER.

I have the honor to report that under the Administration Commander, W. E. F. Milburn, the condition of this Department, in efficiency, numerical strength and *esprit de corps*, will compare favorably with the best previous administrations.

An inspection of the books and reports at Headquarters, Greenville, Tennessee, shows that while there has been an aggregate loss of 124 members (including 31 by death) there has been an increase of 8 Posts in the Department during the past year, and that the number of Posts now in good standing (94) is the largest ever before reported. It is believed that the weak-kneed, faint-hearted comrades, those who really never showed an interest in

our organization, have about all dropped out, and that those remaining will terminate their connection with it only by death.

It is gratifying to report that the mortality among the comrades during 1894 was less than in 1893, or less than in any year since 1867. I attribute this remarkable fact to the healthfulness of our climate, and to the good and far-reaching influence of the Dependent or Disability Act of June 23, 1890. I reckon that among those of the last real "old boys" who will surrender to the Grim Reaper will be found right here in our glorious East Tennessee. The following is the death rate in each year since the Department was organized:

1885— 6 deaths to the 1000 reported in good standing.
 1886— 9 deaths to the 1000 reported in good standing.
 1887—10 deaths to the 1000 reported in good standing.
 1888—11 deaths to the 1000 reported in good standing.
 1889—11 deaths to the 1000 reported in good standing.
 1890—17 deaths to the 1000 reported in good standing.
 1891—20 deaths to the 1000 reported in good standing.
 1892—17 deaths to the 1000 reported in good standing.
 1893—15 deaths to the 1000 reported in good standing.
 1894—10 deaths to the 1000 reported in good standing.

A movement inaugurated at our Tenth Department Encampment in 1891, to erect a monument in memory of the Union soldiers of Tennessee who were killed in battle, is growing in interest, and it is expected that the necessary fund will be completed within the next year.

TEXAS.

Assistant Inspector-General, - - - W. W. BOSTWICK.

In accordance with the Rules and Regulations of our noble Order I herewith submit the following report of the Department of Texas.

I was in attendance upon the Department Encampment, held at Waco, Texas, April 22d to 24th inclusive. The attendance was fair and the boys were in good cheer. During the session I inspected the Department as follows:

I first called upon W. H. Robinson, Assistant Adjutant-General, who is a faithful, able and courteous officer and ever ready to give any and all assistance. His books and records I found in first-class order and on file, so arranged that information could be obtained immediately.

I next called upon Jno. L. Boyd, Assistant Quartermaster-General. The Council of Administration had just gotten through with a

thorough investigation and it aided me very much in my inspection, for I found on investigation that their O. K. was sufficient. Comrade Boyd has filled this position for several years, and is entitled to great credit for the business-like manner in which he has kept his books and stock.

The fact that our Department has lost heavily in membership during the last year we accredit principally to the prevailing hard times.

The Woman's Relief Corps has not been idle. They are gradually advancing and their influence upon both Post and Department work has had a good effect.

From the prosperous looks of the crops in this Department now we will have flattering reports this fall and winter from Posts throughout the state on the reinstatement of suspended comrades, and we trust that the next year will show a much better report than the past.

UTAH.

Assistant Inspector-General, - - - JAMES DONNELLY.

The following report of the affairs of this Department is respectfully submitted:

On January 1, 1895, the following were the Grand Army of the Republic Posts in Utah:

No. 1, James B. McKean,	59 members,	Salt Lake City.
No. 3, John A. Dix,	33 members,	Ogden.
No. 5, George R. Maxwell,	15 members,	Salt Lake City.
No. 6, Wm. T. Sherman,	32 members,	Provo City.
No. 7, John A. Logan,	41 members,	Ogden.

Total.....180 members.

This is not a very good showing, only 180 active members out of a supposed total of from 800 to 1200 old soldiers and sailors now residents of the territory. There are several causes for this small showing of membership, principally because of the peculiar conditions existing in the past. The Mormons have not been taught a love of country, while many of the Gentile leaders coming to the territory at the close of the war were in the Confederate service prior.

Many of the Union soldiers came here poor, went into the mining camps and places remote from business centers and where they were not directly under the influence and care of Posts of the Grand Army of the Republic. They were surrounded by an almost disloyal sentiment and thus became indifferent. Many who have

been members of our Order have allowed their names to be dropped from the rolls, being unable to pay their dues. Most of the Posts, however, have placed the maximum liberal construction upon our rules and invite the delinquents to return to membership.

The Posts are poor, the five in existence only show cash on hand of \$530.85; one Post holding \$447.46 of the total amount. They are not, therefore, able to carry the comrades, yet I am pleased to state that a love for the Grand Army of the Republic and a wish to build up the Order is in the hearts of all the comrades. I think a change is coming over the people, a love of country is dawning upon their lives so that the old soldier may yet be looked upon with more regard.

We have no Soldiers' Home in the territory, but hope to move in that direction when we become a state.

We are looking forward to the visit of Commander-in-Chief Lawler in June with great pleasure and hope to have almost the entire membership of the different Posts gathered to meet him.

VERMONT.

Assistant Inspector-General, - - - C. C. JOHNSON.

In obedience to orders from you, I have the honor to submit my report of inspection of the Department of Vermont Grand Army of the Republic. On the 3d instant I visited Headquarters at Bellows Falls. On my arrival I was met at the depot by Department Commander B. Cannon, Jr., who escorted me to Headquarters, which are situated in the Arms block, on the Square, in this busy manufacturing village. Up one flight of stairs we find a cozy suite of rooms, comfortably furnished with desk and office furniture, including a fire-proof safe in which important papers and records may be kept.

Under the administration of Past Department Commander Charles F. Branch the affairs of the Department were carefully looked after. He gave a year of close attention to all the duties pertaining to the office, and to official visitations to the Posts of the Department. His faithful administration of the affairs of the Department during his term of office ending February 1, 1895, has placed him in the front rank of Past Department Commanders. The work done by his Assistant Adjutant-General and Assistant Quartermaster-General cannot be too highly appreciated.

Department Commander, B. Cannon, Jr., with that same vigorous and patriotic spirit with which he went forth to battle in 1861, took the helm of the Vermont Department Grand Army of

the Republic where it was laid down by his predecessor. Commander Cannon's long continued service both as Department and Post officer, especially fits him for the duties which his comrades of this Department, by their votes, unanimously placed him in charge. The work thus far done by himself and his efficient staff amply proves that the Vermont Grand Army of the Republic has the right man in the right place.

Although at the time of this inspection the returns for the first term under his administration were not in, and would not be until after the 1st of July, the book shows that his assistants are careful and painstaking men. All orders, letters and correspondence are filed in alphabetical order and properly indexed. The records are so arranged that information can be had instantly. There could hardly be room for improvement in that office. The arrangements for convenience in handling the supplies by the Quartermaster-General is worthy of note, and I trust I may be pardoned for adding a further word of praise for Assistant Adjutant-General H. A. Wheeler and Assistant Quartermaster-General H. W. Hutchins, who are so admirably fitted for the positions to which they have been chosen.

I have not met the other officers of the Department officially, but from my acquaintance with them, I feel assured that all will perform the duties to which they have been called ably and well.

In conversation with Commander Cannon, I find him in full accord with the recommendations I made in my last year's report, relative to Department Inspections. Believing that much more good can be accomplished by thorough inspections than in any other one way, I beg to repeat the same recommendation as made in last report.

"I believe in inspections being done by District Inspectors, instead of, as sometimes it is done, by Post Adjutants. Post work at best becomes monotonous, and in my experience I find it a great incentive to good work to have a live Inspector visit every Post at least once a year. It also seems important to me that great care should be taken in the selection of District Inspectors. Let them be men that can talk and make the comrades feel that an inspection is not a mere form, a farce, to be walked through with."

From information gained from the Department Commander, and otherwise, it is gratifying to report that on Memorial Day there seems to have been a larger attendance of comrades than ever before, and that the interest shown by them and by the citizens generally, shows that the enthusiasm of the Grand Army of the Republic does not wane with increasing age of comrades of this Department. True, the death list is large, and our old boys are fast being mustered out by death, but true to their training

while under fire the ranks are kept well closed up and the column moves steadily forward.

While the records of this Department show that Post officers have been fairly prompt and correct in making their reports, still it is not quite up to what it should be. And this lack leads me to urge the necessity of careful consideration in selecting Post officers, for upon them depend largely the very fundamental work of our Order.

The consolidated reports of the Department Inspector will give in full the figures and standing of all Posts in this Department. These figures I am unable to give from the fact, as mentioned above, of this inspection being made before the July returns are in.

By your earnest request, and also from what I believe to be the sacred duty of the Grand Army of the Republic, on the 7th instant I visited the Soldiers' Home at Bennington, Vermont. The Home is situated in the center of a large tract, a plain, in this historic old town. Directly from the front may be seen, towering heavenward, the shaft of granite which marks the spot of deeds of valor of our forefathers. Could a more appropriate place have been chosen for the home of those who gave their services that the government might live, for which those lying in the near distance gave their lives to establish?

The Home was incorporated in 1884, and is under the management of 18 trustees, 15 of whom are members of the Grand Army of the Republic. Owing to the lack of funds the Home was not established until 1887, since which time it has cared for 250 soldiers. There have been 56 deaths during the time, 13 of them in the past year. Fifteen are buried in a beautiful cemetery set apart especially on the grounds; others that have died have been sent to their former homes or to places as requested by friends. At the present time there are 100 on the rolls, 24 of them are now absent on furlough and 11 sick in the hospital.

Accommodations have been sufficient, but with increasing members it is apparent that more room will be needed and preparations are being made to build an addition to the main building. The buildings consist of the Home, a large two and one-half story building, divided into sleeping, dining, reading, smoking rooms, kitchen and living rooms for the Superintendent's family; near by is the hospital connected to the main building by a covered hallway; at a short distance is the chapel with a seating capacity of one hundred and ninety, the interior finished in oak throughout, presenting an unusually attractive appearance. The chapel was built at a cost of \$3,000 by voluntary contributions from Grand Army Posts and Woman's Relief Corps and individuals without any state or government aid, the only building of the kind so far as we know in the United States.

The water supply is excellent and ample for all purposes. Sanitary conditions are good, and no cases of a malarial character have ever occurred at the Home.

All appointments at the Home seem well adapted for the purpose for which it was designed, a Home. Major R. J. Coffey has been Superintendent since the Home was opened, and with the assistance of Mrs. Coffey seems admirably adapted for the care of those of our comrades who in their old age and broken health here find rest and comfort surrounding them.

VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA.

Assistant Inspector-General, - - - - H. C. RAYMOND.

I have the honor of submitting to you the following report as Assistant Inspector-General of this Department:

Personally I inspected the books of Assistant Adjutant-General and Department Quartermaster-General. I will say that the Headquarters of this Department are kept strictly in accordance with the requirements of the law. The papers are all nicely filed in their appropriate places, and indorsed, showing the contents and subjects to matter of correspondence, so that it can be turned to at a moment's notice. Each Post has its own particular box for its correspondence. The General and Department Orders and circulars are all properly filed away in an order book prepared for that purpose; there is an appropriate place in which the various reports of the different officers are filed and everything productive to the rapid dispatch of business and the interests of the organization.

The books required to be kept are all in good order and properly kept. Especially is this the case in the office of the Assistant Adjutant-General where so many letters are received and so many answers are sent out.

The fifty-third Post with few exceptions is moving in the right direction, as was shown by the general observation of last National Memorial Day, in which so many comrades and their friends participated. Over fifteen hundred members of the Grand Army of the Republic belonging to this Department are urging their followers to keep up the spirit which in 1861 and 1865, also in 1876, quickened the footsteps of the soldiers and caused their hearts to respond to every patriotic sentiment, no matter by whom uttered, so long as it was about the advancement of God's great country — the United States of America.

I found the books and all accounts of Assistant Quartermasters-General par excellence, vouchers and abstracts all in proper form,

filed so they can be referred to at a moment's notice. This Department having two states, Virginia and North Carolina, has a broad acreage, and covers many souls who fought for the good of their country. They all love the Grand Army of the Republic, and feel interested in its advancement, while they do not object to other soldier organizations being started; but they do not believe in consolidation, so long as ten or twelve comrades can hold together and keep up in numbers few what oftentimes a larger number will not do. No, no, we do not want to consolidate, but work harder than ever, in love and with kind affection to all, in a spirit of fraternity, charity and loyalty. Our last Memorial Day was conducted in a splendid manner. One of the features of its observance is that which took place at the National Cemetery. We have buried here something over 7000. Every grave was decorated with a flag and flowers, as long as the flowers lasted. Hon. James Taunce gave us the memorial address, and the Grand Army Post went through the service of the service-book at the monument. Mrs. Amelia F. Colgan, president of the Woman's Relief Corps, and Assistant Inspector of this Department, deserves special mention for the zeal and indefatigable work she performs. She had taught forty-four children, that represented each state, a line or two to recite in behalf of the Unknown Dead, and I can assure you it was very fine. There are 18 Relief Corps in this Department, and she reports they are in a flourishing condition. She made a thorough inspection a short time ago. Another feature of national observance was that which took place on the 4th of July, 1895. Comrade J. W. Stebbins, that whole-souled, patriotic comrade and Senior-Vice-Commander of our Department, a member of Post No. 10, with comrades and friends, had a grand patriotic Fourth of July gathering at Huntsville, Virginia.

Comrade Stebbins was the orator of the day, and other prominent comrades and patriotic citizens took part in the exercises, Blue and Gray. I can assure you that sectional feeling is getting to be a thing of the past, and I am proud of it. I can report that the ritualistic work is pretty well understood, and in many Posts is carried on without the aid of the book. The button on every occasion and at all times is worn by the comrade and the Grand Army of the Republic badge on parade and public occasions. The Grand Army uniform is worn at all public parades and whenever the occasion requires it.

I wish to mention that Post No. 10, with the Woman's Relief Corps, No. 16, attached, with many other comrades, went to New Bridge church, Virginia, on the Fourth of July, 1895, and in the field and upon the sod of the blood-stained ground held a grand patriotic service, interesting to all who participated, in remembrance of the day that our fathers loved. A large gathering was

present. The day was a very enjoyable one, and all returned to Richmond happy and contented. Thus Phil. Kearney Post did as the boys knew how to do it, and had a good, glorious time. The Department is in a flourishing condition, and the officers attentive and studious as to the welfare of the Order. Applications and inquiries are being made continuously as to the Order and its tenets, and we think a new era will soon dawn upon us.

We have no Orphan Asylum in this Department, nor a Sons of Veterans organization, although there is good material to make a strong one; I think there is a movement on foot to organize such a one. We have in this Department a National Soldiers' Home for disabled volunteer soldiers. There are at present in this Home upwards of 3,000, under the management of Col. P. T. Woodfin, Governor. I can cheerfully say, without flattery, the Home could not be under better management. Governor Woodfin, Past Department Commander, is a friend to the Soldier if the soldier will be a friend to himself. The Home is one of the greatest institutions that was ever established by this government—God be praised. He only knows what would become of us if it was not for these Homes. The treasurer of the Department, Major Wm. Thompson, handles the funds promptly and honestly. Major Thompson is courteous and very obliging—the right man in the right place. The Commissary and Subsistence Department, in charge of Col. Chas. Candy, is in good hands, the men get all they want to eat. The Surgeon's Department is under the management of Dr. W. W. Philips, and I can assure you the sick are finely looked after; we have trained lady nurses and very attentive they are to our sick; we have a fine hospital, no better in the country, so in fact we can safely say our Home institution is grand. In my closing this report, if I have said more than I should, please excuse me, it is my first offense. I can say our Department is still in the land of the living, and when I look back and think and can see those dark days of 1861 to 1865, I say every soldier should join the ranks and become a comrade of the Grand Army of the Republic. It is a most pathetic sight to see an old soldier bowed down with the weight of years and troubles approach a department of the government expecting a promised pittance to ease his physical pains and even his mental ills, and then read on closed doors the sentence of injustice: "He treads the weary way of want and despair the victim of a nation's ingratitude."

There should be no politics in pensions. In what were times of war in the border states there are old men who passed through the bloody scenes which followed in the wake of such leaders of bandits as Quantrell and Anderson. Those old men loved the Union and enrolled themselves to protect their homes, their wives and little ones; they met danger at home and repelled the enemy,

which, unrecognized by the Confederacy, were banded together to plunder and destroy. In simple justice to those who in time of need gave their all to their country's call, liberality should characterize legislation looking to their needs.

WASHINGTON.

Assistant Inspector-General, - - - WILLIAM S. HARLAN.

In compliance with section 3, article 5, of chapter 5, Rules and Regulations Grand Army of the Republic, I have the honor to report as follows:

DEPARTMENT HEADQUARTERS.

The administration lately closed of the Department of Washington and Alaska, was ably managed, the Department Commander giving much valuable time in the discharge of his duties. He was ably assisted by his Assistant Adjutant-General, in whose Department all records were neatly kept and all orders properly on file. The same can be said of the Assistant Quartermaster-General, where all accounts were found to be neatly kept and were duly approved by the Finance Committee.

So closely had the business of the Department been kept up to date, it was possible for the outgoing administration to turn over to the incoming administration all property and cash immediately after installation. This is, as I am informed, the first time in the history of this Department where the condition of affairs permitted of a prompt settlement with the new administration, and for this satisfactory condition the Department is indebted to the ever watchful eye of the late Department Commander.

WOMAN'S RELIEF CORPS.

The condition of the Woman's Relief Corps is very gratifying. Much has been found for them to do in charitable work, and the manner in which they have taken hold of the work has resulted in the relief of many families of worthy comrades. The membership is increasing, and the fraternal feeling existing everywhere speaks well for a continuation of the work.

SONS OF VETERANS.

The condition of the Sons of Veterans seems to be fairly prosperous only; for while there are a number of good workers, there are yet many obstacles for them to overcome, growing out of sparse settlements, financial depressions, and other conditions incident to newly settled communities.

FLAGS ON SCHOOL HOUSES.

The Stars and Stripes float from nearly every public school house in the state of Washington. Great interest seems to be manifested everywhere in teaching the spirit of loyalty to the rising generations.

In many places throughout the Department, special services were held by the teachers of the public schools during the week preceding Memorial Day, and members of the Grand Army joined in these exercises and added to the interest of these occasions by giving to the children incidents which came under their own observation while serving in the army. Much enthusiasm prevailed at these meetings, and in my judgment much good was done in securing a general observance of Memorial Day.

WASHINGTON SOLDIERS' HOME.

The Department of Washington and Alaska is justly proud of its Soldiers' Home. Its location is near Orting, on the Northern Pacific railroad, where one hundred and eighty-three acres of land were donated to the State of Washington by citizens of Orting and vicinity. About fifty acres have been cleared, ten acres of which are used for grounds for building and forty acres for meadow and gardening. Additional land is being cleared and as the land is exceedingly fertile, much of the vegetables and milk used in the Home are produced on the land.

A three-story frame building, with hospital and other buildings necessary to accommodate more than 100 inmates, has been erected. These buildings are all well arranged for the purpose for which they were intended. An electric light plant is just being completed which will add much to the comfort of the inmates. During the year closing June 30th, the average number of inmates was close to 100, and as the number seems to be increasing additional quarters have been arranged for and will be completed in the near future, all of which will contain all the latest appliances used in such buildings.

The Home is managed by a Board of Trustees appointed by the Governor, every member of whom, so far, is and has been a member of the Grand Army. It is worthy of note also that no appropriation yet asked for has been denied by our legislature, and it is especially gratifying that the full amount asked for at the session of last winter, notwithstanding the hard times, was appropriated. This will enable the Board of Trustees to fully complete the Home so that in the future if any of the soldiers or sailors of the late war who may make their home in this Department should find themselves in need of a home, a good one is at hand where they may spend their declining years in comfort with the flag they defended floating above them.

*** WEST VIRGINIA.**

Assistant Inspector-General, - - - - B. F. MALONE.

In making my report of the condition of this Department I regret to have to say that I have been unable to make a personal inspection of our Headquarters, and at this late day can do no better than refer to reports of Department officers. These show a considerable decrease in membership, and the loss of two Posts by surrender of charters, notwithstanding which private reports from the last Department Encampment held at Charleston, April 3d and 4th, are quite encouraging as to the prospects of both the Grand Army of the Republic and the Woman's Relief Corps.

Some new Camps of Sons of Veterans have been organized. Many of the school buildings have the national flag floating over them, and by these tokens we may know that the spirit of patriotism is not on the wane.

So far as I know no steps have been taken to provide a Home for Union soldiers in this state.

The number in good standing December 31, 1894, was 2,561, including suspended list. The total number borne on the rolls at same date was 3,837.

WISCONSIN.

Assistant Inspector-General, - - - - S. W. EAGER.

In compliance with section 3, article 5, chapter 5, Rules and Regulations, as Assistant Inspector-General of Department of Wisconsin, I report that I have made an inspection of the Headquarters of Department of Wisconsin, and was courteously received by the Assistant Adjutant-General, Comrade S. H. Tallmadge, who cheerfully placed before me the books, papers and accounts pertaining to his office and afforded me every facility to inspect them, and I take pleasure in reporting that I found everything in excellent shape; the accounts are properly filed and placed in bundles, records indexed, orders filed, requisitions for various supplies recorded under their proper headings, etc.; in fact the Assistant Adjutant-General has brought into play his extensive commercial experience and conducted the office on thorough business principles.

The books of Assistant Quartermaster-General Carter were likewise completely kept, so that all transactions could be seen at a glance.

*This report was received after the personal report of the Inspector-General was printed.

My inspection of the books, reports and papers at Headquarters show the following:

At the close of December, 1894, there was a membership in good standing of 12,411, and 274 Posts, all of which had reported and paid their per capita tax.

At the present date (May 27th) there are 12,569 members and 276 Posts, two new ones having been recently organized.

The value of Post property is.....	\$68,548 25
Money in hands of Post Quartermasters.....	19,002 02
In separate Relief Fund.....	869 46
Money loaned out by Posts on bond and mortgage nearly.....	10,000 00
Expended for Relief during last year.....	3,765 48

Besides \$460.33 special charity, and \$1,103 in cash to the "Sufferers" from the disastrous conflagrations that swept through a portion of the state in July, 1894. The above, together with food, clothing, lumber and household goods donated by the separate Posts and Woman's Relief Corps of the Department to the "fire sufferers," amounted to about \$2,000.

Post No. 2 has made a dividend to members of \$3,000 from proceeds of sale of some of the real estate owned by the Post, and has invested \$9,300 secured by mortgage.

Seven other Posts have surplus funds loaned out, five Posts that were a year ago slightly in debt have paid off the same, and at the present time no Post in the Department has any indebtedness.

In view of the foregoing it is evident that Past Department Commander Watrous and his staff have managed the affairs of the Department with ability and have kept it up to the high standard it has usually maintained in the Grand Army column.

The recently elected Department Commander (ex-Governor W. D. Hoard) has re-appointed Comrade S. H. Tallmadge as Assistant Adjutant-General.

Department Headquarters have been removed from Milwaukee to Fort Atkinson.

NATIONAL SOLDIERS' HOME.

In conformity with your instructions, I report that on the 2d day of May, 1895, I visited the Northwestern branch of the Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, located near Milwaukee. Commandant Col. Cornelius Wheeler, and the Adjutant of the Home, Major Moses Harris, afforded me every opportunity to obtain items of interest connected with the institution.

The Adjutant informed me that the total number of members of the Home, present and absent, was 2,543.

The average age of the inmates is sixty and one-half years. Sixty-one comrades have recently been transferred to other branches of the National Home.

No deserving applicant has been refused admission since January 1st. The number of inmates is materially diminished on the approach of warm weather, there being 487 absent on furlough at the present time and 24 absent without leave. About October the Home begins to fill up with the return of the absent.

The population is divided into twelve companies, each under the care of a captain. Those in the hospital are a "separate company."

There are 13 trained competent nurses who, under the direction of the Surgeon, attend to the sick, of which there were 176 under treatment at the date of my visit.

An interesting feature connected with the Hospital is the "old men's pavilion," to which are assigned the most deserving aged, who are cared for where they are absolutely free from anything to disturb their quietude. Twenty-three occupied these quarters.

The grounds are simply beautiful; laid out and cared for in the most attractive manner. Grounds are rolling and contain the natural forest trees.

There is a small lake (artificial I presume) that, to the eye, is as a perfect gem, sparkling among the verdure surrounding it.

The buildings are not only substantial but are of pleasing architectural design, and seemed fully adapted for the various uses for which they were designed.

The comrades seemed happy and well contented with their quarters.

A handsome building is fitted up as a theatre, and will seat six hundred and fifty persons. I was informed that during the winter a matinee and an evening performance were given once a week; and thrice a week a musical concert by the "Home Orchestra." The lower floor of the building is fitted up for a billiard room.

The library is a fine large building, well lighted and ventilated, contains seven thousand volumes of the best authors and subjects; the monthly magazines and periodicals are regularly received, and newspapers in the English, French, German and Scandinavian languages are constantly kept for the use of the comrades. The library is arranged and conducted on the plan and with the same details of management as the best institutions of the kind elsewhere.

In the near future it is contemplated to erect a Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument on the grounds.

A large and elegant hall has recently been erected for "Veteran Post No. 8, Grand Army of the Republic." This Post was

organized in April, 1870, and at the present time has 270 members in good standing, and the Post Commander informed me that the number was steadily increasing since the new hall had been erected.

The Hospital is under the care of the Home Surgeon, Comrade Leighton, M. D., and his excellent assistant, Lieutenant Comfort, who took the greatest pleasure in accompanying me through the several wards, and it is very gratifying to notice the pleased look that light up the faces of the sick as the Surgeon gave them a pleasant word of encouragement in his kind and cheerful manner.

On May 10, 1895, I visited

THE WISCONSIN VETERANS' HOME,

which is located three and a half miles from the city of Waupaca, on Rainbow Lake, one of a chain of thirteen lakes. The grounds comprise eighty-eight acres, including a small island.

The situation is exceedingly fine, and the views from the banks of the lake and grounds of the Home are hardly surpassed in beauty by any of the numerous lakes that thickly cluster in the middle and Northern portion of the state.

The Home was established under the auspices of the Department of Wisconsin Grand Army of the Republic, in 1887, and is under the management of a board of trustees, seven in number, of which the Department Commander is a member ex-officio; two of the trustees are elected annually by the Department Encampment.

The Home is under the personal supervision of a Commandant and a Matron (Comrade Columbus Caldwell and wife), a Surgeon, Chaplain and Adjutant and Quartermaster, all of whom reside on the grounds.

This institution is conducted on the "cottage plan." The cottages are neat buildings, forty-five in number, which were donated by Grand Army Posts, the Woman's Relief Corps, regiments and societies, including one of the Knights of Pythias; one building was donated by Juneau County, and several by public spirited, veteran-loving private citizens.

Each of the cottages has a handsome sign placed upon it showing who the donor was.

In addition to the cottages there are eighteen buildings of large size and attractive construction, the more prominent of which are Marden Hall, the Old Peoples' Building, the Hospital, and the one containing the Library and Reading room.

The general dining hall seats two hundred and fifty at the table, and the dining room in the Old Peoples' Building can accommodate about seventy-five although but forty were taking meals in this building at the time of my visit. All take their meals in the dining hall except those who are sick or too feeble to go from the cottages in stormy weather, to whom meals are sent.

In Marden Hall there is an assembly room. In this fine building there are two parlors which were furnished by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. This society donated the entire furniture, carpets, lounges, chairs, rockers, pictures and an organ.

The rooms in the Old Peoples' Building are of convenient size, carpeted and completely furnished in all respects as in private houses, and are kept scrupulously neat and clean.

Each of the large number of rooms in the building was furnished by the members of some Woman's Relief Corps; a small sign over each door tells the visitor the number and name of the Corps.

The trustees contemplate making a thirty-foot extension to this building and many other improvements of the Home, the legislature at its last session having appropriated \$25,000 for the purpose.

A neat chapel on the grounds erected in 1890, at a cost of \$3,256.50, was the gift of the Department Woman's Relief Corps. It may be used by any denomination desiring to hold services.

I was deeply impressed with the orderly conduct of the inmates and the profound quiet that pervaded the Home and grounds.

There is no saloon or place where liquor is sold within three miles and a half of the grounds.

Widows are assigned rooms in the Old People's Building and Widows' Hall, and the most feeble take their meals in the dining hall of that building, as before stated.

At the date of my visit, May 9th, the population of the Home was 223 males and just 100 females (wives and widows of veterans), making a total of 323. Of the males 45 were absent on furlough, and 5 absent without leave.

Thirty were in the Hospital under treatment, 22 of whom were sick and the rest "ailing."

Average age of males.....60 93-100 years.

Average age of wives.....57½ years.

Average age of widows.....65½ years.

The total number of buildings on the grounds is sixty, including the Commandant's residence, Adjutant's office and Quartermaster's store, and the large buildings before mentioned.

F. A. Marden Post No. 61, located at the Home, is in a flourishing condition. Comrade Caldwell, Commandant of the Home, is Post Commander.

All the inmates with whom I conversed, with the exception of five or six, were contented and pleased with their quarters, treatment and surroundings and the kindly care taken of them by the Commandant and Matron and other officers of the Home, and well may they be, for there can hardly be a more comfortable home for veterans anywhere.

The state has made the following appropriations for the Home: In 1889 the sum of \$50,000; in 1891, \$50,500; in 1893, \$5,000, and for contingent expenses the further sum of \$5,000; in 1894, \$5,000; in 1895, \$5,000, and a special appropriation of \$25,000 for the purpose of enlarging the capacity of the Home and making needed improvements. Additional appropriations have been made by the state for subsistence and current expenses since the Home has been established, amounting to \$186,861.44.

Report of the Judge Advocate-General.

OFFICE OF THE JUDGE ADVOCATE-GENERAL,
GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

YONKERS, N. Y., August 28th, 1895.

C. C. JONES,

Adjutant-General G. A. R.

Comrade:—In compliance with section 10, article 6, chapter 4, Rules and Regulations, I have the honor to submit herewith my report to be presented to the Twenty-ninth National Encampment to be held at Louisville, Kentucky, September 12th next.

My experience in the examination of one of the appeals taken to the Commander-in-Chief in the past year has suggested a modification of the rule with respect to service of papers upon the accused in court-martial proceedings, when they live at distant points. The present rule, section 4, article 6, chapter 5, provides that in case of "Wilful absence of the accused, after due notice of the time and place of trial has been given to him, or left at his usual place of abode, the court may proceed in all respects as if he were present and had pleaded 'not guilty.'"

This is supplemented in the Blue Book, page 243, under the Rules of Procedure for courts-martial, so as to provide that "In case the accused cannot be found, service may be made by leaving a copy at his usual or last known place of residence, in which case the certificate should so state. Service may be made by the Judge Advocate of the court or by any comrade designated by him."

These rules evidently were not intended to apply to

accused comrades who had permanently left the section of the country where their Posts were located.

In a recent case service was made in a state other than the one where charges were preferred, and the service was made by registered mail, and a registered postal receipt returned signed by the accused comrade. This has suggested the adoption of a specific rule to cover such cases. When the accused lives at a distance, the difficulty and expense of service may be met, with propriety, by such a method. It is a fundamental principle of all courts, that before jurisdiction of the person can be acquired there must be personal service of process, or some statute or rule providing for a substituted service in case of absence of party where personal service cannot be made. It is sometimes expressed in the familiar term that "every man is entitled to his day in court," and this he cannot have unless he has had due notice of the day. At the same time courts recognize that it is often impracticable to make service in person, and various methods are adopted to make instead a substituted service which becomes the equivalent of personal service, and to this end service by mail is used in some states. This should apply as well to courts of the Grand Army as to the established courts of the land. To be dishonorably discharged from our Order is a terrible punishment, and all rights of comrades in trials which may result in such punishment should be carefully guarded by established rules; and all proceedings should be regular and conform to the rules. I would therefore recommend an amendment, by adding to the rule or formula adopted at page 243 of the Blue Book, as follows:

"The Judge Advocate may also, in case the accused lives in a county other than the one where the trial is to be held, cause service to be made by registered mail directed to the last known postoffice address of the accused; and the Judge Advocate's certificate thereof shall be filed with the court-martial proceedings."

This will provide an additional method of substi-

tuted service to meet the case of comrades who reside at distant points. Papers would in most cases reach the accused, as our postal service is exceedingly efficient in its endeavor to deliver registered mail matter.

In another case an appeal was taken to the Commander-in-chief by a comrade who had been dishonorably discharged by a Post court-martial, and the proceedings, findings and sentence approved by the Department Commander. The rule seemed to be so well established by several decisions of my predecessors, that in the case of a comrade dishonorably discharged by a Post court-martial the approval of the Department Commander, the reviewing officer, was final, that I advised the Commander-in-Chief to dismiss the appeal upon this ground. (See Blue Book, pp. 230 to 236 and 286). I am, however, strongly of the opinion that a comrade who is dishonorably discharged from the Grand Army of the Republic should have the right of appeal to the Commander-in-Chief. Section 6, article 6, chapter 5, provides that "*No sentence for dishonorable discharge from the Grand Army of the Republic, except by court-martial, convened by order of the Commander-in-Chief, shall be carried into execution until after the whole proceedings shall have been laid before the officer next superior to the one ordering the Court, for his confirmation or disapproval and orders thereon.*"

The decisions under this section hold that in a case of a Post court-martial, where the Department Commander under his power of revision confirms or disapproves, that ends the right of either side to take any further appeal. In the language of my distinguished predecessor, Comrade James R. Carnahan (opinion 145, p. 235, Blue Book), "the power to approve or disapprove rests fully and entirely in the reviewing officer, and his action is a finality and there can be no appeal therefrom."

The practice in some states in civil courts of criminal jurisdiction gives the right of appeal to the accused party when it is denied to the prosecution. And there seems to be a sense of justice in allowing a comrade,

convicted and sentenced to a dishonorable discharge or degradation from office, this right in our Order. Especially so when we find that under the provisions of article 7, chapter 3, any member of the Order has the right of appeal upon any preliminary question that may arise in his Post, through all the official channels to the Commander-in-Chief. It seems an anomaly that a comrade should have a right of appeal from the ruling of the chair, or other minor question, at a Post meeting, in which no turpitude to him or any other comrade is involved; yet, on a question affecting his vital life and perpetual disgrace in the Order, he is restricted in his right of appeal. He can be dishonorably discharged with all the attendant ignominy to himself, to his children, and to his descendants that will live after him, and yet cannot have the same right of appeal as he enjoys in a petty question of no importance to his character as a citizen or standing as a member.

In the army, during the time of peace, no officer can be dismissed from the service without the approval of the President of the United States. All other sentences may be confirmed or executed by the officer ordering the court to assemble, or the commanding officer for the time being, as the case may be (26th article of War). By analogy should not the right of a comrade in the Grand Army of the Republic be as carefully garded as that of an officer in the regular service?

I therefore recommend to the National Encampment the adoption of the following amendment to section 7, article 6, chapter 5, of the Rules and Regulations, by adding thereto the following:

“Any comrade sentenced by a Post court-martial to dishonorable discharge or degradation from office shall have the right of appeal to the Commander-in-Chief, whose decision shall be final unless reversed by the National Encampment; provided, however, that such appeal must be taken within six months from the time of service of written notice upon the

accused of the decision of the Department Commander reviewing the case."

I desire before closing to express to the Commander-in-Chief my warmest appreciation for the honor conferred by my appointment to the head of the Judicial Department of his staff, and to convey to you both my sincere thanks for the fraternal consideration and uniform kindness extended to me during my term of office.

Herewith are appended my opinions rendered during the past year.

Respectfully submitted in F., C. & L.

MATT H. ELLIS,

Judge Advocate-General.

DECISION No. 1.

A comrade having complied with all the requirements of the Rules and Regulations, by making a written statement that he desired to be reinstated, and the Post having received the statement together with payment of one year's dues, and he having been elected as a reinstated member at a regular meeting of the Post, is entitled to be admitted.

Where the by-laws of a Post contain a provision that the fee for reinstatement should be \$25 it is in conflict with section 4, article 4, chapter 5, of the Rules and Regulations of the Grand Army of the Republic, and an amount not exceeding one year's dues, is all that can be exacted.

A Post is at liberty to charge less than one year's dues, but cannot legally charge more.

The spirit of our Order should be more in favor of removing, so far as consistent, the obstacles to reinstatement which beset the path of many of our unfortunate yet worthy comrades who have been suspended and dropped.

It is not necessary to reobligate a comrade reinstated in the Grand Army of the Republic, either in his own Post or in a Post other than that from which he was dropped.

When a comrade applies to his own Post for reinstatement it is not necessary to refer his application to a committee for investigation and report before the Post can take action on his case.

CASE.

Appeal of Comrade A. T. Eggleston from the action of George H. Thomas Post No. 2, Department of California and Nevada, reinstating Comrade H. C. Dane to membership in the Post. The by-laws of this Post provided that the fee for reinstatement should be \$25, and the annual dues \$6 per annum. The comrade paid \$12, of which \$6 was to be applied for one year's dues in

advance, and \$6 for reinstatement, which was accepted by the Post and the comrade reinstated without being reobligated.

Opinion—June 29, 1895.

The facts disclose that Comrade H. C. Dane applied in writing to George H. Thomas Post No. 2, for reinstatement, accompanying his application with \$12, of which \$6 was to be applied for one year's dues in advance, and \$6 for reinstatement, and at a regular meeting of the Post held on the 15th day of January, 1895, his written application was received and read by the Adjutant, and after some discussion on the law and its application to the by-laws of George H. Thomas Post No. 2, the comrade was by a unanimous vote reinstated and was declared by the Commander to be a member of the Post. He was not reobligated. Section 1, article 7, of the by-laws of this Post provides that the fee for reinstatement shall be \$25, and section 2 of the same article provides that the dues shall be \$1.50 per quarter, or \$6 per annum.

Past Post Commander A. T. Eggleston appeals from the action of the Post. The action of the Post has been approved by the Commander of the Department of California and Nevada, and the appellant appeals to the Commander-in-Chief for his decision.

In the argument on behalf of the appeal it is stated, "The National Encampment never intended so far as shown by the Rules and Regulations to place any restrictions upon Posts as to the amount to be charged for admission to membership, except to fix a minimum amount in case of recruits (section 8, article 2, chapter 2); the minimum amount in case of reinstatement in the Post from which the applicant was dropped, and a maximum amount in case of reinstatement in a Post other than that from which the comrade was dropped." The appellant also claims the comrade should have made a regular application to be passed upon by the regular standing committee of investigation; that he should have paid the \$25 prescribed in the by-law as the reinstatement fee of the Post, and that he should have been reobligated. The amendment of 1895 to section 4, article 4, chapter 5, clearly makes a distinction between a comrade applying to be reinstated in the Post from which he was dropped, and the case of a recruit applying for muster, or a comrade applying for reinstatement in a Post other than that from which he was dropped. And there is good reason for the difference; for in case of a comrade applying to this former Post, such Post possesses the records pertaining to his original application and muster. Being in possession of all the facts and data which show the eligibility and worthiness of the comrade, at the time of his original application, upon the faith of which he was originally mustered as a recruit, it would be unnecessary to repeat such a procedure. And as to any

subsequent or newly discovered facts connected with the character of the applicant between the time of his muster and his application to be reinstated, it is properly and wisely left to the consideration of the Post in acting upon the application. As evidence of the intent of the National Encampment as to this point, the Committee that reported the amendment, after expressing themselves as loath to make any change in this section which has been altered several times in recent years, proceed to say: "Yet we believe the change here suggested, which allows a dropped member to make application for reinstatement in the Post which dropped him, by a written statement to that effect which can be acted upon in regular meeting, *instead of as now, by an application to be referred and reported upon* as a formal application for membership, to be a good one." (Twenty-eighth National Encampment Proceedings 1894, page 211.) If it were a question of doubtful construction as to the intent, which I do not concede, this expression in the report of the Committee which was adopted by the National Encampment would settle it.

The appellant claims that the words "not exceeding" having been eliminated from the section as it stood in 1893, merely fixes a minimum amount and does not prohibit the payment of such other amount as the Post may require by by-law or otherwise. The argument of the appellant that the National Encampment never intended, so far as shown by the Rules and Regulations, to place any restrictions upon Posts as to the amount to be charged for admission to membership, except to fix a minimum in case of recruits, the minimum amount in case of reinstatement in the Post from which the applicant was dropped and a minimum and maximum amount in case of reinstatement in a Post other than that from which the comrade was dropped, is not tenable. In the first place the words are not stricken out. The Rules and Regulations as issued by the Adjutant-General May 1, 1895, show that the words "not exceeding" are in section 4, article 4, chapter 5. And even if the words "not exceeding" were out of the section, I think the appellant would be wrong in his construction and conclusions. As to the intendment of the National Encampment in this regard it has directly legislated upon this point a number of times, and always toward greater liberality in allowing the restoration of members dropped from the rolls. Previously it has been held, as in decision 27 (Blue Book, page 188) by Commander-in-Chief Fairchild, that a dropped comrade "must pay dues for the entire period up to the time of his restoration." This was then clearly the maximum then legally chargeable. Later, the National Encampment amended this section by making the limit "upon payment of one year's dues." During that period one year's dues was the limit which could be charged in such cases. But by

later legislation this sentence was made to read "not exceeding one year's dues," and that is now the law upon this subject. The Post is at liberty in any case to charge less than one year's dues, but cannot legally charge more. The spirit of our Order should be, and I think is, more in favor of a course of action which will rather tend to the removing, so far as consistent, the obstacles to reinstatement which beset the path of many of our unfortunate yet worthy comrades who have been suspended or dropped. Many of them in their old age, stricken as they are with infirmities, the result in most cases of their war service, find it impossible to pay any considerable sum in the aggregate to secure restoration to membership. The policy which seeks to draw back to our Post altars all such worthy comrades, and there are many of this class who are worthy, is to be commended and encouraged.

As to the question of the comrade being reobligated, it is clear to my mind that the words in the section "if elected he shall not be reobligated," applies as well to a comrade who has been reinstated in his own Post as to one who comes from another Post. It is true that the words which refer to their not being reobligated occurs in a separate sentence which treats only of comrades who may be reinstated from other Posts. But the section must in this connection be construed as a whole and it was clearly the intent to make it apply as well to comrades reinstated in their own Posts as well as those from other Posts. If there were to be any difference in the two cases there is a greater necessity that the comrades who come from other Posts should be reobligated; for those who are readmitted to their old Posts have already taken upon themselves the obligation at that very altar, in the presence of their old Post comrades; while if from a distant Post there would be, in most cases, none present who had witnessed the taking of the comrade's obligation.

I am therefore of the opinion that Camrade H. C. Dane having complied with all the requirements of the Rules and Regulations of the Grand Army of the Republic, by making a written statement that he desired to be reinstated to George H. Thomas Post No. 2, Department of California and Nevada, and said Post having received said statement together with a payment of one year's dues, and said H. C. Dane having received a unanimous vote to be reinstated at a regular meeting of said Post on the 15th day of January, 1895, became thereby a legal member of said Post and should be admitted without being reobligated; and I advise the Commander-in-Chief to sustain the decision of the Commander of the Department of California and Nevada in this case, based upon the opinion of the Judge Advocate of the Department, approving the action of said Post, and to dismiss the appeal.

DECISION No. 2.

A comrade who fails to account for or turn over money collected by him as an official representative of his Post from a Relief Fund, may be dishonorably discharged from the Grand Army of the Republic and the proceedings, findings and sentence of a court-martial to that effect, upon clear, undisputed evidence tending to prove the matters charged, should be approved.

CASE.

Record of a court-martial proceedings ordered by the Department Commander of Oregon. The accused did not appear and no defense was interposed; submitted for review by the Department Commander.

Opinion—July 10, 1895.

G. A. Routledge, a comrade of Sumner Post No. 12, Department of Oregon, was charged with collecting certain moneys in a relief fund for which he failed to account or turn over to the purposes for which it was received; this while acting in an official capacity as a representative of his Post.

Charges and specifications as above were duly preferred, upon which he was tried by a Department Court-Martial. The accused did not appear and no defense was interposed. He was found guilty and sentenced to be dishonorably discharged. The case is an aggravated one, is clearly proven and fully justifies the findings and sentence. I advise the confirmation of the sentence of the court-martial and the dishonorable discharge of said G. A. Routledge.

DECISION No. 3.

A comrade who has been dropped from his Post, and applied to the same Post for reinstatement and tendered his dues, and then rejected by the Post, his dues being returned to him, and after having waited six months, applied to another Post and was admitted, the former Post in such case is entitled to receive one year's dues from the Post reinstating the comrade.

Under such circumstances the claim of a reinstated comrade that he is admitted as a recruit under section 5, article 2, chapter 2, and not as a reinstated comrade under section 4, article 4, chapter 5, is not well founded.

A comrade applying to his Post and then rejected is not taken out of the list of dropped members. After his rejection he simply becomes a rejected dropped member and retains his status as a dropped member. The fact of his rejection for reinstatement does not take away his right to apply to another Post at any time, nor does it relieve the Post reinstating him from the obligation to pay over one year's dues to the comrade's former Post. Nor does the fact that the Post returned the dues make any difference.

The whole of article 2, chapter 2, of the Rules and Regulations in this particular refers to persons who never belonged to the Grand Army, with the single exception of persons who were comrades before the introduction of the grade system and who had not taken the obligation of the third grade.

CASE.

Appeal of George G. Meade Post No. 5 from the decision of the Encampment of the Department of the Potomac sustaining the decision of the Department Commander, holding that Post No. 5 had no claim upon Potomac Post No. 18 for one year's dues for admitting Comrade Charles D. Hudson, a dropped member of Post No. 5, into Post No. 18.

Opinion—July 17, 1895.

The facts disclose that Comrade Hudson for more than three years was carried on the rolls of Post No. 5 without payment of his dues. He was suspended and dropped; afterwards he tendered one year's dues and presented an application for reinstatement to Post No. 5 and was rejected. More than six months subsequent to the rejection he was elected a member of Post No. 18 without filing with his application a statement in writing as to his rejection from Post 5. Post 5 then made a demand on Post 18 for one year's dues under the provision of section 4, article 4, chapter 5, of the Rules and Regulations, which Post 18 declined to pay, claiming that Comrade Hudson was not admitted to Post 18 under this section, but under chapter 2, article 2, section 6, which applies to applications for admission after rejection.

I am of the opinion that the position taken by Post 18, and affirmed by the Department of the Potomac is wrong. The words, "if an applicant be rejected" as used in section 5, article 2, chapter 2, applies to persons seeking to be mustered and who have never been affiliated with the Order, and the section was never intended to apply to rejected dropped members. This is the fair interpretation and meaning of the section when it is read in connection with section 4, article 4, chapter 5, which refers to reinstatement of dropped members. The whole of article 2, in this particular, refers to persons who never belonged to the Grand Army, with the single exception of persons who were comrades before the introduction of the grade system, and who had not taken the obligation of the third grade. In such cases only, their readmission into the Order should be acted upon the same "as if the applicant had never belonged to the Grand Army." (Section 10, article 2, chapter 2.) This is not such a case. While a dropped member may not be a member of the Order, still he stands, with respect to readmission into it, very different from that of one who never entered its portals. Once an applicant has been mus-

tered into the Grand Army of the Republic, although suspended and dropped, a tie is formed which does not exist in the case of one who has never been mustered. The difference is very marked. The dropped member has already been mustered, and has had imparted to him the secrets of our Order. And having once matriculated with the Order, and then dropped from the rolls, the door for his re-entrance is as a comrade by reinstatement, and not as an original applicant. The whole tenor and effect of the two sections show this. He is not required now under recent amendments to be even reobligated. In section 5, article 2, chapter 2, the word "applicant" is only used. The word "comrade" is not used at all in the section. If it had been the intention to have this apply to dropped comrades, it should have read, "if an applicant or dropped comrade be rejected," etc., although such a provision would be useless, as chapter 5 fully provides for all such cases in a much easier and simpler manner. Section 4, article 4 of chapter 5 expressly provides that a *comrade* may be reinstated in a Post other than that from which he was dropped upon *application* duly made, referred and reported upon, on payment of one year's dues which shall be forwarded by the Post receiving him to the Post of which he was formerly a member. The word "*application*" as above used in section 4, article 4, chapter 5, clearly means an application to be reinstated. Precisely what shall be stated in the application the rule does not prescribe, but the application being to another Post it reasonably follows that it should state such facts or their equivalent as section 1, article 2, chapter 2, requires in the case of an original recruit, so the record and history of the proposed comrade for reinstatement, in case of his election, may be properly preserved in the archives and records of the reinstating Post; but this in no way relegates the comrade to the position of rejected applicant for original muster, when you come to consider the fair intendment and meaning of section 5, article 2, chapter 2. Neither is there any force or significance in the point that because Comrade Hudson applied to his former Post for reinstatement and was rejected, that he was taken out of the list of dropped members. After his rejection, he simply became a rejected dropped member and still retained his status as a dropped member. He was as much a dropped member after his rejection as he was before, and has a clear right to apply to Post 18, or any other Post, at any time for reinstatement without waiting the six months. The fact of his rejection for reinstatement in Post 5 did not take away his right to apply to another Post, nor did it relieve the Post reinstating him from the obligation to pay over the one year's dues to the comrade's former Post (No. 5). Nor does the fact that Post 5 returned the one year's dues make any difference. Nor does it matter whether the money tendered Post 5

is regarded as a fee for re-muster and arrears in full to date, as contended by Comrade Hudson, although denied by Post 5. The rights of a comrade or the rights of a Post cannot be affected by such an act. They are determined only by the clear mandate of our constitution, the Rules and Regulations of our Order, as interpreted by its constituted official authority. A significant fact in the case which is not consistent with Comrade Hudson's position is, that if he considered himself as an original applicant under section 5, article 2, chapter 2, why did he not file with his application a statement in writing from the Post which rejected him as to the fact of such rejection?

I therefore advise the Commander-in-Chief to reverse the decision of the Department Encampment of the Potomac, and to decide that the claim of Meade Post No. 5 for the payment of not exceeding one year's dues (\$2) should be complied with by Potomac Post No. 18.

DECISION No. 4.

A comrade who is dishonorably discharged from the Grand Army of the Republic by the sentence of a Post court-martial, confirmed by the Department Commander, has no right of appeal to the Commander-in-Chief, and the appeal must be dismissed on that ground.

CASE.

Record of a Post court-martial appointed by Commander George C. Drake Post No. 223, Department of Wisconsin. The accused, Frank W. Cutler, was found guilty and sentenced to be dishonorably discharged, which sentence is confirmed by the Department Commander. An appeal was taken by the accused to the Commander-in-Chief.

Opinion—July 19, 1895.

The rule is so well established by repeated opinions of my distinguished predecessors and decisions thereon by Commanders-in-Chief, that no appeal lies from the decision of a Department Commander confirming or disapproving of the proceedings, findings and sentence of a Post court-martial, that I could not disturb such authority if I were so disposed. (See Blue Book 1893 edition, pp. 230 to 236 and 287.)

I am, however, strongly of the opinion that a comrade who is dishonorably discharged from the Grand Army of the Republic should have the right of appeal to the Commander-in-Chief, and I shall in my report recommend a change of the rule and present in full my reasons therefor.

As the law now stands it is useless to consider the questions raised by the dismissed comrade, as the action of the Department Commander, the reviewing officer, is final.

I advise the Commander-in-Chief to dismiss the appeal.

DECISION No. 5.

If counsel desires to have his reasons for the acquittal of the accused go before the Department Commander, the reviewing officer, he should present a written statement of such reasons to the Post court-martial, and demand that it be appended to the proceedings and marked. To this the Judge Advocate has the right to reply.

When counsel for the accused states his reasons in taking the appeal he practically makes an argument; and when the Judge Advocate filed an answer to such reasons they both were irregular. But the irregularity may be cured by the Department Commander permitting such a procedure.

In case the appellant presents to the reviewing officer reasons after the case is closed, it is to be presumed that such reasons did not appear in the proceedings, and the Judge Advocate has the right to reply provided the reviewing authority allows such a procedure.

The general principle governing a reviewing officer of a court-martial, is, that no papers other than the proceedings, findings and sentence should be considered in the revision.

The brief or argument of a Judge Advocate is not an act of the court, but merely an expression of the reasons given by him upon the facts for the enlightenment of the court and reviewing authority.

When a court-martial is once constituted by competent authority it continues in existence until dissolved by the same or superior authority.

When an appeal is taken to the Department Commander from a Post court-martial it would be proper to continue the court until the reviewing authority has acted. The reviewing power having the right to remit the proceedings back for consideration or revision could not do so after the court has been dissolved.

CASE.

Comrade Frank Seaman, Past Commander Department of Tennessee, states that C. was tried by a Post court-martial and found guilty, and the finding approved by the Post, from which he as counsel for the accused took an appeal. The counsel for the appellant, in addition to his notice of appeal, stated his reasons for the appeal, to which the Judge Advocate filed an answer. The appealing comrade claims this was irregular, and that after the case was closed and the decision approved by the Post the court should have been dissolved, and that further action by the court,

or any member of it was unauthorized and contrary to the Rules and Regulations of the Grand Army.

Opinion—August 2, 1895.

I am asked whether the Judge Advocate of a court-martial has the right to file an answer to the statement of reasons which the appellant made in filing his notice of appeal from a conviction by a Post court-martial. There seems to be no definite provision in the Rules and Regulations, nor in the Blue Book, as to the form of the appeal. The usage which ordinarily governs appeals in our civil courts of law is simply a formal notice that an appeal is taken. In this instance the comrade who acted as an attorney for the accused, says that in his appeal he stated his *reasons* for the appeal. To *reason* upon the questions and points that were the subject of controversy upon the trial is practically to enter into a discussion, and is in effect an argument—a very different thing from a mere formal notice of appeal. To this it seems the Judge Advocate made a reply. This was irregular upon the part of both. If the attorney for the appellant desired to have his reasons for the acquittal of the accused go before the Department Commander, the reviewing officer, the regular course would have been to file, before the case was closed, a written statement of such reasons and demand, as he had a right to do, that it be appended to the proceedings and marked, and to this the Judge Advocate had the right to reply. (Benet on Court-Martial, page 200, Blue Book, pages 246-249.) Both arguments, then, become part of the record, so when the proceedings come before the reviewing officer for revision he is advised of the reasons and points taken both by the accused and Judge Advocate.

In this instance the appellants' council evidently indulged in an argument after the proceedings were closed; in which I must assume reasons were given that did not appear in the official proceedings, otherwise it became a mere repetition of what was already in the record and therefore unnecessary. It was but natural under such circumstances that the Judge-Advocate would reply. This irregularity could in my opinion be cured by the reviewing authority permitting it to be done. The general principle governing the reviewing officer is, that no papers other than the proceedings, findings and sentence should be considered by him on appeal. The brief or argument of a Judge Advocate is not an act of the court but the mere expression of the reasons given by him upon the facts in the case for the enlightenment of the court and reviewing authority. If therefore counsel or the accused omit to file a written argument before the trial closed, and afterwards desire to have it presented to the reviewing power, I am inclined to think with the powers vested in the Department Commander,

as reviewing officer, he might permit the appellant, upon request made, to submit a written brief or argument. But in such a case it would be manifestly proper to provide for a service of a copy upon the Judge Advocate, with liberty on his part to reply.

A Judge Advocate is not a member of the court and his opinions are not binding upon it. In his character as an officer he is responsible to the authority who convenes the court or revises the proceedings, for the proper discharge of his duty. (Benet on Courts-Martial, page 61.) He should never omit anything which may be of service to the accused which belongs to him as a matter of right, neither should he permit an offender to escape punishment through any laches or leniency on his part. His course should be thoroughly impartial, his every effort being directed to the attainment of truth and a just decision. (Benet on Courts-Martial, page 195.) Therefore if any reasons are forwarded by appellant after the trial has closed which presents questions, reasons or arguments which were not stated upon the trial, and not before met by the Judge Advocate, he not only has a perfect right to reply, but it becomes his duty to answer the appellant's reasons if, in his judgment, the duty he owes to the case requires it, providing the reviewing authority allows such a procedure.

As to the question of dissolution, when a court-martial is once constituted by competent authority it continues in existence until dissolved by the same or superior authority. When an appeal is taken to the Department Commander from a Post court-martial it would be proper to continue the court until the reviewing authority had acted, for the reviewing power having the right to remit the proceedings back for reconsideration or revision could not do so after the court had been dissolved. (Benet, page 147.)

DECISION No. 6.

An honorably discharged member of "Washington Clay Guards," or "Washington Clay Battalion," an organization of civilians formed for special service in the District of Columbia, is not eligible to membership in the Grand Army of the Republic.

CASE.

Answer to an inquiry from Department of Wisconsin, asking if an honorably discharged member of Clay's Battalion, District of Columbia Volunteers, is eligible to membership.

Opinion — August 24, 1895.

Comrade John Cory, Post Commander C. C. Washburn Post No. 11, Department of Wisconsin, through Commander of that

Department, requests my opinion upon the eligibility of an applicant who holds an honorable discharge from Clay's Battalion, District of Columbia Volunteers, who served in an emergency from April 28, 1861, to May 4, 1861.

The records of the War Department as stated to me by the Secretary of War shows that the force known as the "Washington Clay Guards," or "Washington Clay Battalion," which I assume is the one referred to in the request, was not mustered into the military service of the United States, and is not recognized by the War Department as having been a part of the military establishment of the late war.

It follows, therefore that an honorably discharged member of the organization referred to is not eligible to membership in the Grand Army of the Republic.

DECISION No. 7.

The rule that applicants can be admitted to membership by Posts without regard to their residence applies to recruits residing in other states.

CASE.

The Department Commander of Maine states that veterans living in Maine have joined Posts in New Hampshire, and through Comrade Leroy T. Carleton, Judge Advocate of the Department, he asks for an opinion through the Commander-in-Chief.

Opinion — August 28, 1895.

The rule that applicants can be admitted to membership by Posts without regard to their residence, applies to recruits outside of the state. The Grand Army of the Republic does not in this respect recognize state lines, and the veterans who live in the state of Maine who are properly qualified may join Posts in the state of New Hampshire. Posts in receiving such applications, however, should make dilligent inquiry as to the character of the applicants, especially in case where there is a Post in the applicant's own Department within convenient distance. As my distinguished predecessor, W. W. Douglas, has said in his opinion (No. 7, page 26 Blue Book Revised, third edition), "if there is anything in a applicant's past record or present character which is sufficient to make him an unsuitable companion for themselves they should reject the application." And sometimes veterans will avoid Posts in their own localities because too much is known about their character. These remarks however have no application to the persons referred to in the papers in this case.

Report of the Surgeon-General.

HEADQUARTERS GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC,
OFFICE OF THE SURGEON-GENERAL,
MARION, OHIO, JULY 25, 1895.

C. C. JONES,

Adjutant-General G. A. R., Rockford, Ill.

Comrade:

I have the honor to transmit the following report, regretting that two-thirds of the Medical Directors failed to forward to this office the prescribed returns from their Departments for the terms ending December 31, 1894, and June 30, 1895.

Section 7, article 6, chapter 3, Rules and Regulations, reads as follows: "The Medical Director shall require such returns from Post Surgeons as may be needed and called for by the Surgeon-General, and shall make returns to that officer." Immediately after entering upon duties I formulated a blank report for Medical Directors, which was approved by the Commander-in-Chief. Blanks were printed and distributed among the Departments by the Quartermaster-General. On these blanks I had hoped to receive returns from the Medical Director of every Department of the Grand Army of the Republic, but was destined to disappointment.

In General Orders No. 11, paragraph 4, under date of May 25, 1895, the Commander-in-Chief called the attention of Department Commanders to the fact that the Medical Directors of several Departments had not forwarded their reports to the Surgeon-General for the term ending December 31, 1894, and asked that this be urged upon them and that they forward at once, and further, that the report for the term ending June 30, 1895,

should reach the Surgeon-General by July 15th, so as to enable him to prepare for the printer his report to the Twenty-ninth National Encampment. "The foregoing is imperative and must meet with prompt attention." In the face of this order I found a number of Medical Directors delinquent in their reports.

I had the following printed on postal cards and mailed them to the different Department Commanders whose Medical Director was delinquent in reporting:

HEADQUARTERS GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC,
OFFICE OF THE SURGEON-GENERAL,

MARION, OHIO, June, 1885.

Comrade:—Please urge your Medical Director to forward his reports for December 31, 1891, and June 30, 1895, to this office without further delay. I would ask the name and postoffice address of your State Home for Union indigent soldiers and sailors; also the name and address of your State Home, if any, for the orphan children of Union soldiers and sailors; the number of inmates in each Home; the number of deaths during the year in each Home; the health of the inmates, whether any epidemic invaded the Home; also the annual expenditure of each Home; whether supported by the state alone or otherwise; the number of Union soldiers, sailors or their children in insane asylums or alms houses, if any, and any other information you may deem of interest and importance.

Fraternally yours,

O. W. WEEKS,

Surgeon-General,

Grand Army of the Republic.

The receipt of the cards was acknowledged by the Assistant Adjutants-General of the Commanders addressed, with few exceptions. I was favored with a copy of the Journal of Proceedings of the Encampments of the Departments of Indiana, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Michigan and New Jersey, and report of the trustees of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home of Rhode Island, for which thanks were returned.

For the term ending December 31, 1894, I received reports on prescribed blanks from the Medical Directors of the Departments of Arizona, Washington and Alaska, Maine, Maryland, Virginia and North Carolina, New

Hampshire, Nebraska, Michigan, Ohio and Rhode Island. Ten on which to base a report, with the following summary:

Total number of Posts reporting to Medical Directors	766
Number of Medical Directors reporting during term.....	10
Number of deaths reported during term.....	795
Number who presumably died of wounds received in the service.....	94
Number who presumably died of diseases contracted in the service.....	323

The cause of death was not stated in the other cases reported. This shows a mortality of over fifty-two per cent. of service origin from disease and wounds.

Number of ex-soldiers, sailors or marines treated free of charge.....	481
The reasonable money value of such service.....	\$3,501.04
Number of patients treated free of charge who were members of the families of ex-soldiers, sailors or marines	455
The reasonable money value of such service.....	\$2,634.33
Money value of medicines and surgical appliances furnished by physicians or by Post Relief Corps or other organizations.....	947.03
Total money value of above mentioned service and supplies	7,082.42
Number of deserving sick or maimed not receiving pensions.....	713

A few soldiers were reported in alms house by choice.

The Department of Rhode Island is small in area but large in heart. Aside from the amount of money reported by the Medical Director expended in charity as above enumerated, \$11,894.16 was paid out in relief to destitute soldiers, sailors and their families during the year ending December 31, 1894. Two Posts, Nos. 8 and 47, in Spokane county, Washington, disbursed of the county indigent fund, \$1,750 to old soldiers and the widows and orphans of soldiers needing help.

For the term ending June 30, 1895, I have received

reports from the Medical Directors of the following Departments: Florida, Kansas, Michigan, Montana, Rhode Island, Nebraska, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Vermont, New Jersey, California, Nevada, Kentucky and Tennessee, with the following summary:*

Total number of Posts reporting to Medical Directors in these Departments	1200
Number of Medical Directors reporting	13
Number of deaths reported during term	805
Number who presumably died of wounds received in the service	80
Number who presumably died of disease contracted in the service	434
Total number of deaths pertaining to service	514

Cause of death not stated in others reported.

This shows a mortality of over sixty-three per cent. of service origin from disease and wounds, and it is not unreasonable that life in the other cases reported has been shortened by the service.

Number of ex-soldiers, sailors and marines treated free of charge	451
The reasonable money value of such service	\$1,375.05
Number of patients treated free of charge who were members of families of ex-soldiers, sailors or marines	307
The reasonable money value of such service	\$1,197 85
Money value of medicines and surgical appliances furnished for above by physician, Post, Relief Corps or other organizations	1,359 91
Total money value of above mentioned service	3,932 81
Total of both terms	11,014 23
Number of deserving sick or maimed not receiving a pension	358

The neglect or failure of Medical Directors to forward the required reports gives rise to the presumption that they regard the high and honorable position to which they were elected more ornamental than useful. However, I am disposed to interpose a pardonable excuse

*The report of Comrade W. H. True, M. D., Medical Director of Maine, for term ending June 30, 1895, received too late for the Surgeon-General's report, shows \$1,465.63 expended for charity.

for their failure based on the tardiness of Post Surgeons, Adjutants and Commanders in forwarding their returns to the Medical Directors and a lack of uniformity in the blank forms used by Posts in different Departments. In the Departments of Connecticut, Massachusetts, Missouri and New Jersey the cause of death is reported by the Post Surgeon or Adjutant to the Medical Director. The Department of Massachusetts requires the Post Surgeon to forward to the Medical Director an obituary record of the deceased comrade, while some other Departments do not require any reports to be made to the Medical Director by the Post Surgeons or Adjutants, and consequently the Medical Director has nothing of interest to report to the Surgeon-General. At least this appears to be the case in some of the Departments. In order to make a creditable report of this Department of the service, it occurs to me that a uniformity of blank forms should be used in all of the Departments and tabulated returns should be forwarded promptly so that the statistics relating to the cause of death and the reasonable money value of services rendered free could be promptly reported. The zeal manifested by the Medical Directors who have reported to this office is worthy of imitation, and if all had followed the example set by a few this report would be replete with interest.

However, so far as I have been able to gather the desired information, the results give evidence of the fact that the comradeship of the Grand Army of the Republic welded together in the heat of battle, retains that love which grows with fervency and heat radiating from the inmost recesses of the human heart and reaches out to the comrade and his family in distress and alleviates their suffering. The life of the Union soldier or sailor, it is evident, has been shortened from six to fourteen years or more by his service during the war of the rebellion, basing the comparison on the table of expectancy of human life, with the report of the Commissioner of Pensions for the year 1888.

In one month of that year, from May 18th to June 17th, the eighteen pension agencies reported an aggregate deaths of 859 pensioners. The average death age of the pensioners of the war of 1861-65, was 56 years; the average death age of the widows 61 years; of the dependent mothers 75 years; of the dependent fathers 79 years. Pensioners of previous wars 81 years.

In reply to an inquiry addressed to the Honorable Commissioner of Pensions, under date of July 3, 1895, in regard to the present number of pensioners of the war of the rebellion on the rolls and the number dropped by death during the year, and for other statistical information, I was advised that it could not be given until after it was collected for the annual report of the fiscal year; that after its publication a copy would be transmitted to me, which would be too late for my purpose in this report.

The report of the Secretary of the Interior for the year ending June 30, 1894, shows that of the army and navy 362,274 were on the rolls under the general law during the year, and that 8,228 died; that of the army and navy on the rolls under the law of June 27, 1890, there were 357,525, and 9,331 died during the year, making a total of 17,559 deaths, which shows a larger percentage of deaths under the law of June, 1890, than under the general law and conveys the impression that their disabilities were largely due to service origin, yet they were unable to establish the proof entitling them to pensions under the general law.

Reports from the National and State Homes for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers and Sailors show that in general they are well and economically managed; that no epidemic has pervaded them and that the members are receiving tender care in their advancing years. The average number of members present and absent in the National Home, including the 7 branches, during the year ending June 30, 1894, was 19,238, an increase of 707 over 1893; the whole number cared for, 23,615, an increase

of 155 over 1893. The number of deaths during the year 1,050; number of pensioners 15,117; pensions received \$2,000,392.75; amount sent to families through the Home \$409,231.18, an increase over 1893 of \$126,652.04. The average number present and absent in the 21 State Homes 7,929; whole number cared for 11,949; the average number present and absent in National and State Homes 27,167. The average number cared for during the year 1894 in National and State Homes 35,564, an increase of 1,281 over 1893. The whole number cared for in the National Home from date of organization to June 30, 1894, 73,671, of which 1,216 were transferred to Government Hospital for the Insane, and 12,788 died; 10,269 dropped from the roll and 26,663 discharged.

The following is a summary of the disabilities of the 23,615 cared for in the National Home for the year ending June 30, 1894.

Loss of both arms and legs	1
Loss of both arms	3
Loss one arm and leg	6
Loss of one arm	179
Loss of one leg	264
Other wounds	6,254
Blindness	241
Insanity	179
Other diseases	16,615
Total	23,615

Of these 10,358 were native born and 13,257 were of foreign birth.

Married or having living wives or minor children or both	10,350
Single	13,265

Of this number 19,467 could read and write and 4,148 could neither read nor write.

Of the number that could neither read nor write 1,037 were native born and 3,111 were of foreign birth.

The aggregate number of insane in the different Departments have not been reported to this office, but

there are some cared for in the State asylums for the insane in different states.

General W. B. Franklin, President of the Board of Managers, National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, in his annual report for the year ending June 30, 1894, says: "No table exists to show how many of these persons will each year become disabled, and how many will seek admission to the Home. But that the Home under existing law will increase in number for some years to come, there seems to be no doubt in the opinion of the Board." He also says: "No one can tell how long this state of things will continue. But there are at this time 1,000,000 of persons living, who, if they become unable to support themselves from any cause, will be, under the laws, entitled to admission to the Home."

Through indefatigable energies of the Grand Army of the Republic these State Homes have been built in 21 of the states that furnished troops to put down the rebellion, and the legislature of Indiana last winter appropriated \$75,000 for the erection of a Home where the comrade and his wife can be cared for in their declining years. But one of the brightest spots in the history of the Grand Army of the Republic is the establishment of State Homes for the orphan children of deceased soldiers and sailors of the war of the rebellion. In these State Homes thousands of children are gathered, educated and trained to habits of industry, fitting them for useful positions in life. These children will become important factors in the management of the governmental affairs of this nation, who, without this care might have become useless excrescences to society. Over these Homes the Grand Army exercises a vigil eye, and that watchfulness has awakened an interest of admiration by the nations of Europe. The reports from these Homes are encouraging. The children are happy and well.

Some persons are disposed to complain of the enormous drainage on the national treasury to meet the pay-

ments of the pensions to the Union soldiers, the widow and the orphan children, and the expense of the Homes for the disabled Union soldier and sailor, but that is nothing to compare with the drainage of human blood to save the Union.

The casualties of the war of the rebellion were much greater than all of the other wars in which the United States was engaged. During the Revolutionary war the Colonial troops numbered 294,791 and 55 battles were fought. In the war of 1812 the enlistment in the army numbered 576,622, 87 battles were fought; 1,877 were killed in battle and 3,739 were wounded. In the Mexican war there were 112,230 enlistments; 1,049 were killed, 904 died of wounds and 3,420 were wounded. In the war of the rebellion there were 2,778,304 enlistments, the army was nearly three times larger than in all previous wars; 2,685 battles were fought; 61,362 were killed on the field of carnage; 34,627 died of wounds; 183,287 died of disease and 29,725 died in the prison dens of the South.

The money it cost to save this country bears no comparison with the sacrifice of human blood to restore the "wayward sisters" to their place in the fold of the nation. The boys in blue took the old ship of state, tempest tossed on the troubled waters, and safely anchored it in its peaceful moorings, and by the law of nations are entitled to the salvage. They made good the declaration of the fathers and founders of this Republic: "That all men are created equal; that they are by their Creator endowed with certain inalienable rights; and among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

They wiped out all sectional lines, leaving no North, no South, no East, no West, but one common country, in which the sons and daughters of this Republic can compete with the royal blood of the kingdoms and empires of the world. In the prophetic age the greatness

and grandeur of this nation was foretold, and Isaiah was inspired by the God of Israel to write: "Behold I will do a new thing. I will even make a way in the wilderness and rivers in the desert;" which was literally fulfilled by the boys after the close of the war returning to the peaceful pursuits of life, and carving out of that vast Western domain new states that have adorned the blue field of the emblem of equal rights and universal liberty to all mankind who seek a home under its protecting folds and obedience to the constitution and laws of the land. "Old Glory," the flag of Washington, Jackson and Lincoln, triumphantly floats over every hamlet and home from the border line of Her Majesty's dominion to the waters of the Gulf, and from the vine-clad hills of the Atlantic to the golden shores of the Pacific. A united people, with one God, one country and one flag.

In closing this report, I desire to tender my thanks to the comrades in all the Departments; to the Medical Directors, Department Commanders and Assistant Adjutants-General who have favored me with reports, and especially to the delegates to the Twenty-eighth National Encampment for the distinguished honor they conferred upon me by my election to the office of Surgeon-General of the Grand Army of the Republic by their unanimous vote. I wish to express my gratitude and thanks to the Commander-in-Chief, to the Adjutant-General and Quartermaster-General for favors bestowed and courtesies shown.

Respectfully submitted in F., C. and L.,

OLIVER W. WEEKS,

Surgeon-General, Grand Army of the Republic.

NOTE.—The reports of the Medical Directors of the Departments of Texas, North Dakota, Indiana, Delaware, Iowa, Georgia and Arizona for term ending June 30, 1895, and the Department of the Potomac for term ending December 31, 1894, received at the office of the Surgeon-General after his report was in the hands of the printer, show an expenditure for charity of \$3,819.92.

Report of Chaplain-in-Chief.

OFFICE OF CHAPLAIN-IN-CHIEF,
GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC,
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI, July 14, 1895.

C. C. JONES,
Adjutant-General.

Dear Sir and Comrade:

I take great pleasure in making to you this my annual report, as Chaplain-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic.

First permit me to say, that it appears to me but as yesterday since I entered upon the duties of this honorable and pleasant office, because, *first*, of the very pleasant relations with Commander-in-Chief Thomas G. Lawler and his staff, and *secondly*, because of the cheerful character of the work. I would never tire in such duties.

It is with great satisfaction that I am able to report that I find the office of Chaplain in the Grand Army of the Republic is one of usefulness as well as honor, wherever it is filled, as it should be, with dignity, good sense and piety. During the year it has been my constant effort, both by precept and example, to secure such a standing for the office in all its branches. I hope the end has been accomplished to at least an encouraging extent.

One of my first duties was to furnish a blank form for Chaplain Reports, both Post and Department, as directed by the National Council of Administration.

I desire to acknowledge my indebtedness to my honorable and efficient predecessor in office, the Rev. A.

V. Kendrick, for valuable assistance in that work, drawn from his familiarity with the work. These blanks have since been furnished by Headquarters, as others are, and I really hope some influence can prevail upon all our Post and Department Chaplains to use these blanks promptly and fully. Up to the present they have been used only sparingly. Alaska and Mississippi have been among the first to send reports into these Headquarters.

Desiring to procure harmony in Post meetings, I suggested to the Commander-in-Chief the opening of the Bible upon the altar at the forty-fourth Psalm, as appearing to have been written for such a place and occasion. I trust the recommendation has been regarded. During the year I have striven to attend all Post meetings, reunions and Department Encampments possible, in which I have, by addresses and association, striven to do all I could for the entertainment or correction of the comrades, believing that the office is under obligation to labor for the accomplishment of these ends.

I could earnestly hope that in the future some means might be found by which the Chaplain-in-Chief could meet with a larger number of the comrades. In many cases where I could not be present, I wrote letters of instruction, greetings or pleasantries just as occasion dictated, and thus strove to come into closer contact with the comrades at large, and received many grateful letters in return.

Further, I wrote many letters and articles for our Grand Army of the Republic papers in different parts of our broad country, hoping thereby to fill up a tedious hour or give a little comfort to some poor comrade at "eventide" of life. It was a great pleasure for me to meet with several conventions of the Woman's Relief Corps and to write to others, and thus strive to keep in nearest sympathy with that noble band of women who stood so faithfully by us in the days of the war, and now that we are at home, and in peace, they are our faithful friends in sickness, sorrow or death. Their feet are

swift to find the needy, comfort the sorrowing, and relieve the poor. God bless the Woman's Relief Corps in its noble work. I also visited other and kindred orders of women, striving to keep the bond of union between us constantly growing. It was also my pleasure to meet with the Sons of Veterans, that noble body of young men who are so full of zeal to imitate the example of their fathers. These young men everywhere give good proof that the flag defended by their fathers in 1861 and 1865 will not want for brave followers in the future.

My observation is, that the interest of all is increasing in all that pertains to the good of our Posts or Department Encampments.

It was my privilege during the year to get several homeless comrades into a Soldier's Home, who otherwise would have gone over the hills to the poor house. No more veterans for the poor house.

I strove, by addresses and writing, to prepare all for a grand Memorial Day. It came to my hearing that certain mercenary persons were striving to establish the custom of making merchandise out of the day by gaming, racing and various contests. I at once prepared a letter for publication, and had it scattered broadcast over the nation, which am glad to say, appeared in daily, weekly, German, mercantile, literary and religious papers, and thus was read by millions of the people of the land, as well as by our comrades everywhere. I hope it had an effect which will be lasting as the observance of the day. Too bad! that there should be men in our country who thus debase this day to such unnecessary purposes, and if possible filch rusty coppers from the skeleton eyes of the dead Union soldier whose warm life's blood was poured out for the preservation of our tottering nation. I was pleased upon that day in making a pilgrimage to the tomb of Abraham Lincoln, in company with Ransome Post 136, Department of Missouri, and of laying flowers at the feet of that statue, the honor of whose name will brighten as the centuries go slowly by.

I would recommend that this shall become a yearly custom, observed by parts of Posts of within a radius of one or two hundred miles, while others decorated the graves at home. I wish it were possible for me to be more accurate in the statistics desired.

Most Posts held memorial services this year. Pastors and churches aided the Posts in their services by sermons, addresses and patriotic songs. Hundreds of thousands of people joined in these exercises. Woman's Relief Corps, Sons of Veterans, Odd Fellows and many civic orders reverently joining in making these services very popular. Some of the most popular national orators gladly joined in these occasions, giving great interest to the National Memorial Day. This day will grow in importance as the years go by. And now that the year is so nearly closed, permit me to say that when my successor in office has been installed, I will readily, but somewhat reluctantly, turn over the keys, thankful that I have had the privilege of enjoying the honors of performing its duties, trusting that all my comrades, and God grant the Judge of all, may say "well done."

Hoping the present administration a most successful and honorable closing, I have the honor of remaining now and ever,

Yours most Fraternally in F., C. and L.,

T. H. HAGERTY,

Chaplain-in-Chief.

. Military Instruction in Public Schools.

GEO. W. WINGATE, SPECIAL AIDE IN CHARGE.

NO. 20 NASSAU STREET,
NEW YORK, AUGUST 1, 1895.

C. C. JONES,

Adjutant-General G. A. R.

Comrade:—I have the honor to submit the following report in regard to the subject of military instruction in the public schools. It has been delayed in consequence of waiting to receive reports from the different states.

Immediately upon receiving from you my appointment as Special Aide in charge of this matter I applied to the several Department Commanders to obtain the name of a comrade in each Department who was in their opinion specially fitted to act as an Aide upon the subject and who they thought was willing to accept the position. It proved not to be an easy matter for the Commander of a Department to find a comrade who had the time and ability to give the matter the attention which it deserved, and a number of those whose names were submitted to me were unable to accept the appointment when it was tendered them. In fact, in some of the states it has not been possible to procure the appointment of an Aide on this subject until quite recently. As fast as I received these names I transmitted them to Headquarters and they were appointed upon staff.

The following is a list of the Aides who have been appointed and are serving at the present time. I give them in the order in which they were appointed:

SPECIAL AIDS.

Peter B. Ayres	Delaware.
H. W. Downe	Massachusetts.
Geo. D. Geehegan	Washington.
E. Longpre	Louisiana.
W. J. Smith	Tennessee.
Henry T. Bartlett	New York.
Dr. H. O. Dodge	Colorado.
Warren Lee Goss	Connecticut.
Wm. M. Cochran	Indiana.
Clifford Fetter	Kansas.
Joseph Sedam	New Jersey.
Lee H. Rudisille	New Mexico.
S. N. Cook	Ohio.
W. W. Eldridge	Washington, D. C.
A. D. Cutler	California.
Lindol Smith	Idaho.
James M. Rice	Illinois.
Chas. E. Burmester	Nebraska.
H. S. White	Michigan.
S. H. Lancey	Florida.
Geo. R. Graham	Maryland.
Clinton Douglas	Iowa.
Jonathan F. Cilley	Maine.
C. R. Dennis	Rhode Island.
J. T. Russell	Kentucky.
James Miller	New Hampshire.
Wm. H. Deaver	North Carolina.
J. W. Stebbins	Virginia.
Edward Schwartz	Arizona.
Thos. C. Bell	Oregon.
Wm. A. Bentley	North Dakota.
William W. Folwell	Minnesota.
William H. Beach	Wisconsin.
Jos. R. C. Ward	Pennsylvania.
E. W. Tatlock	Utah.

The work which has been achieved in each state has been, as a rule, in proportion to the energy and efficiency of the Department Aide. I desire here to express my acknowledgments for the assistance I have received from them.

There being a great need of literature upon the subject, I added to the pamphlet which had been prepared by my predecessor, Captain E. L. Zalinski, so that it

should contain President Harrison's letter and the action of the last National Encampment, the reports of a number of interviews, and letters from several prominent men, together with some suggestions as to how the matter should be handled in the different schools and upon other matters in regard to which I had ascertained that information was desired. Of these 2,500 were printed.

I have also from time to time printed a number of circulars, letters and other matter. As fast as Aides were appointed in the different Departments they were furnished with copies of all these for distribution among the different Posts and educational authorities.

The want of available funds has been a great drawback to the work. The Quartermaster-General has paid the expenses of printing the pamphlets, but the other printing and expenses of my Department I have borne personally. This has also been obliged to be done by the Aides in the various Departments, who in consequence have not been able to accomplish as much as they would like to have performed.

The project of introducing military instruction in the public schools in the country seemed to those who originated it to be a very simple and patriotic scheme which would permanently ensure the maintenance of the Union and the protection of the country from danger either from a foreign enemy or from domestic dissension, and to which no reasonable man could object. It has therefore been with some surprise that they have found it opposed from many sources and with much bitterness, and that upon grounds which are not only inconsistent but contradictory. The Quakers being advocates of non-resistance, have always been expected to be opposed to this as to anything connected with war. The Woman's Christian Temperance Union, however, while loudly proclaiming their patriotism and devotion to the flag, oppose the idea of instructing the scholars in the schools in anything relating to the duties of a soldier, on the ground that "it will make them blood-thirsty." Many

ethical writers, such as Prof. Adler, Henry George, William D. Howells and various scholastic authorities (all of whom also profess a similar spirit of patriotism), also oppose it as prejudicial to higher education and having a tendency "to create a spirit of militarism." In other words, they are in favor of the flag and of the republic, but opposed to any method of protecting the one or sustaining the other. I must confess my astonishment at finding among these the Commander of Sprout Post No. 76, of Lockport, N. Y., who writes "that the youth of the country should be educated in something higher and better than the science of murdering their fellow men."

Some of the labor unions have passed resolutions against the plan upon the ground that "it will tend to create an army which will threaten the liberties of the masses,"—as if the liberties of the masses could be affected by instructing children of the whole people. On the other hand, a few military men have opposed it upon the ground that "if the children of the masses who attend the public schools are taught the use of arms it will endanger the property of the country,"—as if such a doubt as to the children of the people did not, if true, establish our unfitness to be a republic. Others, including some newspapers, have opposed it as unnecessary, claiming that the "country can always defend itself by volunteers as it did in the civil war,"—as if volunteers did not require any military instruction. But the great majority of the people and the press throughout the country have been and are now heartily in favor of the idea, and the numbers of those who oppose it are entirely disproportionate to the extent to which they have secured publicity. The Posts of the Grand Army throughout the different Departments are earnestly and warmly in sympathy with the plan. They have exerted all the influence they possess to secure its adoption in the schools, and their unselfish patriotism in doing so constitutes the strongest argument which can be made

against the assertions which have been recently published against them and against the Grand Army.

The progress which has been made in the matter has been very satisfactory, but naturally varies in different sections. The greatest progress relatively has naturally been made in the Eastern and Middle States. There the population is greater, there are more large cities, the schools are better attended, and consequently it is easier to introduce the system than in the states where the population is more scattered and the schools smaller. The greatest progress has been made in New York state, and particularly in New York City, where 16 regiments of 10,000 drilled boys (some 3,000 of whom were uniformed and armed) paraded on Memorial Day, and where there were at the close of the school year 20,000 receiving military instruction.

The difficulty in regard to the introduction of the matter in the Southern states has been very great. These states are poor, and anything which involves additional taxation in connection with their schools is impracticable. There is also considerable feeling in relation to any matter which has its origin in the Grand Army. I am satisfied that it will not be practicable to do much of anything in this direction in the South without the aid of the Confederate Camps. I have been assured by General Johnson, who is the Commander of the Confederate veterans, that he is earnestly in favor of the system, and that it will be brought up at their next Encampment and an effort made to act in co-operation with the Grand Army in introducing it throughout the schools of the South. The Western States are strong and enthusiastic in favor of the matter.

In Arizona the legislature has passed an act making military instruction compulsory in the public schools. I endeavored to secure the passage of a bill by congress to authorize the detailing of instructors and the issue of arms to the public schools, as is done to colleges, but the bill failed to become a law. The particulars in

regard to it are given in the report of Comrade Eldridge of Washington, D. C., given hereafter.

It is gratifying to be able to state that without an exception the teachers in all the schools who have adopted the system of military instruction speak of it in the highest manner. It is found to make the boys more obedient, brighter, more particular in their personal appearance, to create a manly, self-respecting spirit and bearing, and, in addition, to make them patriotic and loyal little American soldiers, particularly in the case of the children of foreigners, who know and care nothing for our country or its institutions. In the latter respect alone its value cannot be overestimated.

Its value to the country in training its youth so that they will be efficient soldiers whenever they are called upon to defend the nation from domestic dissension or a foreign foe is apparent to every member of the Grand Army.

The following is a synopsis of the reports that I have received from the different Departments:

MAINE.

Comrade Jonathan F. Cilley reports that in this state military instruction was introduced in the schools in the years 1876, 1877 and 1878. The companies thus formed, by taking in members outside the schools, gradually withdrew from them. During the present year, by the action of Alderman Charles A. Dam, of Portland, great success has been accomplished in that city. The city not only authorized the instruction in its schools, but appropriated \$850, with which 75 Springfield cadet rifles were purchased, and it had 100 well-drilled boys in camp for ten days. At present the military drill is optional with the boys in the Portland school. The matter was also taken up in other cities, but he received his appointment as Special Aide too late to obtain very definite information in regard to them.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Comrade James Miller reports that there is in Concord a high school battalion composed of two companies of 40 members each, uniformed and armed with cadet rifles, and whose drill, discipline and military appearance are excellent. They escorted

the Grand Army of the Republic Post on Memorial Day. Nashua, Manchester and Lavinia each has a similar company. It is expected that a company will be organized in most, if not all, of the several towns of the state which have a high school having a general attendance of not less than forty, and the recognition will be secured from the legislature at the next session. It is not deemed expedient, for the present at least, to introduce the matter in the smaller schools.

CONNECTICUT.

Comrade Warren Lee Goss reports that interest has been aroused in several of the towns which must result favorably.

In Norwich the school boys paraded on Memorial Day, and the Posts have been appealed to to form a committee to induce the school authorities to take up the matter as a part of the military instruction in the public schools.

A general healthy public sentiment has been created in regard to the matter throughout the state, which will produce definite results at an early date.

RHODE ISLAND.

Comrade C. R. Dennis reports that in Providence there are 25 public schools and Sunday schools where military drill is practiced. It is not under the direction of the school committees. The English and classical school of Goff, Rice & Smith has a battalion of four uniformed companies commanded by a Major, aided by an Adjutant and a Sergeant-Major. The companies have each a Captain, Lieutenant, five Sergeants and from 24 to 30 privates each, and armed with Springfield rifles and equipments. There is also a company of about 30 small boys. Many officers and instructors in other schools come from this battalion.

Brown's University has a battalion of four companies. Four grammar schools have a company each. Six Protestant churches of Providence, one in Newport, and probably others throughout the state, have organized companies for drill.

There are now about a dozen companies of Temperance Cadets attached to the Roman Catholic churches in Providence and vicinity. An endeavor was made some years ago to introduce military instruction into the high schools of Providence, which was opposed by the Peace Society and some who thought it was injurious in its teachings, and was defeated. It is now proposed to renew the subject this fall, and with the aid of the Grand Army it is expected to make the matter a success.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Comrade H. W. Downs reports that for many years this state had the members of its high and Latin schools in Boston regularly

instructed and drilled. They are organized into regular regiments and are in a high state of military efficiency.

In addition to these uniformed battalions, military instruction has been introduced in sixteen cities and towns in Massachusetts, and through the efforts of the committee in charge of the matter two more have promised to adopt it during the coming year. Special committees have been appointed from the different Posts in the towns to push this matter, and there is a favorable prospect of success.

NEW YORK.

Comrade Henry T. Bartlett, who is Special Aide in charge of this matter in New York, has been most energetic and efficient. His exertions have been supplemented by the different Posts of the Grand Army, particularly by Lafayette Post, which is entitled to the credit of originating the movement, and by U. S. Grant Post of Brooklyn. Department Commander John E. Shotts has also given the matter his earnest support. An Advisory Council has been formed in New York city of which Comrade J. A. Goulden is chairman, composed of a delegate from each Post, a committee from the Board of Education and the principals of the different public schools. This committee has worked with such effect that the system has been introduced into nearly every one of the male grammar schools of the city. On last Decoration Day 16 regiments of drilled and disciplined school boys, numbering about 10,000, paraded as an escort to the Grand Army. Of these an entire brigade over 3,000 strong was uniformed, armed and equipped. In addition to these schools, the parochial schools of the Catholic church and various other schools, including a number of Sunday schools of different Protestant denominations, have organized and drilled their boys. Most of them are uniformed and armed.

It is estimated that there are now about 50,000 boys in the public schools of New York state who are being instructed in the "setting up" drill or physical training of a similar nature. Of these about 22,000 are receiving regular company and battalion drill.

The newspapers of the state have given a powerful support to the matter. By opening their columns to the opposition they have helped rather than hindered the cause. Comrade Bartlett has corresponded with 115 Grand Army Posts outside New York City in 44 cities of upwards of 10,000 inhabitants and in three towns. He has distributed 550 of the pamphlets and about 200 newspaper clippings and other printed matter. He has addressed many meetings, notably the New York Convention of Grammar School Principals held in Syracuse in December, 1894. When the subject has been brought before a Board of Education and they have been found to

be unfavorably inclined, an endeavor has been made to "flank them" by endeavoring to interest the school principals, teachers and scholars, and with good results. The question of uniforms, arms and equipment, instructors and drill room have presented many difficulties. The matter of uniforms has been left to the schools themselves. It is working its own solution, as parents find that a uniform is no more expensive than ordinary clothes, and that as the boys take much better care of them they are really cheaper. Military instructors have been obtained by volunteers from the National Guard and from the Grand Army of the Republic and from volunteer and paid professional instructors.

In order to provide arms and equipments as well as to secure an official recognition of the "American Guard" by the state, a bill was presented to the state senate by General Martin T. McMahon. This was advocated by a strong committee from the various Posts of New York and Brooklyn and passed both branches of the legislature. It carried an appropriation of \$25,000 and would have done great good. Although it was supported by almost the entire press of the state as well as by the Grand Army of the Republic and many prominent men, Governor Morton, to the intense surprise of his friends, refused to sign it. Its friends will however urge its passage at the next legislature.

It was found that while the use of the armories of the National Guard for drill purposes was given to a number of private schools, it was denied to the scholars from the public schools. By considerable effort the use of several armories in New York City was obtained for these schools for a few weeks before Memorial Day. This was greatly appreciated by the principals, instructors and scholars and did much to promote the military appearance that these boys presented upon Memorial Day. Where the drill has been adopted, the school principals and teachers testify to the great physical, mental and moral improvement of the boys who have been drilled and to an improvement in the general discipline of the school which more than repays for the extra time the teachers give to the drill after school hours. Comrade Bartlett cites many letters to that effect from the different principals, which space will not permit given at length. It is also noticed that a spirit of patriotism, of love for the flag and an interest in public affairs is developed by it among the boys, such as was never known before, which cannot fail to be of great national value. The prospects for its introduction throughout the schools of the state are bright. The following is a statement of the cities and towns in New York State in which it has been introduced:

Auburn, Brooklyn, Elmira, Friendship, Hornellsville, Ithaca, Jamestown, Little Falls, Lockport, Long Island City, Mt. Vernon, New York City, Rochester, Yonkers.

PENNSYLVANIA.

But little has been accomplished in this state. There is a large Quaker element which is strongly opposed to the idea, and it was only in June that a comrade was selected who accepted the position of Special Aide.

While a great deal has been done in the way of newspaper publications to prepare the way for the matter, the time has not yet been sufficient to induce any of the public schools to actually adopt it.

IOWA.

Comrade Clinton Douglas reports that Iowa has a law which authorizes the Adjutant-General to loan arms and accoutrements to schools and colleges having military instruction. There have been issued to the public schools of Council Bluffs, Des Moines, Mason City, Marion, Monticello, Oxford, Osage, Red Oak, Waterloo and West Waterloo, 40 each, and to West Side 60, making 461. In addition there are 642 in the academies, normal schools and colleges. This is not half sufficient for those receiving military instruction, and application will be made to the next legislature for a further supply. There are about 1000 boys in the Iowa Boys' Brigade, and several companies of girls who drill with spears. The progress made in Iowa has been gratifying and will continue to be so.

OHIO.

Comrade S. M. Cook reports that he has endeavored to create public sentiment by circulating the publications received by him and by articles published in the papers and by speeches, and expects that considerable will be accomplished when the schools open in the fall.

INDIANA.

Comrade William M. Cochran reports that his work has been interfered with by illness caused by his service in 1862. He has written and spoken in favor of the subject. He has also sought to interest those members of the Grand Army who are associated with the school authorities and has seen or written to the prominent school men. The matter has been generally most heartily approved and never seriously antagonized.

The Grand Army of the Republic has had great influence in shaping the policy of Indiana in other matters and he expects they will be successful in this.

MICHIGAN.

Comrade Henry S. White reports a growing and healthy interest in the subject. In the larger cities some progress is being

made to organize the work. There seems to be no special opposition to it.

MINNESOTA.

Comrade William W. Folwell reports that an attempt was made in Minneapolis in 1893 and 1894 to introduce military instruction in the public schools, but it was dropped because it was adverse to public sentiment; that he was appointed too late to effect anything in the portion of the school year that has passed.

WISCONSIN.

Comrade William H. Beach reports that his appointment was made so near the close of the school year that but little could be done before graduation day. A number of articles have been published and others will be during the fall after the schools open. An endeavor will be made during the summer to interest the Teachers' Institutes in the state.

KANSAS.

Comrade Clifford Feters reports that the school board of the city of Ottawa has adopted military instruction and its superintendent and board are heartily pleased with the work. The matter was brought before them too late in the school year to enable much to be accomplished, but it is hoped that in the fall the system will be introduced in a number of the schools.

NEBRASKA.

Comrade C. E. Burwester reports that at the Department Encampment held in February, 1895, a resolution was passed endorsing the work and requesting the governor to recommend to the National Guard of Nebraska to act as instructors; also in aid of the Coombs bill.

That the Grand Army of the Republic are pressing the matter throughout the state and hope for the best results.

That Omaha has a battalion of about 400 high school cadets who are well drilled by a regular army officer. It is expected that a number of officers and non-commissioned officers will be detailed from this battalion to instruct the boys in the graded schools. The matter is progressing in the state very favorably, and it is expected before long every school will have a squad of well-drilled youngsters.

COLORADO.

Comrade H. O. Dodge reports that he has circulated and endeavored by letters to the Posts and otherwise to create a sentiment in favor of the matter. He has been favorably supported by

all but one Post Commander, who vigorously opposed the idea. There now exist five companies of uniformed and well-drilled boys in the public schools, besides a large and well-drilled company in one of the sectarian schools. Action has already been taken to organize military companies in the state university and the preparatory schools connected with it. Men of prominence in school work are heartily in favor of the scheme, and with the beginning of the school year in September a lively interest will be manifested.

IDAHO.

Comrade Lindol Smith reports that there is a strong feeling throughout the state in favor of the matter; that patriotic sentiments in the schools are taught more than in any other place he knows of. The scholars in each section in the primaries are taught the facings and marchings, and in the state university there are two companies well equipped and armed with Springfield cadet rifles and commanded by lieutenants from the regular army.

ARIZONA.

Comrade O. R. Schwartz reports that during the session of the legislature in January, 1895, a bill was passed authorizing the instruction in the public schools; that he has under his control, as Adjutant-General of the territory, a thousand stand of arms which he is endeavoring to distribute among the schools of the territory.

NEW MEXICO.

Comrade Lee H. Rudisille reports that the great distances and small population of that territory made it difficult to accomplish much of anything.

At White Oaks a company was organized in the public school commanded by the professor, to whom the Adjutant-General issued some Sharpe's carbines which were left on hand after the recent Indian trouble. Arrangements have been made to issue arms to all the schools; that it is expected that such organization will be had in nearly all of the schools at their opening in the fall; that it is recognized that the schools which adopt the military training are better governed, do better work and instill a loftier pride and a more upright carriage and demeanor in the young than by any other means of training.

CALIFORNIA.

Comrade A. D. Cutler reports that his efforts have been much embarrassed by the fact that no funds are provided for any expenses. He has talked the matter over with public men, school teachers and members of the Board of Education, all of whom are

interested and some in favor of it, but that the territory is so large that he has not been able to accomplish anything further.

OREGON.

Comrade Thomas E. Bell reports that it was near the close of the school year when he received his appointment. He visited the Posts of Portland and secured their support. He also received a pledge of support from the Oregon National Guard. He intends to press the matter when the schools open in the fall. A number of private schools, including several religious ones, now have instruction of this kind. He regards the situation in Oregon as encouraging.

STATE OF WASHINGTON.

Comrade George D. Geehegan, Special Aide, states that this matter has been opposed by the Populists. That in reply to a circular letter sent to County Superintendents of Public Instruction, he received from one Superintendent a letter stating "that the men who put guns in the hands of children and train them for a life of warfare are traitors and should receive the contents of the guns if ever ordered to kill human beings." On the other hand, his action has received the support of others. In Seattle, the high school has a fine company consisting of fifty boys all uniformed, armed and equipped and splendidly drilled. Several of the public schools have also adopted it, and it is expected to be adopted by a great majority of the schools throughout the state within a brief period.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Comrade W. W. Eldridge reports that there are 11 companies of high school cadets organized and fully equipped, also 9 white and 2 colored companies formed into three battalions, to whom arms and equipments were furnished by the Secretary of War under the authority of a special resolution of instruction. The subject of extending the drill to the graded schools was considered by the trustees and a favorable report has been made which is now under consideration by the commissioners for the District of Columbia. A bill which was prepared by William J. Coombs, of New York, to extend the provisions of section 1225 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, which provides for detail of army officers as military instructors in colleges and universities so as to include common schools, was introduced in the last session of congress. A substitute for this bill, almost identical except as to phraseology, was submitted by Mr. Outhwaite, Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, House of Representatives, with the favorable report of that committee, and placed upon the

house calendar. A copy of this bill was introduced in the senate by General Hawley, but was not acted upon at time of adjournment.

The crowded condition of the house calendar prevented this bill from being taken up by unanimous consent and it did not pass. Objection was made by two members of congress when unanimous consent was asked for and the bill failed of passage.

The prospects are bright for favorable legislation on this subject by the next congress; also of having the system extended to the graded schools of the Department.

DELAWARE.

Comrade Peter B. Ayres reports that the Board of Education of Wilmington is almost unanimously in favor of the matter. It was opposed, however, by the Quakers, and the matter was delayed so that nothing was done during the spring. It is expected that during the fall it will be taken up in the Grammar and High Schools under the instruction of Lieutenant Frier, United States Army. A number of Grand Army men have volunteered their services and will have an oversight of the matter in the other schools of the city and state. There are now 4 companies of the Boys' Brigade in Wilmington. The matter is generally popular.

MARYLAND.

Comrade George R. Graham reports that the matter has been brought before the official bodies in Baltimore, the City Council and School Board, and is now in favorable position for consideration next year. Before the war the boys of the City College of Baltimore were formed into a battalion and were regularly drilled. The outbreak of the rebellion caused a dissolution of the organization, a large percentage of the members of which found their way into the Union and Rebel armies and made good soldiers. There are at present 2 companies of boys in one of the public schools who are regularly drilled by the principal, who is an old Confederate soldier. These boys assisted one of the Grand Army Posts in decorating the graves on Memorial Day.

KENTUCKY.

Comrade J. T. Russell reports that in this state some of the teachers are in favor of having the pupils drilled while others are not. No official action has been taken.

TENNESSEE.

Comrade William J. Smith, the Department Commander, reports that he has talked the matter up in the legislature and through the state and has distributed the pamphlets sent him,

but that so far nothing definite has been accomplished. He is not sanguine of success.

VIRGINIA.

Comrade John W. Stebbens reports that the lateness of his appointment has prevented his accomplishing much; that the matter is favored by the Governor, but that the financial question makes it extremely difficult for the state to do much. He recommends a union of the Confederate Camps and of the Grand Army of the Republic in this direction (which seems to be approved of by many).

NORTH CAROLINA.

Comrade W. H. Deaver reports that the legislature of North Carolina at its session of 1885, made an entire change in the school administration; that he anticipates that probably there will be no difficulty in introducing the instruction in the white schools, yet there may be, if it is adopted in the colored schools at the same time; as the white and colored schools are under the same general rules, an attempt to discriminate between them will create an additional jealousy to that which now exists.

FLORIDA.

Comrade S. Herbert Lancey reports that he attended the Teacher's Convention in January, 1895, and secured a report from the committee of a resolution in favor of military instruction in the schools. This was voted down, however, as the President of the Convention and State Superintendent of Instruction was opposed to it. The State Department Encampment passed resolutions in favor of the plan and the Posts are doing all they can to promote it. Comrade Lancey has delivered a number of addresses and circulated the pamphlets sent him. He finds the Confederate veterans strongly opposed to the plan, but proposes to keep up the agitation so as to secure as much general support as possible.

LOUISIANA.

Comrade E. Longpre reports that he has received favorable answers from the circulars which he has sent out; that little, if anything, has been done in the white public schools; that the teachers of the colored public schools are anxious to instruct their scholars in military drill, but there is considerable opposition to it. I have received no reports from the other Departments.

In conclusion I would state that while I feel that much more could have been accomplished if I had been able to get my Department organized more promptly,

that the work is now past all question of experiment. The idea "has come to stay" and, with the support which the Grand Army is certain to give it, it is certain to succeed. When it has succeeded the Grand Army will be entitled to feel that it has again accomplished a work of which it has reason to be proud and that the liberties of the country are forever safe.

I am fraternally yours,

GEO. W. WINGATE,

Special Aid in charge of Military Instruction in the Public Schools.

The Commander-in-Chief read his address, and the reports of the other officers of the Encampment were presented.

The committees on address of the Commander-in-Chief and reports of officers are as follows:

The Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief announced as the Committee on Address of the Commander-in-Chief, the following comrades:

E. W. Tatlock.....	Utah.
Robert E. Fisk.....	Montana.
Louis Grund.....	Missouri.
H. B. Compson.....	Oregon.
J. L. Merrick.....	Maine.

The following committees were announced by the Commander-in-Chief:

On report of the Adjutant-General—

Hubert O. Moore.....	Massachusetts.
R. L. Chase.....	Iowa.
John M. Vanderslice.....	Pennsylvania.
J. K. Mertz.....	Minnesota.
R. M. Smock.....	Indiana.

On report of the Quartermaster-General—

James S. Martin.....Illinois.
 Thomas J. Anderson.....Kansas.
 Edward Farley.....Kentucky.
 L. M. Zimmerman.....Maryland.
 Charles C. Grey.....Rhode Island.

On report of Judge Advocate-General—

H. M. Nevius.....New Jersey.
 H. E. Taintor.....Connecticut.
 Leo Rassieur.....Missouri.
 James Tanner.....New York.
 Joseph W. O'Neill.....Ohio.

On report of Surgeon-General—

Lee H. Rudisille.....New Mexico.
 J. L. Thomas.....Indian Territory.
 J. Guthrie Savage.....Arizona.
 Norman Buck.....Washington and Alaska.
 C. R. Le Valley.....West Virginia.

On report of Chaplain-in-Chief—

Geo. J. P. Wood.....Potomac.
 J. Ó. Gregg.....Montana.
 Paul Bruce.....Louisiana and Mississippi.
 W. W. French.....Tennessee.
 W. C. Maxey.....Idaho.

On report of Inspector-General—

A. T. Bliss.....Michigan.
 A. E. Sholes.....Georgia.
 John Kohler.....New York.
 Henry Donahue.....Florida.
 Richard Heritage.....Delaware.

On Rules, Regulations and Ritual—

Robert B. Beath.....Pennsylvania.
 Charles W. Pavey.....Illinois.
 N. B. Carrington.....Massachusetts.
 Edward Scofield.....Wisconsin.
 T. C. Masteller.....California and Nevada.

On reports of Senior and Junior Vice Commanders-in-Chief—

James Minot New Hampshire.
 L. C. Levans Vermont.
 A. H. Soekland Arkansas.
 H. E. Conger Texas.
 L. E. Brewster Colorado and Wyoming.

Committee to convey greetings to Woman's Relief Corps—

A. G. Weissert Wisconsin.
 Edgar Allen Virginia and N. Carolina.
 A. P. Rousevelt. North Dakota.

Committee to convey greetings to Ladies of the Grand Army—

George H. Patrick Alabama.
 Thomas G. Sample Pennsylvania.
 H. H. Black Oklahoma.

Committee on Resolutions—

John Palmer, Chairman, New York.
 Alabama William Snyder.
 Arizona A. J. Sampson.
 Arkansas J. C. Bliss.
 California and Nev. R. H. Warfield.
 Col'rado and Wy'm'g A. V. Bohn.
 Connecticut J. R. Bucklyn.
 Delaware Peter B. Ayars.
 Florida D. L. Way.
 Georgia C. T. Watson.
 Idaho R. H. Barton.
 Illinois James Sexton.
 Indiana Gil R. Stormont.
 Iowa J. H. Powers.
 Kansas Bernard Kelly.
 Kentucky T. Z. Morrow.
 Louisana and Miss. Thomas L. McVey.
 Maine Wainwright Cushing.
 Maryland E. Y. Goldsborough.

Committee on Resolutions — continued.

Massachusetts.....	W. H. I. Hayes.
Michigan.....	Washington Gardner.
Minnesota.....	Ell Torrance.
Missouri	T. P. Tracy.
Nebraska	H. C. Russell.
New Hampshire	Edward E. Parker.
New Jersey	James R. Mullikin.
New Mexico.....	T. W. Collier.
New York.....	Albert D. Shaw.
North Dakota	L. O. Elliot.
Ohio	A. A. Taylor.
Oklahoma.....	J. P. Cummins.
Oregon.....	W. S. Myers.
Pennsylvania	Chill W. Hazard.
Potomac	Charles C. Royce.
Rhode Island.....	George F. Woodley.
South Dakota	George W. Carpenter.
Tennessee.....	H. C. Whitaker.
Texas	M. W. Mann.
Vermont	H. E. Taylor.
Virginia and N. C.....	B. C. Cook.
W'shi'g'n and Alaska,	O. B. Hayden.
West Virginia.....	George J. Walker.
Wisconsin.....	F. W. Oakley.

Comrade Shively, of Indiana: Commander-in-Chief. Since our coming here a most appalling calamity has occurred, in which five young men have lost their lives. They belonged to what I believe is termed the Louisville Legion. They perished while contributing to our comfort and pleasure and the success of this great Encampment. I think it would be fitting and proper for this body to take some action in the matter, and I therefore move you that a committee of five be appointed to draft a suitable resolution, expressing the sympathy of this Encampment with the families which have sustained this great bereavement.

The motion was seconded by Comrade Carrington, and was carried unanimously.

The Commander-in-Chief appointed as the committee, H. B. Shively, of Indiana; James M. Cormick, Pennsylvania; James Tanner, New York; D. M. Burchfield, Ohio, and James O'Donnell, of Illinois.

Comrade Stewart, of Pennsylvania, moved that the reports of officers be referred to the committees appointed to consider them, without reading, and that all resolutions and communications be referred to the Committee on Resolutions without being read.

Comrade Johnson, of Indiana: I move to amend the motion, so far as resolutions are concerned, so as to provide that they be referred, without debate.

Comrade Stewart: The resolutions will have to come back to this Encampment, and they will be embodied in the report of the committee, and can be read and discussed at that time. I think it would save the time of this Encampment to have these resolutions referred to the committee, without reading.

Comrade Johnson: I think the adoption of my proposition will economize time. If a resolution is not indorsed by this Encampment, it will not have to be considered by the committee.

The Commander-in-Chief: There is no second to the motion to amend, and the question will be on the adoption of Comrade Stewart's motion.

Comrade O'Donnell, of Illinois: Commander-in-Chief. I think it would be well for this Encampment to appoint a committee, as the representatives of this Encampment, to attend the funeral of these young men who were killed.

Comrade Wagner: That they be instructed to secure a proper floral design?

Comrade O'Donnell: Yes.

The Commander-in-Chief put the question, including the suggestion of Comrade Wagner, and the motion prevailed.

Comrade Tanner, of New York: Commander-in-Chief. We must not forget that as brilliant as is the success of this Encampment, and grand as is the occasion, there are five families in which for all time there will be the utmost regret that this National Encampment ever came to Louisville. It seems to me that the least we ought to do is to direct every Department to send one representative to the funeral, and I trust the comrade will accept this as an amendment.

Comrade O'Donnell: Certainly I will.

The Commander-in-Chief put the question, that the committee consist of one from each department, and the motion prevailed.

The following committee was named:

John B. Inman	Illinois.
A. P. Stone	Alabama.
J. Guthrie Savage.....	Arizona.
O. M. Spellman	Arkansas.
L. E. Brewster	Colorado.
A. J. Buckles	California and Nevada.
Henry S. Peck	Connecticut.
Charles Zerbig	Delaware.
T. S. Wilmarth	Florida.
Alfred Ginton	Georgia.
L. J. Gibble	Indiana.
B. W. Crozier.....	Iowa.
Chas. W. Erdman.....	Kentucky.
Jerry Shaw.....	Kansas.
G. G. Dowing.....	Maine.
David L. Stanton.....	Maryland.
B. F. Carrington.....	Massachusetts.
James B. Davis.....	Missouri.
John M. Thayer	Nebraska.
John G. Ginnodo	
H. M. Davis	New Mexico.
Jas. Prentiss Foster.....	New York.
James Burdick	North Dakota.
L. G. Hunt.....	Ohio.

H. P. Bunch.....	Oklahoma.
William H. Honn	Potomac.
James McCormick.....	Pennsylvania.
George M. Turner	Rhode Island.
W. L. Palmer	South Dakota.
W. H. Nelson.....	Tennessee.
W. A. Carnahan.....	Texas.
C. M. Hart.....	West Virginia.
Phil Cheek.....	Wisconsin.
John W. Stebbins.....	Virginia and N. Carolina.
Joseph Dickerson.....	Washington and Alaska.
William C. Bird.....	Pennsylvania.
J. B. Needham.....	Vermont.
L. W. Aldrich.....	New Hampshire.
George W. Savage.....	Minnesota.

An adjournment was taken until 2 P. M.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1895.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Encampment was called to order at 2 o'clock.

Under the head of Reception of Communications and Resolutions, various communications and resolutions were presented and referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

Comrade Brewster, of Colorado, moved that the list of names of members of the committee to represent the National Encampment at the funeral to-morrow, be sent with the resolutions of the Special Committee, to Col. Castleman, commander of the Louisville Legion, and the motion prevailed.

Comrade Bosbyshell, of Indiana, moved that the Encampment now take up the question of the location of the next annual meeting, and the motion prevailed.

Comrade Albert T. Shaw, of New York: Commander-in-Chief. The Department of New York sends greeting, through its representatives assembled here, to the comrades of the National Encampment. In asking this Encampment to hold its next meeting in the second city of our Empire state of New York we believe we can briefly present such arguments as will drive home to your hearts the justice of the request we make. New York, as you know, is the great entrepot of the commerce of this continent, and the city of Buffalo is the western gateway, at the other end of the state. Buffalo is a city of magnificent proportions, in comparison to its population of 350,000 souls, and is unsurpassed in the beauty of its location, and the interest of its environments.

The great state of New York has been one of the great supports of this organization. It has within its borders much wealth and much patriotism, and Buffalo is the center of a large area represented by the Grand Army of the Republic, and its location makes it a splendid place for a meeting of this Encampment. New York has not had a National Encampment in fifteen years. We are anxious that you do us this honor in the coming year. New York is fortunate in having had a great West to take her sons and daughters to their bosom, and the great West has been fortunate in having the great Empire State of New York to draw upon. Had it not been for this fact our great state would have been overrun by a grand population, which, under the conditions, helps to make glorious many of the other states of this nation. Buffalo can furnish ample accommodation for the largest number. The hospitality of her citizens is well known, and is unbounded. When the representatives of the Grand Army of the Republic came up there, not very long ago, everyone of them went away saying, "You take us to your homes and your hearts as we were never taken before anywhere on this continent." And I can say to you, that in railway facilities, in facilities for lodging with the numerous hotels, you will be treated, if you

come there, in a manner that will fill your hearts with the highest joy. I may say in regard to the railway accommodations, that the Eastern circuit will furnish you transportation at the lowest rate that has ever been furnished in the history of our National Encampment. We will bring you by lake, and will bring you by river, and will bring you by rail, under such conditions of accommodation and comfort and speed as you never before have had extended to you, and those of you who wish to go by the great water-ways of the West, however you may come, we will stand on the shore of that matchless Niagara river, and we will see that not one of you goes over the famous falls because of having forgotten when you reached the city of Buffalo.

We have more miles of electric railway in Buffalo than in any other similar city in the world. Then we have the magnificent Niagara, fairer than Avon. It dances a quickstep past our city of Buffalo, and goes for twenty miles, until it makes its magnificent bow to Lake Ontario, with a rush and a roar that has become the admiration of the world. And more than that, I wish to say that the attractions along that river are not to be surpassed. An electric railway runs through the gorge, down by the water's edge, wonderful in its beauty and uniqueness; and upon the Canadian side they have an electric railway, skirting along the upper gorge, unexcelled in its perfection and beauty.

The railway accommodations between the two points of Buffalo and Niagara Falls are, as you know, ample, and the hotels of Niagara Falls send greeting also, and they will receive your delegates who desire to be soothed by the music of the waters, at low rates, and with a fair representation in each room.

When I came through on my way to this Encampment I had to put on my overcoat at Buffalo, and when I got down to Louisville, grandly and gloriously as we have been entertained, I almost wanted to take my shirt off, as you know. If you come to Buffalo, we will pre-

sent you a city of magnificent hospitalities, where you will receive an unbounded welcome, and where you will feel before you return that, while as that greatest orator on our continent said to-day from this platform, that the gateway of the South had been opened here to-day, Buffalo, from her great heart, will show you that the Western gateway of the Empire State will be thrown wide open to you, if you will only, by your presence, honor our great city in 1896.

I have so much to say that I am afraid I will transgress upon your time and patience, but I believe that I voice the sentiment of the great majority of the rank and file of the Grand Army of the Republic of the United States when I say, "Give it to the old empire state in '96, so that many thousands of us may go back to the soil where we were born and look for the last time into the faces of the young generation of boys and girls who are to go forth and to keep step to the music of the redeemed, regenerated Union, after we shall have passed to our peaceful rest."

Gentlemen, in the name of the city of Buffalo, represented by all its great commercial bodies, in the name of the citizens of that great city, in the names of the representatives here of the great Empire state, in the name of the thousands of Grand Army boys in the old state of New York, we invite you to come to Buffalo in 1896.

Comrade L. E. Brewster, of Colorado: Commander-in-Chief and Comrades. I desire to say first to you comrades that I am not the man who was selected to present this matter for Denver. Our Commander, from Wyoming, representing the Department of Colorado and Wyoming, is the gentleman who was selected for the purpose of presenting the name of Denver as the next place for holding the annual Encampment. As he is not present, it behooves me, as the only representative speaker perhaps, I may say, to perform this duty.

I will therefore say to you, gentlemen, that Denver, Denver in Colorado, is asking of you to come to that city

and hold the next annual Encampment. And we do so for various reasons. Among others are these: First, that we recognize the fact, from the report made here to-day, that the boys are dropping off at the rate of seven to ten thousand per year. The last report is seven thousand and some odd. Next year we will bury undoubtedly seven to ten thousand more of our comrades. We further feel that this is an act of magnanimity and gratitude upon our part, and of heart-felt interest in our comrades, that before the opportunity shall pass away, and before our comrades shall have gone from the earth to make their account above, that they shall see something that we have in our country.

We are the Switzerland of America. Men need not go across the waters to Europe. Men need not go anywhere in America or in any other section of any foreign country, in order to see the grandeurs that are presented in nature, for they can see them in Denver and its surroundings. Denver is a city of some two hundred thousand inhabitants. We held the Encampment there some thirteen years ago, when we were but a village. We are a rapid people, and we have built up a rapid city, and some of you comrades perhaps have been there in the last few years. Some of you, perhaps, may have been there and attended the Conclave of the Masons, and you know something of the magnanimity of our people, the width of our streets, and how they are paved, and what our people can do for you. Our streets are paved differently and more magnificently than those of any city that I have been in in the last twenty-five years. It is all asphaltum pavement, reaching from one side to the other, throughout the city. Our people are largely Eastern people who have come there, some poor and some with money. Some of them have made immense fortunes. One man in Cripple Creek has made over two millions of dollars in the last two years, and his wife got a divorce from him three months before that time because he could not support her. That shows we are rapid.

His name is Stratton. After his wife got the divorce, he started for Cripple Creek, and when he got there he began to look around to see where he would stick his spade, and he stuck it where most of the miners told him he ought not to, and I tell you as an honest fact that all he has to do to-day is to set his men at work, and in the course of twenty-four hours he will load cars enough to bring him a hundred thousand dollars on one trip, running it to the smelters. That man offered to us for the next State Encampment ten thousand dollars if we bring it to Cripple Creek. He said to us, "If you will bring your State Encampment there we will pay all your railroad fare, and your hotel bills, and we will take care of you; it matters not where you come from;" and they agreed to give us two, three or five thousand dollars to pay our expenses here if we would say positively that they should have it. We did not decide.

Now, comrades, we have to say to you that if you will come to Colorado, whatever rates the East will make will be made for you, whether it be one cent a mile or half a cent a mile. The roads West of the Missouri river will carry you into Denver at the same rates that you make from New York to Chicago. The passenger agents are here to tender that to you.

Should you go to Denver, when we get through with the Encampment, excursions will be made up to carry you to see sights that some of you have never seen, and never will see in this world, if you don't go there. They will take you to the top of Pike's Peak, 16,000 feet above the level of the sea, where you will see the clouds and the rain below you, where you will look at God's handiwork, and you can see further than from any other point in any section of the world. They will take you out to the Loop, where you will see, when you have gone up to the top of it and around it, four railroads running below you that you will suppose are different lines, and run in different directions, but they are all the same railroad that you went up on. They will take you around to see

the grand Royal Gorge, thousands and thousands of feet above your head on either side, where the road cuts through; and from thence to Marshall Pass. The rates to these different points will be made, not to take money away from the boys, but be made the same as are made from time to time to our people, a dollar for the round trip of the Loop, a ride of sixty or seventy or eighty miles; and a dollar and a half to go to the Royal Gorge and return. You will be treated royally, and you will be taken in palace cars. These railroad men are ready to tell you of all this, but let me say to you, that our streets, so smooth and clean, will be open for you on evenings, if you desire to go out and parade with your ladies, every team taken off from the street, and everything else, except, perhaps, the street cars. They are swept every night, and you will have an opportunity to walk upon streets that are as sweet and clean as your own parlors at home. In addition to this we have the most magnificent street car system there is in the world, and that is saying a good deal. For five cents you can ride from 15 to 25 miles, transferring from one section to another, until you have reached your destination. All of our street car systems are electric, except one line, which is a cable. There are no horse cars in our city, and there will be no cots.

There is no city on this hemisphere that is better calculated to take care of these people and the comrades than is Denver. We have some of the most magnificent hotels there are in the country anywhere, and you will be cared for by our people. We will find you places to sleep, where you can get rooms where you can take your wives, where you can be cared for without anyone attempting to take from you anything that is not right and just.

We say to you further that should you come to Denver, you will see a committee of two or or three hundred men, with badges across their breasts, which will read "Information." That badge will indicate to you that

there is a man that will tell you everything you want to know. He will direct you to any place in the city where you may wish to go. It will be to your interest, as it was during the conclave, to find these men, and they will come to you so that you may not be led astray. And beside this our hackmen, under the law and our expressmen under the law, will not make any charges greater than the charge at ordinary times.

Now, comrades, we ask you to come to the city of Denver and see us, and see something that you have never seen before.

Comrade C. H. Castle, of St. Paul: Commander-in-Chief and Comrades. One year ago the city of St. Paul sent a committee to the National Encampment at Pittsburgh, located, I believe, about sixty or seventy miles from the great city of Buffalo, authorized to invite the National Encampment of 1896 to meet in St. Paul. We were most cordially received, and we got most excellent assurance of support, but Louisville came upon the field with an argument and an invitation which appealed to our good sense and our patriotism as well as yours, so that, after a very modest presentation of our claims, that they might be filed for reference, we withdrew our request, did not even ask that a vote be taken, accepted the assurance of hundreds of delegates that they would support us at the next Encampment, and cordially joined to make the nomination of Louisville unanimous. It is very evident that in many senses at least we made no mistake. We have come here and enjoyed that fraternization which we were promised, and which has certainly been carried out upon correct principles, upon the principle that in the contest which was fought and won thirty years ago, we were everlastingly right, and our opponents were deplorably, if mistakenly, wrong. We have enjoyed our reception and entertainment here, and now the committee of the citizens of St. Paul comes here again to renew the invitation which we were prepared

to make one year ago, and to press it urgently but respectfully upon your consideration.

This time we meet in the gateway of the new South, next year let us meet in the gateway of the new Northwest, the city of St. Paul. Not away out on the far frontier, in the frozen North, but situated in the golden heart of the American continent, with more fruitful and tillable country in a due Northwest course, not one acre in a hundred of which has yet been put under cultivation, than lies in a directly opposite direction, Southeasterly between St. Paul and Savanna, Georgia. It is true that honesty is the best policy everywhere and always, and as a pure matter of policy, if no more, we propose to be honest with you. We shall give you a warm and hearty welcome, but in that far off Northern country, where the cool breezes blow over the fevered brow, we shall not give you a welcome which is so preposterously and distressingly hot as was found here to-day. It was said, I believe, in the Scriptures, that the stars in their courses fought on a memorable occasion, and the sun in its course yesterday and to-day has been fighting the battles of St. Paul.

The credentials which we present here are of the most impressive and binding sort. We represent, in the first place, the Department of Minnesota, which by unanimous vote of its Encampment last winter instructed its delegates to join in the invitation of the capital city of the state, and to vote unanimously, and use their best efforts to secure its acceptance. In addition to that, the St. Paul city council, last February, by unanimous resolution, which I have in my hand but will not take time to read, gave the official and cordial indorsement of the civic government to this invitation, and pledged the necessary support; and our sister city of Minneapolis, separated from us only by an imaginary line, has joined cordially and heartily in this invitation. It has sent representative citizens and comrades here upon our committee, and it will join heartily and cordially in your

reception and entertainment when you come among us, and every word that is said here or elsewhere in favor of St. Paul equally applies to them.

On the 25th day of January, 1895, the legislature of Minnesota, by a unanimous vote of both houses, passed a joint resolution indorsing this invitation and cordially inviting the veterans of the Union army to pay a visit to the state of Minnesota. Nothing, then, could be stronger or more official or more binding than the pledges which we bring to you of our cordial reception and unstinted hospitality.

There are practical questions which have to be settled upon these occasions, and it may be taken for granted that no city with the experience that we have had will ever tender this invitation except with a due regard to an honorable and a creditable fulfillment. We know what this invitation involves, and we are fully prepared to accept the consequences and carry it out, in letter and spirit, from the beginning to the end. The funds necessary for the reception and entertainment of the Encampment will be amply guaranteed. Within the limits of St. Paul and Minneapolis, easily connected together by magnificent electric systems of street railways, are 200 hotels, all of which will be open for the reception and entertainment of our guests; besides which, within a circuit of ten miles from the two cities, easily reached by railway, are a large number of fine lakeside resort hotels, with accommodations for more than 20,000 people, all of which will be open and ready for your reception.

It has been stated, as we understand it, that St. Paul is a hilly city, and that you may be obliged to march up hill, but I will say that we have plenty of level ground for all the streets that you will care to march on. We are now laying down the last of 25 miles of splendid asphalt paved streets, as smooth as Pennsylvania Avenue in Washington, and on at least ten miles of those streets there isn't a grade of any account, and if you come there

we will take advantage of the little grade there is, and march you always down hill.

Seven states of the new Northwest join with us unanimously in this nomination and invitation. The states of Wisconsin, Minnesota, Nebraska, North and South Dakota and Montana are all with us. For all that vast territory, or nearly the whole of it, St. Paul and Minneapolis are the center of transportation routes, easily reached from every direction. We have seven lines of railroads reaching to Chicago, four to Lake Superior, and other lines radiating in every direction, so that the facilities are ample, and the great national convention of 1892 at Minneapolis, where there was certainly as large an attendance as there has ever been at a Grand Army Encampment, there was not a breath of complaint at the lack of transportation facilities or facilities for entertaining guests.

Now, in conclusion, let me say that these seven states haven't as large a population—they haven't as large a representation as seven other states similarly situated, further to the East. We all know that it is grand to have a giant's power, but it is sometimes cruel to use it like a giant. You gentlemen from the interior, Empire, Middle States, have the power to vote this Encampment, year by year, wherever you please, but we beg of you, in the name of the men who have left their homes behind them, the comrades of the Union army who have moved out into the new Northwest states, and who constitute a very large element of their population, to remember them upon this occasion. It is perhaps the last opportunity they will ever have of joining with you in a great reunion. It is perhaps the only opportunity that they will ever have of seeing their comrades, and they will enjoy, as you cannot enjoy, these privileges, having been so long separated from those they love.

As to the matter of the rates of transportation, we have been told of certain things that the railroads will do, of certain things they are going to do. As a conclu-

sion, and as a portion of my remarks, I ask the chairman of our Citizens' Committee to read an official letter, a binding guarantee, from a railroad of the Northwest, which will be filed in the archives of this Encampment and become our bond and surety as to the giving of a cent a mile to the St. Paul Encampment of 1896.

Comrade McCurdy: I am authorized to read the following letter, which fully explains itself:

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

F. H. LORD, General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, April 15, 1895.

J. J. MCCARDY,

Chairman of Committee Grand Army of the Republic, St. Paul, Minnesota.

Dear Sir: Providing such action is taken at the forthcoming Annual Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic as will insure the Annual Encampment for the year 1896 being held at St. Paul, Minnesota, you are authorized to promise on behalf of the Chicago Great Western Railway a special rate of one cent per mile over this railway for all persons attending the said Encampment at St. Paul, subject to the usual and customary rules limiting such special rates.

This will insure a rate of one cent a mile from Chicago, Du-buque, Marshalltown, Des Moines, St. Joseph, Leavenworth and Kansas City, as well as all intermediate cities and towns on the Chicago Great Western Railway.

Yours truly,

F. H. LORD, G. P. & T. A.

Mr. Lord wrote that letter in my presence, having been ordered to do so by the general manager of that road, and I desire to file that letter with the Adjutant-General.

Comrade Rassieur, of Missouri: Commander-in-Chief. As a representative from the Department of Missouri, I desire to join in the request that this Encampment select St. Paul as its next meeting place. The chief corner-stone of this organization is the spirit of fair play that is always indulged in. Last year we met at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. New York, the Empire state, could send the rank and file there, and they made a grand and glorious showing. Then we selected, in justice to the

south, Louisville, and again the Empire state has merely had to go beyond its borders to reach Louisville. But the grand Northwest has had to come an immense distance for quite a number of years, and the boys up there, the rank and file, ask that you go there next year, to St. Paul, a city that has never had the pleasure and honor of welcoming this grand organization. What I know of St. Paul assures me that the welcome that you will receive there will not be exceeded by the welcome of any place in these United States. There are people who will say to you, "You are welcome," and manifest it by everything in their power. I want to add one word. Our friends in Denver have wealth enough to go to St. Paul and be with us on that grand occasion.

The Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief was called to the chair.

Comrade W. W. French, of Tennessee: Commander-in-Chief and Comrades. I desire in a word, to ask this Encampment to meet at Nashville, Tennessee, in 1896. You have planted the seed, by your meeting in Louisville this year, and we want you to cultivate the field by meeting in Nashville next year, and the invitation is extended to you by the Board of Trade, the Mayor and aldermen of the city of Nashville, indorsed and urged by all your comrades of that state.

Comrade Downs, of New Mexico: I am instructed by the representatives from the Department of New Mexico to second the city of Denver. Denver belongs to us. We haven't got our house quite ready yet to receive, but we want you to come to our next door neighbor, Denver.

A comrade of Iowa: I want to second the nomination of St. Paul. West of the Mississippi there has rolled up, in the last two decades, a grand people, that have made the desert blossom like the rose. We wish to go to the Twin Cities, one year from now, to show the people of the East and South and of the far West and of the extensive North, just what has been done west of the

Mississippi river, and we heartily and earnestly and with all our souls, second St. Paul and Minneapolis.

Comrade Hoard, of Wisconsin: Commander-in-Chief. The Department of Wisconsin desires to second most cordially the location of the next National Encampment at St. Paul. The fact that we do so in our shirt sleeves amid this fervid heat but adds emphasis to our indorsement. Patriotism is indigenous to the breezy and invigorating prairies of the Northwest, and our councils will find there abundant cheer and stimulus.

St. Paul advised Timothy to take a little wine for his stomach's sake. The St. Paul of the Northwest will add to the wine of good cheer every other element of the broadest metropolitan hospitality and a stalwart sympathy with the purposes of our organization. Not only will that city grandly welcome and provide for you, but thousands of Grand Army comrades from Wisconsin and Iowa will be there to make "this assurance doubly sure."

Comrade Anderson, of Kansas: Commander and comrades. We do not want to have any misunderstanding as to the question of rates. If you desire to meet in Denver next year, I am authorized by the lines forming the Western Lines Passenger Association, the Union Pacific, the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, the Missouri Pacific, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, and Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, to offer you a rate of one cent per mile. This rate, please remember, is not confined to any one line. It is over the roads of the entire system, applies not only from the Missouri river, but from St. Louis, Peoria, Bloomington and Chicago on the east; and we have the assurances of the great Pennsylvania system that they will make a rate of one cent per mile up to our eastern gateway. You will get your one cent a mile.

Comrade Powell, of Illinois: Commander-in-Chief. Without multiplying words, Illinois desires to second the nomination of St. Paul.

Comrade Allen, of Virginia: I am requested by the

comrades of the Grand Army from the Old Dominion to say that they want for once in their lives to look on the great New Dominion of the new Northwest, and they will vote for St. Paul.

Comrade Wagner, of Pennsylvania: Commander-in-Chief and Comrades: There have been quite a number of suggestions made, that this National Encampment should go to Philadelphia, that we haven't been there since 1876, and we have been urged to say to the Encampment, by quite a number of the comrades present, that we would be glad to have you. I am authorized to say that we will always be glad to have this National Encampment come to Philadelphia, but that we prefer, because of the fact that in the year 1900, which is only four years off, we expect to have another Centennial there, just as we did in 1876, that you keep yourselves open, and we make that request now, because there is a suggestion that we promised last year something for which we will be sued for breach of promise if we do not do it next year; and I am authorized to say, by the comrades of Pennsylvania, that we want you all to remain loyal until 1900, four years from now, when we will want you to come to Philadelphia, and don't you forget it.

Comrade Daboll, of Michigan: Comrades. We are facing at this time the proposition that one single road has promised us a cent a mile into St. Paul, and one only. The entire Western Association has promised us a cent a mile into Denver. The entire Eastern Association and all of the great lines of travel on the water have promised us a cent a mile or a lower rate the other way. I come from Michigan, where 6000 Grand Army men, natives of the State of New York, having served in New York regiments, reside; and we want to go back and see the old mother that sent us out to help subdue the West. I heartily second the nomination of Buffalo as the place for the next Encampment.

Comrade Kanitz, of Michigan: Commander-in-Chief. Michigan is a little divided to-day. We are not

all in favor of Buffalo. Some of us want to go to St. Paul, and we are going to vote that way.

Comrade Hicks, of Minnesota: I think it only fair to this Encampment that some explanation should be made as to the statement that but one road had promised us one cent a mile from Chicago to St. Paul, and we have succeeded in putting the wedge into those seven lines. One line has promised us a cent a mile rate, and the other six must follow. I want to call your attention to the fact, that while the comrades of Ohio, Pennsylvania and New York were getting one cent a mile, they left us up there to pay two cents a mile. We were promised one cent a mile to come to Louisville, but it didn't break the combination. We have got the entering wedge now; you give us St. Paul, and it will break the combination.

Comrade O'Donnell, of Illinois: The Department of Illinois comes here instructed, I am sorry to say. I will ask the comrade from Minnesota what rate did he pay coming to this Encampment?

Comrade Hicks: One and one-third fare.

Comrade O'Donnell: Our venerable old Commander of this Department, General Martin, made the biggest and best fight that was possible when the Encampment was held in Milwaukee to break the combination of the Western Passenger Association and failed. A delegation from Atlanta has been up at Chicago and labored for days to try and get them to make a low rate to the Exposition, and couldn't get it out of that combination. I am here under instructions, and I will obey the instructions and vote for St. Paul for the Encampment, but we are putting the knife into our own flesh when we put ourselves in the power of the giant monopoly governing the railroads northwest of Chicago.

The Commander-in-Chief resumed the chair.

Comrade O'Brien, of Colorado and Wyoming: Commander-in-Chief. Colorado has been absent. It did not understand that this question was coming before this convention until to-morrow. We desire to have a word

desire to say, sir, and with authority, too, that the rates to Denver will be one cent a mile, and if St. Paul, or my old home, Buffalo, where I lived so many years, and where I have so many friends, can give us better rates, I stand here to say that the railroads to Denver will give any rates that any city in the United States will give.

And furthermore, Commander-in-Chief, we had many things we desired to say to you. We understand our time is limited, and we have no disposition to impose upon our comrades, but we have a disposition to have them fix their next Encampment in a city where their clothes and their shirts won't be dripping wet, as they are here to-day.

We have many things to say of that beautiful country. We have many things that Buffalo and St. Paul cannot compete in. They can say that we are far away, and that is the only argument they can use, but, gentlemen, when they talk about their paved streets, when they talk about their lakes, I only say to you here, one and all, that if you will come to Colorado, we will say to every reasonable man that if he regrets the trip, if he regrets the small amount of money that it costs him to go there, we will refund every dollar of it.

Comrade Dietrich, of Illinois: Commander-in-Chief and comrades. For the information of the comrades I want to make a statement in reference to this question of one cent a mile. There is a resolution now pending before the Committee on Resolutions which aims to place it in the power of the Commander-in-Chief and his Council of Administration, not only to change the place of location of the Encampment, if the one cent a mile rate is not obtained, but also in case satisfactory hotel arrangements cannot be made, and fix it at another point. The resolution goes further, and says that if such arrangements cannot be made at any other point, the Council of Administration shall have the right to simply call the members of the next Encampment together and prose-

or two more with you on this question. I understand that the subject before the body is railroad rates. I hate the ordinary business which may properly come before the Encampment, and entirely do away with the parade and such other features as shall attract the masses. There is where the power rests. It is with the Encampment itself, and not with the railroad companies. We have for years trusted to the generosity and the fairness of the railroad companies. Now we want to place this power in the hands of our Commander-in-Chief and Council of Administration to say where we shall go, what we shall pay, and how we shall go.

Comrade Rea, of Minnesota: I just want to say one word. I wish to talk to these comrades as business men. We up in the Northwest have never been able to break the rates with the Western Passenger Association. We have been compelled, whenever we came to an Encampment, to pay at the lowest, one and one-third rate. We have got these railroads now where we can break that power. When one railroad fixes a rate at one cent a mile, the others will be compelled to come in and do the same, but we want you to help us. Speaking for Minneapolis, the twin city of St. Paul, I say to you that every one of the 1,800,000 people of that state want you to come. They want you to come because they but recently have gone there and built up one of the grandest commonwealths in this country, and we want you, as comrades, now, when we have broken the band, to come in and help us keep it broken. There won't be one of the railroads that run into St. Paul that will not give you a one cent rate, and give you as good service as can be given anywhere on this continent. I want to say another thing: Some comrade suggested that the great trouble was the hotels. We have got the best system of hotels of any 350,000 people on this continent. Not only the hotels, but there won't be a home in either city whose door latch will not be hanging out, and where you will not be welcome.

Come to Minneapolis and St. Paul. We want you—want you, because we like you, and want you because our people like you and belong to you.

Comrade Tanner, of New York: I am fully aware that this is no time in the history of this Encampment for long speeches, and I shall undertake to say but a word or two in advocacy of the superior claims of the city of Buffalo as a place to hold the next annual Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic in.

Its position renders it remarkably easy of access, thus insuring a large attendance. Its geographical position, and the temperature of its climate make it a particularly desirable place for us to assemble. There is no city in the United States where the soldier meets with a warmer reception than in the city of Buffalo. The beauties of the Niagara river, the power and majesty of those mighty falls have commanded the admiration of tourists of the world; while the recent successful efforts to harness in the interests of trade and commerce the mighty power of those falls is a matter of intense interest to all mankind. But it is on one other line in connection with that locality that I would solicit your most earnest attention. I should feel confident of an almost unanimous vote in favor of locating our next Encampment at Buffalo if I could succeed in carrying this claim back in point of time 25 or 30 years ago when so many of you started out in the freshness and vigor of youth with your bride of an hour by your side, with your faces turned towards Niagara Falls, there to enjoy the delights of your honeymoon. We would urge you, sirs, to come once more to that locality, and in the contemplation of the most blissful period of your lives, renew again the vigor of your youth; and if you come, we will guarantee that your soldier experiences shall be so far revived that when you awake in the morning, once again you shall find erected over your couch a Sibley tent.

Comrade Taintor, of Connecticut, on behalf of that delegation, seconded St. Paul.

The roll of the Encampment was called with the following result:

Whole number of votes cast.....	745
Necessary to a choice.....	373
St. Paul received.....	393
Buffalo received.....	226
Denver received.....	103
Nashville received.....	23

The Commander-in-Chief declared the city of St. Paul selected as the place for the next annual Encampment.

On motion of Comrade Prentiss, of Rhode Island, seconded by comrades from Colorado and New York, the vote was declared unanimous.

A committee from the Woman's Relief Corps, consisting of Mrs. Margaret Ray Wickens, Mrs. Lizbeth Turner, Mrs. Julia P. Sine and Mrs. Flo Jamison Miller was presented to the Encampment, and Mrs. Wickens addressed it as follows:

Commander-in-Chief and comrades: There has been given to me the greatest honor of our convention, that is, to come to you and convey to you the greetings of the Woman's Relief Corps. I know of no higher honor that can come to the loyal women of America than to be thus selected to meet the bravest, grandest organization of men in existence, who from 1861 to 1865 went forth as the beardless boys, stopping not to count the cost, thinking not then, as you haven't now, of the heat or the cold, and who come together in this annual Encampment, to live over again the days and trials of those by-gone times. We come to you, loyal to you and your interests, to lay at your feet the report of the work that has been done during the past year. Without taking time to read the official report, I am going to lay it upon the desk of your Adjutant-General, and say to you that the organization of the Woman's Relief Corps now numbers 140,000 loyal women, banded together in fraternity, charity and loyalty, to do whatever is in our power to aid your organization. We stand banded together in

fraternity with you, a fraternity that means more than any other organization in existence; a charity that is not almsgiving but a tribute of love for the loyal, noble service that you have rendered in saving this nation; and a loyalty that binds us with you, and we are pledged to inculcate lessons of loyalty and patriotism in the communities in which we live; and we come to say to you that there is room in this great nation for but one flag, Old Glory. We are teaching your children and our children and the children of this great nation, to reverence and respect the men that have done so much for us, and to realize that it is under the protection of this flag that come all their interests.

And so, Commander-in-Chief, I come from the organization, as their Past National President, and I have the honor of bringing with me upon this committee, our coming President, and also one who needs no introduction to you—Mrs. Julia P. Sine, of your own home. Then I want to just mention one other that comes with us upon this committee, that I think the Illinois boys need no introduction to, your Flo Miller. And I want to say to you, we have gathered together here a little and there a little, since the organization of the Woman's Relief Corps in 1883, and we have expended more than one million dollars for the aid and comfort of the comrades, and we come and pledge anew to you our loyalty and our fidelity, and as your declining steps go down the pathway of life, and you answer the roll-call on the other side, we want to pledge you anew, upon this Kentucky soil, that when the last comrade shall have passed away, we will plant a flag above his grave, and strew beautiful flowers, and the Woman's Relief Corps, the Sons of Veterans, and the loyal people of these states will still keep green your graves and revere your memory.

Comrade Taintor, of Connecticut: Ladies of the Committee of the Relief Corps, I am delegated by our Commander to the pleasant duty of responding in behalf of the officers and comrades of this Encampment, and to

express to you our pleasure and gratification at meeting you.

Comrades, we all remember—it seems but as yesterday—when, standing in the front of battle, we went down with disease or wounds, the tender ministrations we received at the hands of the women. We remember how they stood to us for all that we held dear at home, how they comforted and raised us up in the hospital. We remember how we carried with us, too, the memory of those that we left behind, and how those memories made us strong and brave, and kept us steady. But there was one thing, comrades, that we could not understand. Perhaps as the years go by we understand a little better what the poet meant when he said, “Their’s is the bitterness who stay behind?” I would not detract one iota from the patriotism of any man who served under the flag, but I care not who he is, I care not what he resigned, I care not what he suffered, he resigned not so much as the mother or the wife or the sweetheart who girded on his sword and bade him go forth in the defense of his country.

And, ladies, it gives me much pleasure to say that all you did for us then you have continued through the years that have passed. Since twelve years ago, at Denver, when the Encampment recognized the Woman’s Relief Corps, and made them an auxiliary of our organization, you have been helpful to us in ten thousand ways. I speak not only of the money which you have paid into our treasury, I speak not only of the assistance material which you have rendered to the thousands of comrades who have needed your tender ministrations throughout the country, but I speak also of the moral effect, the moral tone which you have given to us. We have been better men, we have been a stronger organization, we have been able to do more good in the lines which we have laid out for ourselves, by reason of what you have done for us.

Now, Mrs. Chairman and committee, bear from us to

your convention the hearty greetings of this Encampment. We know that you will be in the future, as you have been in the past, all that any women can be for us, and I pledge to you here to-day, the hearty support and confidence of every member of the Grand Army, from Maine to California and from the lakes to the gulf.

The committee presented the following communication:

HEADQUARTERS WOMAN'S RELIEF CORPS,
AUXILIARY TO THE GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC,
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, September 12, 1895.

THOMAS G. LAWLER,

Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Comrade: I have the honor to extend to you, and through you, to the Twenty-ninth National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, the greetings of the Woman's Relief Corps, now in Thirteenth National Convention assembled, and to submit to you the following report, showing our membership, the financial condition of our Order, amount of relief extended, and number of beneficiaries:

Number of members, 140,305.	
Expended in relief.....	\$64,969.29
Turned over to Posts.....	31,267.29
Estimated value other than money.....	69,788.97
For National Woman's Relief Corps Home.....	7,327.71
To Army nurses outside Home	156 00
In Pension work.....	250.00
National Headquarters Relief	100.00
For Memorial Day	13,802.48
Sent to Quartermaster-General for the South..	668.26
Total amount expended during year.....	\$164,962.24
Total amount relief since date of organization in 1883.....	\$1,201,890.19
Number of persons assisted during the year of the various Corps in the order.....	36,853
Balance in relief fund amounting to	\$69,340.35
Balance in general funds amounting to	138,629.91
The National Treasurer's report for the year ending June 30, 1895, shows a cash balance in general fund	3,117.66
Supplies to the amount of.....	3,496.79
Cash in other funds	5,195.19
Total cash	8,054.92
Total assets of all kinds.....	11,811.64
Liabilities, none.	

Respectfully submitted in F., C. and L.,

EMMA R. WALLACE,

National President W. R. C., Auxiliary to the G. A. R.

JENNIE BROSS, National Secretary.

Comrade Wagner, of Pennsylvania, moved that the Encampment now proceed to the election of officers for the ensuing year, and the motion prevailed.

Comrade Stewart, of Pennsylvania, moved that the calling of the roll for nominations be dispensed with, and the motion prevailed.

Comrade Ketcham, of Indiana: Commander-in-Chief and comrades of the Grand Army of the United States. For this supreme position in this magnificent organization, this object lesson in patriotism, the epitome and embodiment of that fragrant and sturdy loyalty that rescued and made free a nation,—I desire to present for your consideration one of that brave army that, in the dark days of the nation's history—none darker from Valley Forge to Appomattox—came pouring from the north, in response to their country's call, not when it was a question whether the war should end in sixty or ninety days, but when merciless disaster had fallen upon our arms, when that magnificent Army of the Potomac had been beaten back from Richmond, and remained under the guns of the navy, when this good city of the south, Louisville, shook in terror at the prospect which was spread out before it, through the race between Buell and Bragg for the Ohio river. These men loved not war. The bloody, brutal baptism of the battle-field offered to them no charms. Their ambition, their aspirations were in another direction; but when they recognized that the call of the country came to them, they sunk their hopes, they cast aside their ambition, and they threw themselves into the breach, that the nation might not perish. Though they loved peace, they gave themselves to just war, that the country might achieve just and lasting peace. Though they loved home and fireside, they turned their backs upon their homes and their hearths, that those who remained behind might have homes, as well as those that came after them. Though they loved life they freely offered their lives that the nation might live and itself be free, and on land, on river and on sea, in their *blood*, they wrote the glory of this nation.

And of such as these was the man of whom I speak to you to-day. Life was young with him. The future was beautiful. The sunlight shone full upon his countenance, and yet upon all this he turned his back, because the call was not for others, but was for him. At Richmond, at Perryville, at Stone River, at Nashville and in Libby Prison he wrote the lesson of his life. Returning safely from the camp, the march, the bivouac, the skirmish, the red purgatory of battle, and the black hell of rebel prison pen, he was restored to his friends and the country that he had fought for, and the country was itself restored, and from that day to this, in season and out of season, his every endeavor has been on behalf of his old comrades. Whether as Assistant Adjutant-General or as Department Commander of the Department of Indiana, whether as Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief, when the Commander-in-Chief was laid low, or as chairman of the Committee upon Pensions, he has always been faithful found, and as he was faithful in the lesser things, we now propose his name to you for the greater things, that you and we may have the benefit of his splendid organizing power, of his magnificent executive ability for this organization,

"Whose fame, on brighter pages,
Penned by poets and by sages,
Shall go sounding down the ages."

Comrades, on behalf of the Department of Indiana, for this proud position, with affectionate pride, and with confident hope, I name to you Ivan N. Walker of Indiana.

Comrade Clarkson, of Nebraska: Commander-in-Chief and comrades of the Twenty-ninth Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic. Last February the Encampment of the Department of Nebraska, without my knowledge or consent, unanimously passed a resolution commending me to this Encampment for the high and honorable position of Commander-in-Chief. Last year in the city of Pittsburg, the great commonwealth of Indiana, by its representatives in this Encampment, presented the com-

rade who has just been nominated for this great position, Comrade I. N. Walker, the peer, in my judgment, of any of the magnificent men in this Order, a great comrade, a worthy comrade, worthy of the highest position in this great body, and my own warm personal friend. And when I learned that this great Department of Indiana would again present his name for election at your hands, I made up my mind that, notwithstanding the high honor conferred upon me by my own Department, I should insist that my name be not presented as against that of Comrade Walker. I therefore ask the representatives of my own Department here, that they violate the instructions given them at their last Encampment, and ask all my friends in this Encampment to cast their votes for Comrade Walker. And Commander-in-Chief, I therefore move you that the rules be suspended, and that the Adjutant-General be directed to cast the unanimous vote of this Encampment for Comrade I. N. Walker, of Indiana.

The motion that the Adjutant-General cast the ballot of the Encampment for Comrade Walker, prevailed, and the ballot having been duly cast and reported, he was declared elected Commander-in-Chief.

The Commander-in-Chief appointed Comrade Clarkson as a committee of one to present Comrade Walker to the Encampment, which he did in the following terms:

Comrades: By direction of the Commander-in-Chief, I present one of the noblest Romans of them all, your next Commander-in-Chief, and I ask for him at your hands, as he can command at mine, your most loyal support.

Comrade Walker: Commander-in-Chief and Comrades, when Abraham Lincoln sounded the call to arms, a nation of freemen stepped to the front. The volunteers came from every vocation and profession, up from the homes and hearts of all the people. They did not battle to enthrone a king, but for the divine right to rule themselves. To be called in this manner, to be the

chief servant of the survivors of such an army, is an honor that can come to a man nowhere else on earth than here. When I think of the many distinguished comrades who have so creditably and so honorably filled this position, I have some timidity about assuming the grave responsibilities of the office; but, comrades, I can say this: I will stand with you for those principles and ends which are our glory. I believe it to be the duty of every man who served with honor in the Army of the Union to join with us, so that each may help the others, and all be able to aid their comrades. To this end I pledge you all the earnestness of purpose I possess, and all the strength there is in me. Year by year our ranks are being depleted, and soon the Grand Army of the Republic will be mustered on the other side; but while we live let us not forget the mighty inspiration of the heroic deeds of Lincoln, Grant, Sherman and Logan, and let us strive, by the victories of peace, to keep in purity, in honor and in integrity, and raise to higher glory that government of the people which we fought to save, and it may be that grateful hearts will strew flowers of affection on our graves, and our children will receive inspiration from our example, as we do, from our immortal dead. Commander-in-Chief and Comrades, for this manifestation of your kindness and confidence, I thank you more than poor words can express.

The Commander-in-Chief announced that nominations for Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief were in order.

Comrade Bowman, of Kentucky. Commander-in-Chief and Comrades. I desire to read for your information, a resolution passed at the last meeting of the Department of Kentucky, before I say anything in regard to the nomination :

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF KENTUCKY,
GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY, May 1, 1895.

Resolved, That the Department of Kentucky hereby presents to the National Encampment the name of General E. H. Hobson,

of Greensburg, Kentucky, for the position of Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief, and instructs the delegates of this Department to vote for and use all honorable means to secure his election. We also request all Past Department Commanders to use their influence to that end; and

Resolved, That the Assistant Adjutant-General be instructed to send a copy of these resolutions to the National Encampment, and to the various departments.

I desire to present to you the name of a man that is one of nature's noblemen, to the manor born, a man who in his early boyhood gave his best service on the bloody fields of Mexico; who, when he returned to the quiet pursuits of civil life, was blessed in a measure, which blessing came in part from the hands of men who were black and who were worth as chattels a large amount of money. When he heard the sound from Sumter, made familiar to him on many a field of Mexico, he resolved to give up all his slaves, and stand again for Old Glory. How well he did that you all remember, for he is known from Maine to Georgia, and from the Sierra Nevadas to the Gulf. You Indiana and Ohio soldiers will remember, when some of you were at Vicksburg and some before Richmond, that had it not been for Hobson following Morgan through Indiana, you would have been tempted to return home to turn back the invader. On that occasion Hobson's choice was to put the rebel raider Morgan in the Ohio penitentiary, and he did it. He is known everywhere. He doesn't seek this thing in any sense of the word, and I am sure not one of you have been solicited for a vote by him. He is worthy, he is honorable, and although in a sense aged, he was able to go through that splendid procession yesterday as though he were only nineteen years of age. I present the name of E. H. Hobson, of Kentucky, for the position of Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief.

Comrade McKee, of Kentucky: Commander-in-Chief and comrades of the Twenty-ninth Encampment. Eighteen months ago and more, the city of Louisville, containing a people who are loyal to our country, and with a

desire to bring to this place the survivors of the Grand Army of the nation, which had followed to war leaders whose names will be more renowned in all history than those of Alexander, Cæsar or Napoleon—armies composed of men who achieved a triumph over their own blood and their own people and men as brave as they,—desiring, I say, to do honor to these brave men, a movement was set on foot by the citizens of this city to invite the survivors of that grand army here, that we might show them what sort of a people we had in this city of ours. Committees were appointed for that purpose, and men sent all over the land, at the expense of those who raised the means here in our city, asking that you come here and sit down among us. I need not say one word as to what we have done, or how nobly we have redeemed the promises made to you. That has been announced from this platform, over and over again, until it has become almost tiresome; but I want to say just this, that the people of Louisville, and the citizens, believe they have done a big thing. They believe they have shown to the people of this great country of ours that we of this city are loyal to the Union. We believe we have given you an entertainment here such as has not been excelled by any other city in which this Grand Army has heretofore met. We have got many more good things in store for you before you leave. We have offered you all that we know how to offer, and if there is any Grand Army man here who thinks of anything we have not yet offered that will make him more happy, let him give a hint of what it is, and we will trot that out.

The citizens of Louisville do not demand anything in return, but, being informed that there had been a custom in the past to give to the city where the Encampment was held the office of Senior Vice-Commander, they present to you here to-day, through me as an accredited delegate from this Department, the name of a soldier who was an infant in his cradle when Mexico was in the throes of war, and who, though scarcely old enough to

carry a gun, put his life in the balance for his country, and bears upon his person the marks of battle. He has held the highest place in the Department of Kentucky, that of Department Commander, with honor and credit. He has been an active member of the Citizen's Committee, and without demanding anything in return, the city of Louisville asks the delegates here to say that this city, which has made this entertainment, shall have the place of Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief. I present to you the name of comrade Michael Minton, of Louisville. Do not consider the Department of Kentucky as in a fight with the citizens of Louisville. There is no fight between us. We just happen to present two men. Do as you please, and the city of Louisville will make no quarrel.

Comrade Kelly, of Kentucky: Commander-in-Chief and Comrades of the Twenty-ninth Encampment. I wish to say that I am a member of the Citizen's Committee of the city of Louisville, and one of its Vice-Presidents. I am a resident of this city. The citizens of Louisville are not represented here by any authorized person. They are not interfering with the business of the National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic. My esteemed friend who has just spoken to you, who is one of the delegates from Kentucky, and instructed to vote for General Hobson, does not represent the citizens or Citizen's Committee of Louisville, any more than I do. As I say, they are not represented before you to-day. They do not propose, and they never have proposed, to ask you to pay for any hospitality which they have shown you. They leave you to act as you please.

The Department of Kentucky, at its last annual Encampment, passed these resolutions which were read to you. No opposition was made. No other name was mentioned, and in accordance with that instruction the delegates of that Department have presented to you to-day the name of Gen. E. H. Hobson, who is an old soldier and bears on his body the marks of as many

wounds as any man in this house, received in the service of his country; and he was one of the men who in 1861, at the very moment when the first state seceded, commenced the fight to maintain the supremacy of the Union, and to keep Kentucky with the rest of the loyal states. He was one of the first men to undertake to raise a regiment, and he did not raise it on the borders. He was down towards Tennessee, and his camp was on the picket line, right from the start, and he had men killed before they were ever mustered into the service. He is worthy the support of every good man in this house. I have nothing to say against my other comrade here, but I ask of this body that the action of the Department of Kentucky, regularly taken, without opposition in any way at all, be sustained by this Encampment.

After further remarks by Comrade McKee, Comrade Rea, Comrade Adams, Comrade Stewart, Comrade Emerson, Comrade Warner, and others, the name of Comrade Minton was withdrawn, and on motion of Comrade Prentiss of Rhode Island, seconded by Comrade Bonnell, of Illinois, the Adjutant-General was directed to cast the ballot of the Encampment for Comrade Hobson for Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief, which being done he was declared duly elected.

Comrade Minton: Commander-in-Chief. From the bottom of my heart I thank those who were supporting me, and I have no reproach for those who were against me. We were all Grand Army men, and for the benefit of the order and the good name of my city I have authorized my representative to withdraw my name, and to move that the election of General Hobson be made unanimous.

A committee from the Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic was announced, and by direction of the Commander-in-Chief, they were escorted to the platform and introduced to the Encampment by Comrade Burbank, of Illinois.

Mrs. Springer, the Chairman of the Committee, ad-

dressed the Encampment as follows: Commander Lawler and Comrades. I have the honor of presenting to you the greetings of the "Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic," the mothers, wives, sisters and daughters of your dead and living comrades,—an honor more to be desired than to be an ambassador to the court of a king.

Standing to-day in this gate-way of the South, memory brings back the stirring scenes of '61. Again we hear the steady tramp, tramp, tramp of "the boys in blue," as they come marching down to Dixie. Through this gate came the very flower of the West, thousands of whom were cut off in their early bloom on the crimson battlefields of our southern land. Through other gates came other soldiers, eager to defend our starry symbol of liberty, and the silent camps, thickly sown throughout the South, are the mute evidences of how they fought and how they fell.

The Mississippi, as it runs in freedom to the sea, sings for those western heroes an everlasting anthem of triumphant praise. Lookout Mountain keeps watch and ward over a matchless army that lie at its feet, and so long as its majestic forehead feels the kiss of the dawn, they will be remembered. The Potomac tells, with its every dancing ripple, the valorous achievements of that pale host who sleep in Arlington. The green hills of Gettysburg guard a mighty bivouac of our beloved dead, whose heroic deeds will not be forgotten while those hills endure. Old Ocean holds our gallant Union seamen among the priceless jewels he hides in his deep bosom, and his solemn surges sound for them a ceaseless funeral knell. Besides all these there is not a city cemetery or village burial-ground in all the north but has its lowly mound where lies some brave soul who once defended freedom's flag of glory.

Remembering all this havoc of war, we yet can smile despite our tears, knowing the awful sacrifice was not in vain. The Union was saved, and with it that noble heritage of liberty bequeathed us by our Revolutionary

fathers, and sealed with their patriotic blood. The broad breast of the Union soldier was the impenetrable shield behind which liberty intrenched herself, when assailed by her rebellious foes. Their unswerving loyalty and dauntless courage was a bulwark that no wave of secession could undermine or overthrow. Four long, desolate years they followed the flag no matter where it led, and finally brought it in triumph home, with every silvery star shining in splendor from out its azure field.

To the remnant of that magnificent army, of whom you are a glorious part, has been reserved the privilege of stretching fraternal hands across the bloody chasm of sectional hate and strife and taking in your own the hands of your repentant and reconciled brethren. To you it has been given to span that dreadful abyss with the arches of love and forgiveness, and to see its black and barren brink beautiful and blooming with the heavenly lilies of peace. You have set the snowy dove above the eagle of war on our beloved country's shield. Amid the rejoicings of such an assured and victorious peace, who will cavil, or grudge the tribute of a tear to the sad soldier of the "Lost Cause," who keeps a lonely vigil above his dead in the imperial city of the northern lakes?

This is the Grand Army's year of jubilee; its sons are the hosannas of "peace and good will,"—hosannas that are taken up and carried on by the voices of our brave immortals, who are tenting to-day under the deathless palms that crown the radiant hills of Paradise.

Comrade Sample, of Pennsylvania, responded for the Encampment, in the following terms: In obedience to the orders of the Commander-in-Chief, I will say a few words in behalf of this National Encampment in response to your greetings to this body. Permit me to say to you that there are no people whom the National Encampment take a greater pleasure in receiving than the delegation of the Ladies' Association. As you were in the time of the war, so you are now. As you helped the

boys when they went to the front, from 1861 to 1865, now as they are going down upon the western side of life, the one that is there to close the eye and to give the last message and kiss, perhaps, is the woman, as in the days of yore; and in the name of this Encampment permit me to say, that you can take with you, I believe, the congratulations of the comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic, who all wish you god-speed in the magnificent work that you have in hand.

Comrades S. G. Cosgrove, of the Department of Washington and Alaska, and Comrade J. O. Gregg, of the Department of Montana, were nominated for Junior Vice Commander-in-Chief. On the call of the Departments, the result of the ballot was announced as follows:

Whole number of of votes cast.684

Of which Comrade Cosgrove received.....483

And Comrade Gregg received.....201

Comrade Gregg moved that the election of Comrade Cosgrove be made unanimous. The motion prevailed, and Comrade Cosgrove was declared elected Junior Vice Commander-in-Chief.

On motion of Comrade Warner, Past Commander-in-Chief, the Encampment adjourned to 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1895.

MORNING SESSION, 9 A. M.

The Adjutant General read the following telegram:

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, September 12, 1895.

THOMAS G. LAWLER,

Commander-in-Chief G. A. R., Galt House, Louisville.

From the Pacific Coast we send greetings to National Encampment in the New South. Loyalty is the watchward of our country, and loyalty should be the only basis of any Grand Army auxiliary.

C. MASON KINNE,

Past Department Commander G. A. R.

ELIZABETH DARCY KINNE,

Past National President W. R. C.]

The Committee on Testimonial to Past Commander-in-Chief Adams, presented the following report:

To the National Encampment Grand Army of the Republic:

The committee appointed to procure and present to Past Commander-in-Chief John G. B. Adams, a suitable testimonial in recognition of his able and faithful services as Commander-in-Chief, beg leave to report that they have performed the duty assigned them by presenting to Past Commander-in-Chief Adams a set of the Century Dictionary, bound in crushed levant, and with it a handsome mahogany bookcase suitably inscribed.

For the Committee:

WM. M. OLIN,
Chairman.

The committee to whom was referred the report of the Chaplain-in-Chief, presented the following, which, on motion of Comrade Bonnell, of Illinois, was approved:

The committee upon Chaplain-in-Chief's address have the honor to report that we have carefully reviewed the report, as printed, and respectfully recommend that the Twenty-ninth Encampment adopt the same and that it be approved.

GEORGE J. P. WOOD,
W. W. FRENCH,
J. O. GREGG,
PAUL BRUCE.

The following communications were read:

NATIONAL DEPARTMENT, DAUGHTERS OF VETERANS,
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.
HEADQUARTERS OF NATIONAL ALLIANCE,
LOUISVILLE, Ky., September 11, 1895.

To the National Encampment Grand Army of the Republic:

We, the National Alliance, Daughters of Veterans, in convention assembled, do hereby extend our greetings to the members of the National Encampment, Grand Army of the Republic, now assembled in this city, with our pledge of loyalty, to the best interests of the organization of our fathers.

Yours in F. C. and L.,

ADDIE A. YORK,
*Committee on Greetings of National Convention,
Polytechnic Building.*

HEADQUARTERS WOMAN'S STATE RELIEF CORPS OF MAINE.
ROCKPORT, ME., August 28, 1895.

THOMAS G. LAWLER,

Commander-in-Chief of the G. A. R.

Officers and members of the Twenty-ninth National Encampment, comrades:

From the pine clad hills of the most Eastern State of the Union, the Woman's State Relief Corps of Maine extends to this Encampment its fraternal greetings, as the oldest organization of women, auxiliary to the Grand Army of the Republic, in existence. I trust, comrades, you will not forget the hour of our birth, May 6, 1869. We are almost as old as the Grand Army itself.

We are the mothers, wives, sisters and daughters of the boys who wore the blue, and ex-army nurses, moving on in the line of duty, assisting every needy soldier and sailor, his widow and orphans.

During these more than twenty-six years that have elapsed, our Association has never grown weary in its efforts to encourage and support the Post of the Department of Maine.

As a body of 70 subordinate Corps, with a membership of nearly 4,000 of the mothers, wives, sisters and daughters of veteran soldiers and sailors and ex-army nurses, we rejoice in the proud distinction of being the pioneers of all those organized bands of women which now exist in nearly every state and territory of our glorious Union.

May we all to-day be prompted to offer a silent prayer to Him who is ever ready to listen, for these our friends whose great claim for consideration is: We are the blood kin of comrades like unto you. We have tasted the sorrows of war. The pangs of anguish, we learned to endure in the days of the rebellion, and comrades we want you to appreciate keenly the fact, that to be the wife, mother, sister or daughter of a Union soldier is an honor not to be bought.

After all these years of tried loyalty to the Grand Army of the Republic, the Woman's State Relief Corps of Maine now comes to the National Encampment with words of greeting and cheer, and respectfully asks suitable recognition as faithful co-workers in the great field of fraternity, charity and loyalty.

I am most sincerely yours in F., C. and L.,

SARAH L. PASCAL,

President of the Woman's State Relief Corps of Maine.

OFFICE OF CHAPLAIN-IN-CHIEF.

ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI, September 9, 1895.

To the Commander and Comrades of the Twenty-ninth Encampment of the G. A. R.

The National Association of old Army and Navy Chaplains are glad to bear to you their hearty greetings at this Twenty-ninth

Encampment of your patriotic association. We assure you we have not lost our interest in the brave men who saved this country in the hour of its danger. We have been during the year doing all we could for their welfare in all departments. We think most they need is to be reminded of their duty to themselves, now, that the storm of battle is over, and the end of life is near. We fancy that the same principles that led them safely through the dangers of war, will surely keep them safe now in peace. Good morals, temperance, industry and economy, are sure to be their true source of safety and success. Permit us to remind you comrades, that you have much to do in keeping the line unbroken in this respect, by your enactment and deportment here, and at home as well.

Comrades, we hope you will in all things encourage the practice of these virtues among the veterans, and assist in making the evening of these men's lives as honorable as they were in the days of the war, for the Union. Count on us to assist at all times and in all places, to the extent of our ability in furthering the interests of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Yours in F. C. and L. to the end of time,

T. H. HAGERTY,

President of Old Army and Navy Association.

H. D. FISHER.

The committee on the report of the Senior and Junior Vice Commander-in-Chief, presented the following, which was adopted:

A perusal of the reports of the Senior and Junior Vice Commanders-in-Chief leads this committee to believe that the approval of their services by the Commander-in-Chief, in his report, was worthily bestowed, and we would recommend that this Encampment express its appreciation, by a vote of thanks to these officials, for the loyal manner with which they have performed the duties assigned them.

JAMES MINOT,

A. H. SOEKLAND,

L. E. BREWSTER,

H. E. CONGER,

Committee.

The committee appointed to prepare resolutions on the death of the young men who were killed by the explosion of ammunition box, presented, through Comrade Tanner, the following resolution, which, on motion of Comrade Vanderslice, of Pennsylvania, was adopted by a rising vote:

Resolved, That the Grand Army of the Republic in its Twenty-ninth Encampment assembled, at Louisville, Kentucky, pauses in the press of business to make tender minute of that profound sorrow which rests in the heart and shadows the enjoyment on this pleasant occasion of every member of the Encampment. The terrible tragedy of Wednesday morning, by which five lives were instantly extinguished—the bright hopes and proud ambition of gallant youths forever blasted—calls us with irresistible force to consideration of the mutations of life. Overpowering and all-conquering as has been the welcome and hospitality of this fair gateway to the South, a welcome and a hospitality to the memory of which will linger with us during all the time God may allot us, it will ever be shadowed by the knowledge that through their desire and effort to do us honor, death, sudden and terrible, came to these members of the Louisville Legion and their colored associate in the operations of that day. Unknown to them personally, unknown to their stricken families, the Grand Army of the Republic, standing by the open graves with our heart-strings strangely stirred, tender to these mourning families this humble expression of our profound sympathy. May the Great Healer bring to them surcease of sorrow, which human sympathy cannot control.

Comrade Wagner, of Pennsylvania: The young men who lost their lives day before yesterday were members of an organization here, I believe the Louisville Legion. I move that the officers of this Encampment be authorized to have these resolutions appropriately engrossed and framed, properly endorsed and presented to that Association, to be deposited in their headquarters.

The motion prevailed.

Comrade Linehan, of New Hampshire, presented the report of the committee appointed to investigate the charges against the Post at Richmond, Virginia, which is as follows:

During the spring of 1894, an article was published in the *Chicago Tribune*, and reprinted in the *Richmond Dispatch*, which contained charges reflecting severely on the comrades of Phil Kearny Post of Richmond, Virginia. In August of the same year, the Post took action in relation to them, adopting a series of resolutions denying the truth of the statements contained therein, and authorized the preparation of a memorial to the Twenty-eight National Encampment, calling upon it to cause an "investigation to be made as to the truth or falsity" of the charges.

This memorial was referred to the Committee on Resolutions at the Pittsburg Encampment. The committee did not have time

nor did it think it was its place to go into an investigation of the matter, and therefore recommended the appointment of a committee by the Commander-in-Chief elect, which should investigate and report the facts to the Twenty-ninth National Encampment.

This recommendation was adopted, and in compliance therewith, the committee appointed by Commander-in-Chief Lawler, viz: John C. Linehan, of New Hampshire; Albert E. Sholes, of Georgia, and W. R. Manning, of Iowa, respectfully submit the following report:

The appointment was made by letter, under date of October 26, 1894. It being deemed advisable to begin the investigation as soon as possible, a meeting of the committee was called in Richmond, Virginia, on the 17th of December following; but two of the committee were able to be present, viz: Linehan and Sholes, and they proceeded without delay to the discharge of their duties.

The charges against Phil Kearny Post, as published in a printed slip furnished the committee, were in substance as follows:

1st. That for many years one Post, and sometimes two Posts of the Order at the South have called upon all of the Northern Posts for contributions of money to be used in decorating the graves of soldiers buried on battle fields in National Cemeteries; that tens of thousands of dollars had been sent to the officers of the two Posts, the most of it going to one located near Richmond.

2d. That very little was done in the way of decorating graves in the vicinity of Richmond by the Post which had received a vast amount of money from Northern comrades.

3d. That all the work done by the Virginia Post, even to the payment of transportation for flowers and flags, and the placing of flowers and flags on the graves, was paid for, and that not much in the way of decorating was done.

4th. That nothing had been said in the calls for contribution about a Memorial Hall. The money was to have been used for the purchase of flags for decorating graves, not in erecting expensive buildings in Richmond.

5th. That no one pretends to know what became of all the money; but it is believed that some of it has been diverted to the building of a Memorial Hall in Richmond.

Each charge was carefully considered by the committee, and a searching examination made of the books and papers of the Post, and no pains spared to procure information regarding the receipt and expenditure of the monies sent to Kearney Post by the various organizations contributing throughout the country; and after due deliberation, the committee is of the opinion that the amount of money received by the Richmond Post, and mentioned in the first charge, has been greatly exaggerated; there being no evidence to prove that it had ever been in possession of such a sum

as might be inferred from the "tens of thousands of dollars" spoken of.

In relation to the second charge, "That very little had been done in the way of decorating graves by the Post which had received such a vast amount of money," the records of Kearney Post, as well as the published account of the proceedings for five years, show that in 1889 the exercises at Fredericksburg were of the most elaborate character, and of a nature that would reflect credit on many northern cities.

The Post, its friends and guests, were accompanied by a full band and drum corps. An original poem was read by Captain Jack Crawford, and the address was given by Past Commander-in-Chief Burdette. The graves of over 15,000 Union soldiers were decorated with 200 floral designs, 30,000 roses, and 500 flowering shrubs. The amount expended on this occasion, as per books of the Post, was \$883.90. The year following in the National Cemetery at Poplar Grove, the poem was by Louis W. Haywood, the address by Colonel Daniel A. Grosvenor, the graves of over 6,000 soldiers were decorated. A band and drum corps were in attendance, and the exercises were of such a character as to draw commendations from the *Richmond Dispatch*, which spoke of the "wonderful amount of work done by the Post, considering the number of comrades." The cost this year was \$832.02.

In 1891 the graves in the National Cemeteries of Cold Harbor and Seven Pines were decorated with appropriate exercises, which were witnessed by a large concourse of people, residents of the neighborhood. The expense was \$375.59.

City Point was visited in 1892, and the graves of nearly 6,000 soldiers remembered. There was an address by Col. Church of Washington, other exercises of a patriotic nature and the usual planting of rose bushes and other shrubs; all at an expenditure of \$670.51.

Fredricksburg was re-visited in 1893, and elaborate as were the exercises in 1889, there was a great increase both in the attendance as well as in the interest taken. The Post was accompanied by the band of the Richmond Light Infantry. The mayor of Fredricksburg received them with a speech, and was followed by Judge Goodrich of the same city. There was a large assemblage of the citizens, all of whom were interested in the exercises. The expense of the observance this year was \$1,189.15. The total amount expended for five years, as above described, was \$3,951.17. The details and figures are given, and are in themselves the most conclusive answers to charge 2.

A comrade of Lander Post, Lynn, Mass., who has been a resident of Richmond during the past six years, was so deeply impressed with the earnestness and devotion of the comrades of

Kearney Post, as well as with the need for such work as it was doing, that he said to the committee, "The great trouble was that just as he had failed to appreciate the need of such work until he came here, so thousands of comrades throughout the North still failed to comprehend it. The comrades North are encouraged in every way in their efforts to properly observe Memorial Day. Cities and towns make appropriations to aid the Posts, the citizens gladly contribute of their means, while the Woman's Relief Corps and Sons of Veterans are at hand to render their support. Here everything is different; the great mass of the people turn out to honor the Confederate dead. Bands are engaged, brilliant orators who depict in glowing colors the glory of the lost cause, are secured; every flower obtainable is gotten to strew upon their graves, and amid all of this, a little band of 25 or 30 faithful comrades, headed possibly by an old drummer with cracked drum, marches through the streets to take conveyance at some designated point for the various cemeteries outlying from Richmond. Were the contrast not so sad, it would appear pitiful."

To the statement in charge 3, that the transportation of flowers and flags had been paid for by the Post, the answer is obvious; but the committee failed to find any evidence that comrades were paid for their services in placing flowers and flags on the graves of the Union dead. On such occasions, transportation was furnished members of the Post, the widows and orphans of deceased comrades, and a limited number of friends just as we do in the North on similar occasions; beyond this there is nothing to prove that the Post paid anything but what was absolutely necessary to make the observance of Memorial Day creditable to itself and to those whose generosity enabled it to honor the memories of their dead comrades.

As to charge 4, whatever difference of opinion may exist as to the wisdom of devoting a portion of the funds thus received for the erection of a Memorial building, your committee is of the belief that this fact was known to the greater part of those who had contributed, and the purpose of the Post in that respect was published in the proceedings of the National Encampment for 1889, page 119, in the shape of a resolution of thanks presented at the request of Kearney Post.

Now as to what had become of the money, and as to the diversion of a portion of it to the building of a Memorial Hall. From a fair held in 1885, the Post realized considerably over a thousand dollars. This was further increased by a contribution from John A. Andrew Post of Boston, the net proceeds of a concert given for the benefit of Kearney Post. From this came the thought of appealing to the comrades outside the South, and their appeals were so successful that the idea of building a Memorial Hall found

expression. To this end, the Memorial fund was created from the surplus left each year after defraying the expenses incurred in the proper observance of Memorial Day. This fund grew steadily. The contributions were received, expended and invested by a Memorial Committee appointed by the Post.

This committee submitted a report to the Post each year, giving the amount received annually for this purpose, the sum expended and the balance on hand. Sometime in 1891 or 1892, a location for the proposed building, considered to be one of the most desirable sites in Richmond, was purchased for \$18,000; a little over one-third of this amount was paid by the Post, and a mortgage on the lot given to secure the balance. The land was deeded to Edgar Allan, for the reason given the Investigating Committee, that the Post not being incorporated, no other course could be taken. Comrade Allan executed a paper in 1892 certifying that he had no interest in the property, save as an agent of Phil Kearney Post. This paper is in possession of the Post, and a copy of it certified to by the Post Commander, has been filed with the Investigating Committee.

The figures of the amounts thus described, with the expenditures accompanying, taken from the books of the Posts are as follows:

	RECEIPTS.	EXPENDITURES.
1885, From fair.....	\$1,169.76	
1885, J. A. Andrew Post.....	116.26	
Interest	99.18	
	<hr/>	
	\$1,385.20	
1886. Contributions, gross	558.37	\$517.22
1887. " net.....	200.00	
1888. " net.....	212.00	
1889. " gross.....	2,465.90	883.90
1890. " "	1,010.74	832.02
1891. " "	780.06	375.59
1892. " "	1,330.00	670.51
1895. " "	3,489.15	1,189.15
Rent, interest, etc.....	1,006.97	390.00
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$12,438.39	\$4,858.39
Surplus.....		\$7,580.00
		<hr/>
		\$12,438.39
SURPLUS INVESTED AS FOLLOWS:		
Individual note		\$200.00
On deposit in bank.....		1,300.00
Paid on account memorial lot		6,080.00
		<hr/>
		\$7,580.00

In connection with this part of the report, the investigating committee feels called upon to state that the method of receiving and expending the monies contributed, was not in accord with correct business principles. The funds were solicited in the name of Kearney Post, and should have been deposited with the Quartermaster of the Post, as required by the Rules and Regulations of the Grand Army of the Republic, to be held by that officer until ordered by the proper authority to disburse them, when vouchers for each payment ought to be received and kept on file with the other Post papers, at Post Headquarters.

As it was, the contributions were received by the several members of the Memorial Committee, who turned them over to the comrade selected by the committee to act as treasurer. Neither the treasurer or the members of the committee were obliged to file a bond for their safe keeping. The result of this was, that a detailed account of the contributions could not be furnished the investigating committee; nor could any member of the Memorial Committee furnish a solitary voucher for the sums expended in connection with the observance of Memorial days, except for the year 1892. As an offset to this however, the examination of the books of the Post showed that the Memorial Committee had submitted to the Post each year, the report of the receipts and expenditures, with the balance on hand, and the records show that this report, with accompanying vouchers, had been referred to an auditing committee, whose report had been received, accepted and adopted by the Post. The report of the Auditing Committee for the year 1893, which is spread upon the Post records, reads that they "have carefully examined the vouchers for receipts and disbursements, and find books and papers correct in all particulars."

The Auditing Committee further said that they "Would not consider their task accomplished did they fail to commend the earnest labor and faithful attention of the members of the Memorial Committee for the self-sacrificing and arduous fulfillment of the immense amount of business intrusted to them: involving loss of time from their personal affairs, and requiring close and prompt attention to all details, and they are entitled to the heartfelt thanks of every comrade of Phil Kearney Post."

It is evident from these records, that after the adoption of the auditors' report, it was not deemed necessary to file the vouchers. Again, the death of two comrades who had held successively the position of Post Adjutant, and the removal from the state of another who had held the same office, may have resulted in their displacement. Let that be as it may, however, the matter is mentioned here, not as a reproach to the comrades of the Memorial Committee, so much as a reminder that the mode of receiving and

disbursing money as provided by the Rules and Regulations, is not only the proper way, but in the end the only safe way, for it would prevent effectually the circulation of charges like those affecting the reputation of Kearney Post, and thus keep the name of the Order free from reproach or scandal.

Your committee is of the opinion, unanimously, that the comrades of Kearney Post are guiltless of one and all the charges brought against them; and for what they have done for the proper observance of Memorial Day in the National Cemeteries around Richmond, they are entitled to the thanks of their comrades throughout the land.

Respectfully submitted in F., C. and L.,
JOHN C. LINEHAN,
ALBERT E. SHOLES,
W. R. MANNING.

Comrade Sexton, of Illinois, moved that the report be adopted.

Comrade Allen, of Virginia: Commander-in-Chief. But for one clause in that report I should have been willing to let this vote be taken without asking the attention of this Encampment for a moment. Towards the close of the report of the committee there is a declaration in relation to the only safe mode and manner by which satisfaction could be given to the comrades of the Grand Army of the United States, and thus avoid a repetition of charges such as those which resulted in the calling of this investigation. I only wish, for the sake of the comrade who made that charge, that the conclusions of the committee were justified. You will note that in that report there is not one word to show that the author of this cruel and malicious assault has ever appeared before the committee, by letter or by word, to offer either any evidence in support of his charges, or in vindication of his course. I could wish, for his sake, that you should know that the charges came because he had reason to believe that the business methods had not been strictly in accordance with the line of education proceeding from business colleges; but I told this Encampment a year ago what would be the result of this investigation, and I told them then that it was not in

the interest of the Grand Army of the Republic, and that when you got to the bottom of the charge you would find it emanated from my own Department, and was born in sin, conceived in iniquity, and followed up with the most fiendish malice with which one comrade ever pursued another.

After hearing what that little band of comrades in Virginia have been doing all these years, after hearing the commendation which this report gives, after seeing how faithfully they have husbanded their funds, and how correctly they have accounted for every dollar, are you satisfied that we should continue to live there where we have been teaching lessons of loyalty every Decoration Day and every day of our lives, in a country where the Grand Army of the Republic is not indigenous to the soil, without being attacked by those who have sworn eternal fidelity, and sworn to treat us with fraternity, charity and loyalty?

I want the chairman of the committee, before this vote is taken, to let the Encampment know if he has heard directly or indirectly, by letter or otherwise, from the comrade who made these charges. A year ago at the Encampment he stood up and said, with cruel mockery, "If I find that these charges are unfounded, no comrade will be as ready as I to make the *amende honorable* to the comrades of Phil Kearney Post, and to seek to bring to punishment those upon whose authority I have acted." You know that a wilful, deliberate, dirty, damnable lie will travel a thousand miles while truth is putting on her boots. This has traveled the length and breadth of the land. The name of the Grand Army of the Republic stands high in the estimation of the world, and the stigma of the stab which we received has rested upon every man of us for over a year. You must follow the lie, by ascertaining its author, and I trust that this Encampment will follow the comrade who made the charges, who has left us defenseless and prostrate in the face of them, who did not dare to come to Richmond

where he would have been given another investigation if he had brought himself within the jurisdiction of our courts, who has not dared to name the author in our own Department, where we might persue and investigate him. I ask this in the name of those dead comrades of my Post who kept those books and vouchers which are missing, in the name of your living comrades, who, when this Encampment for a quarter of a century never opened its lips on the subject of southern cemeteries, were doing their work as perfectly, as manfully, as faithfully as you did yours, while you are doing it with public approbation, and they are doing it in the face of public scorn and almost execration.

Now, Commander-in-Chief, I have done. I should have been unjust to myself, unjust to my comrades here, unjust to my comrades whom I left at home, if I did not tell you, with all the courage with which they have stood up under the adverse surroundings of thirty years past, their very souls have been seared and warped by misgivings, where they had a right to look for friendship, and hope's last rainbow tint had almost faded from our gaze when this cruel stab in the rear came into our lives.

Comrade Merrill, Past Commander-in-Chief: The Commander-in-Chief has appointed a fair, discreet committee to investigate this matter. They have made to the Encampment, after thorough investigation, their report, and I move that the report of the committee be adopted.

The Commander-in-Chief: That motion is already before the house.

Comrade O'Donnell, of Illinois: Commander-in-Chief. I stood in the Pittsburg Encampment one year ago, when the comrade from Wisconsin, who publishes the paper in which these charges originated, stood up and said he would make the amend. I want to see the comrade rise in his place in the Department of Wisconsin to-day, in this Encampment and say that he was wrong. The committee that was appointed by the Commander-in-Chief

have brought in a fair, honorable and upright report. Their report shows that they have given a great deal of time and consideration to this matter, and it is only due these comrades from Virginia that the man who formulated the charges in the first place in the Milwaukee Telegraph, which I am sure were copied in the Chicago Tribune, should rise up and be man enough to say that he was wrong, and that he maligned and slandered these comrades.

Comrade Linehan: I want to say, in reply to what has been said by Comrade O'Donnell, and repeating what I have said in the report, that during the year past the Investigating Committee spared no pains to get at everything. The comrade referred to said if he had done wrong no man would be more quick to acknowledge it, but unfortunately he is lying on a bed of sickness at home.

Comrade Hoard, of Wisconsin: Commander in-Chief. The chairman of the committee has made the explanation that I was to make. Comrade Watrous, than whom no more gallant soldier ever lived on God's green earth, may be mistaken and so may you and any man of you. It was his zeal in behalf of the rightful disposition of the funds of the Grand Army of the Republic that led him to make these charges, supposing that he was right. He is lying to-day on a bed of sickness, or he would have been here to speak for himself. I am glad, Commander-in-Chief, that the report of the committee places so favorable a construction upon this affair. I am glad for the honor of the body, and glad for the whole *esprit de corps* of the Order. Comrade Watrous supposed he was right. He is a manly man, a man who served in the Iron Brigade, and gave testimony of his zeal and of his courage and of his patriotism, and Comrade Watrous, as the chairman states, wrote a manly letter, and did appear before the committee, by letter, and it is not true that he did not take any action as to his charges.

The motion to adopt the report prevailed.

The committee on the report of the Judge Advocate-General, through Comrade Taintor, presented the following report, which was adopted:

The committee appointed on the report of the Judge Advocate-General, would respectfully report that they have examined the same, and the opinions attached thereto; that they find said opinions correct, and recommend that they be approved by the Encampment.

In regard to the recommendations attached to the report, involving as they do changes in the Rules and Regulations, your committee feel that action on their part would be trenching upon the province of the Committee on Rules and Regulations, and we therefore recommend that the same be referred to that committee.

We find that the labors performed by the Judge Advocate-General have been faithful, careful and arduous, and that he is entitled to the thanks of this Encampment for the manner in which his duties have been performed.

H. M. NEVIUS,
HENRY E. TAINTOR,
JOSEPH W. O'NEILL,
LEO RASSIEUR,
JAMES TANNER,
Committee.

The Committee on Resolutions, through Comrade Hazzard, of Pennsylvania, reported, recommending that certain resolutions on the subject of pensions, which had been before the committee, be referred to the Committee on Pensions, and the recommendation was concurred in.

The committee also further reported, as follows, and the recommendations of the committee upon the several subjects presented as hereinafter set forth, were concurred in:

Your committee to whom was referred certain resolutions, respectfully beg leave to make the following report:

WHEREAS, As thirty years have now passed by since the white wings of peace have come to crown our efforts to make this an undivided nation; and

WHEREAS, The members of the Grand Army as a whole are not in condition physically to undergo any longer extraordinary and unnecessary exertion. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is is the opinion of this Encampment that further unusual annual parades be discontinued.

Signed:

B. N. ROBINSON,

Post No. 9, Department of Wisconsin.

Your committee recommend that in the future long and tiresome parades be discontinued, and the Commander-in-Chief is hereby requested to forbid any route which will involve excessive fatigue.

Be it resolved in the Twenty-ninth National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, that while we cheerfully indorse "civil service" in its true spirit, and while we recognize the necessity of proper rules and regulations for the government of civil service commissions, we earnestly protest against any and all rules of "age limit" being applied against those who gave to their country the best part of their lives and thereby made possible in an undivided country the administration of governmental law.

Signed:

HORACE S. CLARK,

Past Department Commander of Illinois.

Your committee approve the resolution and recommend its adoption.

The following resolution was passed by the Twenty-ninth Annual Encampment of the Department of Illinois:

Resolved, That the anniversary of the organization of the first Post of the Grand Army of the Republic, to wit, the 6th day of April, in each and every year, should be appropriately observed by every Post throughout the Union.

Resolved. That the Delegates from the Department of Illinois be directed to bring this subject to the attention of the National Encampment, and secure if possible, action looking to the accomplishment of this purpose.

FRED. W. SPINK,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Department Illinois Grand Army of the Republic.

A similar resolution was passed by Thompson Post, 508, and Women's Relief Corps, No. 248, Department of Illinois, recommending substantially the same observance.

Your committee recommends that the resolutions lie upon the table.

Much legislation has been had in the different states, and I would recommend that this Encampment ask the National Encampment to create a committee whose duty it shall be to codify the laws of the several states enacted in the interest of the old soldier, and those dependent upon him, and that through Gen. Lawler or otherwise, each Department be furnished with copies of such laws. [Extract from address of Department Commander, California and Nevada, adopted by the Encampment and presented to the National Encampment.]

Your committee admit the desirability of such codification, but not being informed of the expense attending such publication, would respectfully refer it to the Council of Administration under the approval of the Commander-in-Chief.

The Department of Tennessee presents a preamble and resolution recommending that congress shall assume control of and make annual appropriations for Memorial day services, referring in fitting terms to the propriety of continuing its observance of Memorial day in the South, where are located 83 National Cemeteries, and wherein repose the remains of more than 330,000 men who gave their lives for their country. The resolution recommends the perpetuation of the observance, at the expense of the general government, in all the National Cemeteries.

Your committee reports favorably upon these resolutions and recommend their adoption. The resolutions are as follows:

To the Commander-in-Chief, Grand Army of the Republic, Louisville, Kentucky.

The Department of Tennessee, Grand Army of the Republic, respectfully presents through the Commander-in-Chief, to the Twenty-ninth National Encampment, assembled at Louisville, Kentucky, September 10 to 14, 1895, the following preamble and resolutions, for congress to assume control of and make annual appropriations for Memorial Day services in every National Cemetery throughout the United States, under the supervision of the Grand Army of the Republic.

WHEREAS, There are in the South 83 National Cemeteries established by the Government, wherein repose the remains of more than 330,000 men who gave their lives for their country; and

WHEREAS, The Grand Army of the Republic has established a Memorial Day, which the government of the United States has recognized, and set apart as a national holiday, when the story of the lives and death of these men shall incite a spirit of patriotism and loyalty in the hearts of the people; and

WHEREAS, The Grand Army is rapidly passing away and will soon be nothing but a chapter in the history of the nation, especially that portion of it who have made their homes since the war in the South, and who have endeavored year after year to hold appropriate ceremonies in these cemeteries and properly honor the memory of their dead comrades, will soon become so few in number as to make these observances impossible; and

WHEREAS, We believe the memory of these men should be revered and honored forever, and the lesson of their sacrifices continue to be a living inspiration to all the people of this nation until until "time ceases and eternity commences." Therefore, be it

Resolved, That the National Government, whose present existence was made possible by these sacrifices be appealed to to henceforth assume charge of, and to maintain Memorial Day exercises at each of these cemeteries; and be it further

Resolved, That in view of the fact that this day was originally set apart by the Grand Army of the Republic and its observance has been maintained and conducted by them for nearly thirty years, it is therefore

Resolved, that in urging upon congress to assume control of and make appropriations for the proper conduct of these ceremonials in future, they be also requested to authorize their conduct under the supervision of a committee of the Grand Army appointed at each National Encampment during the existence of that organization.

WHEREAS, The provisions of section 1751, Revised Statutes and Statutes at Large, and general rule No. 7, Laws of the United States, have been and are being openly violated by the removal from office of veterans whose claims for preference should protect them; therefore

Resolved, That the Grand Army of the Republic in National Encampment assembled hereby expresses its unqualified condemnation of these abuses of the laws, and of the rights of the ex-Union soldiers.

[Sections of Revised Statutes at Large.] Section 1751. Persons honorably discharged from the military or naval service by reason of disability arising from sickness or wounds incurred in the line of duty, shall be preferred for appointments to civil offices, provided they are found to possess the business capacity necessary to the proper discharge of the duties of such offices.

Section 3. * * * * Provided, That in making any reduction of

force in any of the executive departments, the head of such departments shall retain those persons who may be equally qualified who have been honorably discharged from the military or naval service of the United States, and the widows and orphans of deceased soldiers and sailors.

[General Rule 7.] 2. In making any reduction of force in any branch of the classified civil service those persons shall be retained who, being qualified, have been honorably discharged from the military service or naval service of the United States; and also the widows and orphans of deceased soldiers and sailors.

Your committee recommend the adoption of the resolution.

The following resolution was presented by the Department of Ohio:

Resolved, That the National Encampment regards as highly commendable the suggestion to mark the principal forts and lines occupied by both armies during the siege of Vicksburg, and that the National Government should undertake that work before the works are further effaced by time and while the participants in that memorable struggle can indentify the ground.

A similar resolution was presented by the Department of Iowa, which reads as follows:

Resolved, That the Grand Army of the Republic favor the establishment of a Military National Park at Vicksburg, Mississippi, so soon as Congress can make due provision for the same.

Your committee recommends the adoption of the resolutions.

On the following preamble and resolution from the Department of Oklahoma, the committee reported favorably, and the report was adopted:

WHEREAS, The last legislature of Oklahoma passed a resolution requesting Congress to set aside Camp Supply in Oklahoma Territory, for a Soldier's Home, and passed a law authorizing the governor to appoint officers to take charge of and govern the same; and

WHEREAS, there are 35,000 or 40,000 soldiers in said territory.

Resolved, That the National Encampment recommends and requests Congress to pass said law, setting aside Camp Supply in Oklahoma Territory, for a Soldier's Home.

The committee recommended that the following from the same Department be not adopted:

WHEREAS, There are 760 comrades in Oklahoma; and

WHEREAS, The comrades entirely lost their wheat crop for the year 1894, and are without money to purchase seed wheat, and cannot borrow money in said territory except at an exorbitant rate of interest; and

WHEREAS, They desire to borrow \$5,000 of the National Encampment; we order that the Quartermaster-General be instructed to loan said comrades, for one year, with good security, the \$5,000.

Signed:

H. G. TROSPER,
Department Commander.

It was moved that the report be adopted.

Comrade J. P. Cummings, of Oklahoma: Commander-in-Chief. I am a member of the Committee on Resolutions. I desire to say that in the territory of Oklahoma our wheat crop was an entire loss. What little wheat was harvested there has been tested, and it will not grow, and comrades of that territory are unable to borrow any money. As I understand the laws of the Grand Army of the Republic, its money may be loaned on good security. We do not ask you to give us this money. But we ask you to loan to the comrades in Oklahoma a sufficient amount of money for them to purchase seed wheat next year. I think this can be done. We are the only territory without wheat that will grow, and unless we can get a loan from some source, we cannot get any seed wheat, and we know of no better place to apply than the Grand Army of the Republic. I believe this organization can afford to do that. We do not ask charity, but we ask you to let us have this money upon good security and we will return the money. The committee recommended that the incoming Commander-in-Chief issue an order making a request that the Grand Army of the Republic furnish wheat to the comrades of Oklahoma. That will be too late for us. The Rock Island road, which runs through the territory, and also the Santa Fe road, have agreed to haul all wheat that the comrades can get. We have tried from every source to secure this wheat. We have tried to get donations, but so far have been unable to get any, and been unable to borrow the

money. I ask in the name of fraternity, charity and loyalty, that you permit us to borrow \$5,000 from the Quartermaster-General of the Grand Army of the Republic, and we will see to it that every dollar is returned.

Comrade Hazzard: It is due the comrade from Oklahoma and the committee to say that the committee decided by unanimous vote to request the Commander-in-Chief to issue a circular, asking the comrades for contributions of wheat, at a designated place in Oklahoma, and that is really a part of this report. We only report negatively on the loan of the money, and affirmatively on issuing an appeal to the comrades to contribute wheat.

The report of the committee was adopted.

The committee continued its report as follows: Your committee report that the National Encampment has already placed itself on record in favor of teaching patriotism in the public schools, and therefore recommend the adoption of the following resolution presented by comrade William C. Maxey of the Department of Idaho:

WHEREAS, We realize that the public schools of our land are the nursery of the Union, where trees of liberty should be grown, and when transplanted into individual life bear fruits characteristic of the parent stock. We express the emphatic belief that in love of country and devotion to our republican institutions are to be found those principles upon which our nation was founded, by which it has been preserved, and through which it is to be, under God's benign providence, perpetuated forever. Therefore,

Resolved, That this, the Twenty-ninth National Encampment Grand Army of the Republic, hereby instruct and direct each Department throughout our broad domain to press with earnest vigor the importance of securing from all the states such legislation as will place the flag of our country on every public school house during the hours of instruction; and to procure such military drill and instruction as may be practical in public school service.

The recommendation was adopted.

The Department of Massachusetts presents a memorial to the patriotic devotion and zealous fealty of Comrade James F. Meech, formerly Adjutant-General of the Grand Army, who died at his home in Lynn, Massachusetts, April 30, 1895.

Your committee recommend that the memorial and resolution be adopted, as follows:

James F. Meech, formerly Adjutant-General of the Grand Army of the Republic, died at his home in Lynn, Massachusetts, April 30, 1895.

Comrade Meech was one of our most patriotic members, always in harness, laboring for the upbuilding of our organization.

He was continually creating and consummating measures which had for their object our advancement, individually and collectively.

As a trustee of the Soldiers' Home at Chelsea, he labored indefatigably in the interests of the old veterans, and all that pertained to their comfort.

As a citizen of our commonwealth Comrade Meech stood high in the estimation of all who knew him.

To know him was to love him, and by his death the public has lost a high minded gentleman and the Grand Army of the Republic a splendid comrade.

As a husband and father, he was affectionate and kind, and a surviving, loving and loved family is entitled to our hearty sympathy.

Resolved, That this memorial be spread upon the records of this Encampment, and that a copy thereof be sent to the family of Comrade Meech.

Presented by Post 17, Department of Michigan:

Resolved, That this Encampment favor the reduction of expenses in National, State and Post organizations.

Resolved, That no more traveling expenses be allowed to any one by the National Encampment or its officers.

Resolved, That if State Encampments want the National Commander and staff to visit them, they (the State Encampments or local authorities) be given to understand that it must be paid for by the local authorities.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be furnished to the delegate at large.

O. B. CURTIS,

M. P. THATCHER,

Committee.

Your committee report negatively.

The Department of Massachusetts presents the following:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this Encampment that patriotism would be intensified in the hearts of our children if the scholars in the schools throughout the country should sing "America" at 9 A. M. local time on the school day next preceding Memorial Day.

Your committee recommend that in the line of previous resolutions on the same subject, the resolution be adopted.

Comrade McKee: Commander-in-Chief and Comrades. On yesterday this Encampment did us the distinguished honor to give us the Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief from the Department of Kentucky. In the rush of business he was not presented to the Encampment. I now move the appointment of a committee to present Comrade E. H. Hobson, that he may be seen by this body which elected him.

The motion prevailed, and Comrade Sholes, of Georgia, was detailed to present the newly elected Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief; which being done, Comrade Hobson addressed the Encampment as follows:

Commander-in-Chief and comrades of the Twenty-ninth Encampment: This call is entirely unexpected, and I am not at all prepared this morning to address you. I feel proud of the honor that you have conferred upon me, and the honor you have done to Kentucky in coming to this state and partaking of its hospitality. You will remember the greetings you have received here, because this was the gateway to the South, and this is the first place in the South where you have been received, and you have been received loyally, and I know it. The people of this great state thank you for the honor you have conferred upon me in making me your Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief. I will cherish the honor as long as I live, which I hope will be fifty or sixty years, and by that time I will be prepared to go with you through another war. Thank you.

The Committee on Resolutions further reported as follows:

The following is from the Department of Arkansas:

Resolved, By the Twenty-ninth National Encampment, Grand Army of the Republic, that a committee of five members be appointed by the Commander to memorialize congress on the subject of legislation governing the observance of Memorial Day in National Cemeteries, and to more fully define the powers and

duties of Superintendents of National Cemeteries, to the end that the Grand Army of the Republic may carry out a program of exercises in accordance with the Rules and Regulations of that Order, without such undue interference by superintendents as that set forth in the accompanying appeal from the Department of Arkansas.

Signed:

A. H. SOEKLAND.

These resolutions are accompanied by a printed appeal in pamphlet form, authorized by the Department of Arkansas and circulated on the floor of this Encampment. In view of that fact your committee report the resolution without any recommendation.

Comrade Thomas, of Wisconsin: As the committee make no recommendation, I move that the resolutions be laid on the table.

The motion prevailed.

The Committee on Resolutions continued its report as follows, and the recommendations of the committee, as made, were concurred in by the Encampment:

Your committee had referred to them a resolution adopted by the Department of Idaho, pressing with earnestness the importance of securing state legislation which will compel the flag to float over every public school during school hours, and to procure such military drill as is practicable in public school service; and a resolution of like import from the Department of the Potomac.

Your committee recommends that the Commander-in-Chief publish a circular, bearing upon and urging the importance of this entire subject, and that so much of the accompanying papers, and other resolutions referring to the same subject, be incorporated in such circular as may be deemed advisable.

The resolutions are as follows:

Resolution adopted by the Eighth Annual Encampment, Department of Idaho, Grand Army of the Republic, at Coeur d' Alene, Idaho, June 11, 12 and 13, 1895.

Resolved, That the delegates to the National Encampment, be and they are hereby instructed to press with earnest vigor the

importance of securing from all the states such legislation as will compel the flag of our country to float over every public school during hours of service in all our broad domain; and to procure such military drill and instruction as is practicable in public school service. We express the emphatic belief that in love of country and devotion to our republican institutions are to be found those principles upon which our nation was founded, by which it has been preserved, and through which it is to be, under God's benign providence, perpetuated forever.

Presented by the Department of the Potomac:

Resolved, That congress be prayed to enact such legislation as may provide for the imparting of military instruction at public schools.

Signed, CHAS. F. BENJAMIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

The following resolution is presented by Past Department Commander Stewart of Pennsylvania:

WHEREAS, A custom has prevailed of electing the Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army from the city or state within which the National Encampment may meet; and

WHEREAS, Every comrade in good standing in the Grand Army of the Republic is eligible to any position within the gift of the Order; therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of this Encampment that hereafter no position in the gift of our organization should be considered as belonging to or to be pre-empted by any state or city, but that every position shall be within the honorable ambition or desire of any comrade regardless of city, state or Department of the Grand Army to which he may belong.

Your committee respectfully report that the status of every member in good standing and his eligibility to office is already defined by the Rules and Regulations, and that no further promulgation is needed.

Resolution from the Department of the Potomac providing for the admission of members of the Order of Sons of Veterans to Post Encampment and submitting amendments to the Rules and Regulations to effect the end in view.

We recommend that the matter be referred to Committee on Rules and Regulations.

A communication of like import is submitted by

Byington Camp No. 55, Division of Michigan, Sons of Veterans, which reads as follows:

HEADQUARTERS BYINGTON CAMP NO. 55, DIVISION OF MICHIGAN,
SONS OF VETERANS UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

BATTLE CREEK, MICHIGAN, Sept. 9, 1895.

To the Officers and members of the Grand Army of the Republic, National Encampment, at Louisville, Kentucky.

Comrades: There will probably be a question presented to you that will greatly effect the Sons of Veterans and that is: Shall Sons be admitted to Post rooms?

At a meeting of Byington Camp No. 55, Division of Michigan, Sons of Veterans, United States of America, a committee were empowered to draw up the following as being the sentiments of Byington Camp in regard to this matter:

We believe it is for the good of the Grand Army of the Republic and Sons of Veterans for the admittance of the latter to Post rooms. It will help both Post and Camp. We want more of a mingling together of father and son. It is for your good and it is for your country's good. We are no longer boys, we are men, many of us twice as old as you were when you enlisted. Therefore, comrades, we ask you to allow any member of the Sons of Veterans in good standing, who has been a member of the order for two years, and can be vouched for by his captain, to visit your Posts. It will inculcate a spirit of loyalty that could be created in no other way. Give us the right, comrades, and we will not abuse it.

These are the sentiments of Byington Camp and we know that they are the sentiments generally throughout the order. Do not delay this matter, comrades, but let this Encampment make a name for itself by bringing father and son together, working side by side for Friendship, Charity and Loyalty.

Respectfully submitted.

WALTER L. RAYNES,
F. T. RAYNOR,
H. O. HERRICK.

Committee.

Your committee recommends that this also be referred to the Committee on Rules and Regulations.

The committee also reported back the following resolution:

Resolved, That we memorialize congress to enact a law that shall prohibit the carrying in any procession or the erecting upon

any public building, any flag that represents disorganization and defiance of law.

Presented by Comrade W. H. Powers, of Iowa.

The committee reported as follows:

Your committee believe that the sentiment, "One country and one flag" properly represents the position of the Grand Army of the Republic.

It was moved that the report be adopted.

Comrade Foster: Commander-in-Chief. I sincerely submit that we are imputing the patriotism of all the country back of us, and intimating that they haven't got any brains.

On motion the matter was laid upon the table.

The Committee on Resolutions continued its report, as follows:

The Department of the Potomac presents the following:

Resolved, That congress be prayed to enact that the birthday of Abraham Lincoln be made a public holiday in all places within the jurisdiction of the United States.

Your committee recommends the adoption of the resolution.

The recommendation was concurred in.

The following resolution is presented from the Department of Illinois:

Resolved, That until otherwise ordered by the National Encampment, the Commander-in-Chief and the Council of Administration, be instructed that unless satisfactory guarantee as to railroad rates, which should not exceed one cent per mile to and from any place designated for holding the National Encampment, be furnished by the railroad company, not later than December 15, of any year, they be and are hereby instructed to change the location of the place for holding the next ensuing National Encampment, to some point at which satisfactory rates can be secured, and your committee recommends that the Committee on Rules and Regulations be instructed to form a section of the law which shall carry out the intent of the above resolution, and providing for any emergencies which may arise hereunder.

Your committee respectfully recommend its adoption.

Comrade Vanderslice, of Pennsylvania. It seems to me it is very important that this resolution be adopted now, and not be referred to the Committee on Rules and Regulations.

The Junior Vice Commander-in-Chief in the chair. The Adjutant-General informs me that the Committee on Rules and Regulations is still in session and it can be referred to them, and we can have a report.

Comrade Vanderslice: Even if it is, it is not a proper matter for the Committee on Rules and Regulations. I move to amend the report, and adopt it as a resolution of this Encampment.

Comrade Gardner: We simply wished to delegate to the Committee on Rules and Regulations the formulation of this resolution.

Comrade Wagner: I move that the resolution be adopted.

The motion prevailed.

Comrade Wagner: Now I move that the part that relates to Rules and Regulations be laid on the table.

The motion prevailed.

The committee continued its report as follows:

Your committee have received a communication from the Department of Washington and Alaska relating to certain objectionable pictorial publications. We deem it inadvisable to give publicity to the grievance complained of, and recommend that no part of it appear on the minutes, but that the resolution be referred to the Commander-in-Chief for whatever action, if any, he may deem advisable.

The recommendation was concurred in.

The Department of the Potomac presents a resolution asking that a penalty be attached to existing statutes providing for the preferment of honorably discharged Union soldiers in matters of public employment.

Your committee deem it inexpedient to legislate upon this subject at the present session.

The resolution reads as follows:

Resolved, That congress be prayed to so amend the existing statute providing for a preference of honorably discharged Union soldiers and sailors in matters of public employment as to prescribe a definite penalty for willful disobedience of said statute.

Signed:

MARION T. ANDERSON,

Commander Department of the Potomac.

Comrade Townsend, of Ohio: Commander-in-Chief. No comrade is more in favor of providing for the interest of the soldier than I, but the government of the United States or congress cannot assess penalties for the violation of any rule that provides that any class of men shall have preference by law to appointments for place, and then punish it as a crime, under the constitution.

Comrade Wagner: What part of the constitution do you refer to?

Comrade Townsend: I am not prepared to say just now, but I appeal to any lawyer on this floor, whether or not there is power in any state or under the federal constitution, to provide that one class shall have preference in appointments over another. Whenever you provide that certain classes shall have preference in government appointments over others, you are wiping out civil liberty. And I say that that kind of a resolution passed by this Encampment would not honor it.

A Comrade: I think the comrade has misunderstood the matter. The committee do not recommend the passage of that resolution.

Comrade Anderson, of the Department of the Potomac: Commander-in-Chief, I want to say a word. This is a very important question to every soldier who resides in the Department of the Potomac. We there are organized differently from any other Department within the confines of the United States. We have an Employment Committee. We do a great work there. There is no other Department within the United States that does the work that the comrades of the Department of the Potomac do. We work day and night there for our comrades, seeking employment, and I want to appeal to you for jus-

tice. The statute law of the United States is being violated every day almost of the year by those in authority who have the giving of appointments. We want the law enforced, or we want a penalty for its willful violation. We are met by public officials, when we go to them and ask for an appointment or a promotion, or seeking reinstatement of a comrade, and quote the law, by the statement, "We don't care a damn for the statute law; there isn't any penalty attached, and therefore we will pay no attention to it." We want congress to legislate and make a penalty, so that if any public official violates the statute law, he shall be punished.

Comrade Adams, of Massachusetts: Commander-in-Chief, there isn't a comrade present, probably, but what is in full sympathy with this resolution, but it don't amount to a thing, as has been said. We cannot enforce it. The only thing is to create a public sentiment, and knock the stuffing out of the fellows that won't do it.

Comrade Anderson: We will have a congress next December that will pass a law, and let us ask them for it.

Comrade Adams: Let's not lose our heads on this question. We might just as well legislate that a certain man shall have a certain office. If a man is in public office, and the head of a department don't want him, they will get rid of him for one reason or another. Don't let's ask for something that don't amount to anything.

Comrade Townsend: As chairman of a committee of nine lawyers, with a great desire to pass just such a law, we, by unanimous consent, had to agree that it would disgrace the legislature of Ohio to do so. There wasn't one dissenting voice as to its unconstitutionality.

Comrade Davison, of New York: I think congress can pass a law of this kind, with a penalty, and I think that the idea that they cannot pass such a law is bosh. A criminal statute that does not provide a penalty is of no account whatever, because the law can be defied, and you can be asked, "What are you going to do about it?" What we want is a law that provides a penalty. That

is all there is of this question. We ask congress to pass a law and prescribe a penalty for its violation.

Comrade Gardner: This question was carefully considered in the committee. The committee believe that you cannot enforce such a law. A willful violation—you must first prove that there is a willful violation on the part of the public official, of the spirit of the law. As has been well said here, any public official having under him old soldiers, can find a valid excuse ninety times out of a hundred, if he really wishes to be rid of their services, and you can't reach them.

A comrade: The hundredth time you will get him.

Comrade Tanner: Commander-in-Chief. I want to say one word, and hardly more. It will be no surprise to this body to learn that lawyers often differ. I believe that the judiciary of the state of New York has occupied as high a position in the history of jurisprudence as that of any state in this Union, and in New York we have a law that makes it a misdemeanor not to make that preference, and we have reinstated scores and scores of comrades under that law. We can do it, and we do do it in New York. Let the Grand Army of the Republic speak out in this matter.

The Junior Vice Commander-in-Chief in the chair: The recommendation of the committee is before you. What is your pleasure?

Comrade Johnston: I move to amend the report of the committee, so that it shall read that we recommend the adoption of the resolution.

Comrade L'Homedieu: That we disagree with the report of the committee, and adopt the resolution.

The motion to adopt the resolution prevailed.

The committee returned a resolution as to the enlargement and improved condition of National Homes, to the Encampment, without action, as it contained no signature.

The committee further reported as follows:

The Department of Massachusetts calls attention to

the provision of the naturalization law making certain provisions to those who served in the army, but which does not extend to persons in the naval service, and present the following relating thereto:

Resolved, That such discrimination is injurious and depreciatory to those who on the sea battled as bravely for the right as those who fought upon the land, and congress is requested to pass such a law as will remedy this.

Your committee recommends the adoption of the resolution.

The report was adopted.

The same committee also recommended the adoption of the following, and the recommendation was concurred in.

A committee from the Massachusetts delegation to this Encampment, under date of Boston, June 21, 1895, and by virtue of unanimous vote, signed and presented the following resolution:

WHEREAS, The 30th day of May has been officially designated by the Grand Army of the Republic as a MEMORIAL DAY in remembrance of those who offered and gave their lives in defence of the Union, which day has been legalized as such in many states and is now universally recognized throughout the Union; therefore

Resolved, That we earnestly protest against the desecration of this day by the indulgence in sports and pastimes or any public ceremonies not in entire consonance with the spirit which would preserve this as the nation's annual Sabbath, in loyal exaltation of the deeds and memories of the men who upon land and sea gave their young manhood to the preservation of the integrity of the Union and in defence of the flag of the republic.

Signed:

GEO. S. MERRILL,

J. G. B. ADAMS,

Committee.

Your committee approve and recommend the adoption of these resolutions.

The Committee on Pensions, through Comrade Ivan N. Walker, submitted the following report:

Who shall be just if not the nation? Who shall be grateful if not the Republic? Who shall be generous if

not the people whose life and liberty have been preserved and re-established by their worthy sons?

The Grand Army of the Republic in National Encampment convened, speaking not in its own behalf nor in any wise for its own interests, but for worthy but needy and suffering comrades, who, in the days of their youth gave to their distressed country all that they had and all that they held dear in order that the Union might be preserved intact, and that the sunlight of liberty might shine undimmed throughout the whole land they loved in all its parts, appealing to the whole people for justice, solemnly protests against a policy which would deprive, diminish or impair the liberal provisions made during the past thirty years for the man "Who had borne the battle, and for his widow and orphans."

In recognition of the sacred trust imposed upon them by the immortal Lincoln, and the unselfish services rendered, a grateful people has striven for a third of a century to measurably relive the suffering of its distressed veterans, and make recompense for the trials they had endured and the services they had rendered. Wise and liberal construction had prevailed, in accordance with recognized legal principles, applicable to remedial legislation, so that the remedy sought to be provided, should be furnished, and the trust so imposed and recognized, fully and faithfully carried out; but as the years have passed, the smoke of battle blown away and the war itself become a memory and passed into history, a generation has come on that "knew not Joseph," and in some quarters the old soldier has come to be looked upon somewhat in the light of a burden instead of a great and patriotic privilege, as he should still appear when viewed in his true character.

Deferring to this view, wholly unworthy of a great and patriotic people, constructions have been given to laws, wise and just in themselves, by and under which burdens and restrictions have been imposed upon those illy able to stand up under them, and the just provisions

authorized have been grudgingly doled out as though laws passed in the interests of the pensioner as a just recognition of the obligations of the country were criminal laws to be strictly construed, and the beneficiaries thereof were public enemies or parasites, seeking unjust admission to the treasury of the United States.

The representatives of the people, in congress assembled, recognizing the deep sentiment of gratitude which justly pervades the entire community when removed from the insolence of office, solemnly declared by appropriate legislation, that a pension once granted upon acceptable and accepted evidence, constituted a vested right of which the possessor could not be deprived except by due process of law, and we insist that this salutary and patriotic provision shall be carried out with the utmost good faith, to correspond with the high character of the obligation recognized and owing.

No nation that is unmindful of its duties to its defenders can expect that hearty, ungrudging loyalty, which is the pride and glory of the American soldier; and we demand for our comrades that just treatment that the country gladly concedes. No niggardly cutting down of pensions under the guise of re-issues; no partial and grudging allowances that cut here and pare there, will meet with the full measure of duty that the country owes to its surviving heroes. Nothing short of full measure, dealt with an honest hand and a liberal heart, will ever meet with the approbation of the American people, and for this we confidently appeal to the grateful, patriotic sentiment of the whole people, and earnestly believe that our appeal will not be in vain.

Receding from no position heretofore taken, reaffirming all our previous declarations on the subject, we specially demand a liberal and just construction of the laws passed for the benefit of the pensioner; to the end, that his declining years may not be harassed with doubts born of distrust, or the difficulties thrown around him by a rigorous and restricted construction of laws passed in the effort to relieve his necessities.

The Committee on Pensions also recommend the adoption of the following resolution, presented by Comrade Robert B. Beath:

Resolved, By the National Encampment, Grand Army of the Republic, that the differences in amounts of pension allowed by various general acts of congress in relation to pensions for widows of deceased veterans should be adjusted by congress, by an increase of the pensions of those receiving \$8 per month to the sum paid to the larger number of this class, \$12 per month; and further

Resolved, That the Committee on Pensions shall take proper steps to bring this matter before congress at the earliest possible moment.

Comrade Sample, of Pennsylvania: Commander-in-Chief, I move that the report be adopted. I believe that the Pension Committee haven't gone far enough. I believe, in addition to the language contained in that resolution, there ought to be a demand upon the part of this National Encampment that the next session of congress shall enact a law that shall place back upon the roll every man that has been taken from it, with the amount of money that is due him from the time that his pension was stopped, until he shall have been legally tried by the laws of this country. If this Encampment proposes to stand by and permit the thousands of men to be deprived of the miserable pittance allowed them by congress, by an unjust discrimination, and by an unjust construction, then it appears to me that the days of our usefulness are past; but I believe that at the next session of congress, the House of Representatives will pass such a law as will compel the pension officers to at least obey the laws of congress that have already been adopted. It is an outrage, and a damnable outrage upon the old soldiers.

The Commander-in-Chief resumed the chair.

The motion to adopt the report of the Committee on Pensions prevailed.

The committee on the report of the Adjutant-General presented the following:

The committee to whom was referred the report of

the Adjutant-General most respectfully submit the following report:

Upon his recommendation to change the blanks now in use, we report adversely, for the reason that radical changes at this late day will not be conducive to the best interests of our order.

In the matter of his recommendation as to changes of dates of Department Encampments, your committee report adversely, because the National Encampment of 1893 so amended the Rules and Regulations that Departments may hold their Encampments between January 1st and July 1st, and this was done at the request of several Departments, climatic and other conditions making such latitude necessary.

In regard to his recommendation that permanent National Headquarters for officials records be established we report favorably, as in our opinion the time has arrived when it is absolutely necessary to take such action, and we urge this Encampment to select a location for said permanent Headquarters.

We would not conclude this report without calling special attention of the Encampment to the thorough and admirable manner in which Adjutant-General C. C. Jones has discharged the duties of his office during the year. He has been courteous and amiable in all his official acts, untiring in his efforts, and ever on the alert to advance the interests of the Grand Army of the Republic. He has, at all times, exhibited those traits which so clearly characterize the true comrade and gentleman.

H. O. MOORE, Massachusetts,

R. L. CHASE, Iowa,

J. M. VANDERSLICE, Pennsylvania,

R. M. SMOCK, Indiana,

J. K. MERTZ, Minnesota.

Comrade Townsend: I move that the report be so separated as to put that part that relates to the permanent establishment of Headquarters separate. I do that

because that subject is not exactly germane to the balance of the report, and is one upon which comrades may differ.

The Commander-in-Chief: There will be no objection to the vote being taken separately, and the chairman will read the part first as to the permanent Headquarters.

Comrade Wagner: I like the suggestion of this committee, with the qualification that I am sure the committee did not intend to go as far as the phraseology of the resolution which we are now considering would permit. In other words, it ought not to be the establishment of a permanent Headquarters, but rather the establishment of a place where the records and documents of the National Encampment can be permanently kept, under proper supervision and proper care, so that if the Commander-in-Chief or the Adjutant-General or the Quartermaster-General, located at Rockford or at Indianapolis, or at New York or anywhere else, desires a document, it can be secured by return mail. The complaint has been for years that boxes upon boxes of valuable records of this National Encampment are carted from Dan to Beersheba, from one end of the country to another, or they are not taken at all, and I don't know how many scores of boxes are now at Lynn, because it was impossible for the Grand Army, or inadvisable, to take those things, simply for twelve months, from one place to another, and then take them somewhere else. I am sure that the National Encampment is prepared to take some action of this sort. Not that the Adjutant-General nor the Quartermaster-General should be permanently located at a particular place. We are not ready for that. I don't think we ought to be ready for it. But that there should be a store, if you please, or a hall of records, and in connection with that I am authorized to make a suggestion. I will preface it with the statement that the Department of Pennsylvania has by unanimous resolution determined that they are not in the field for any elective or appoint-

ive office in the National Encampment. I make that remark so as to remove any cloud that might attach to the suggestion that I am about to make.

We have in the city of Philadelphia a building that is beloved and revered by all the nation, Independence Hall, which has been occupied during the history of the government, for various important purposes. The Supreme Court of the United States has held its sessions there. The senate and the house have met there. In latter times this building has been put to baser use. The mayor's office has been in it, the city council has been there, and the department of public works had an office there while I was at its head. All these things are being removed at this time, and there is room for the Grand Army of the Republic of the Department of Pennsylvania, the Loyal Legion and colonial organizations, and they are to go there, and the Department of Pennsylvania has part possession to-day of this building, for Department Headquarters. We are prepared to say to the National Encampment that if they will authorize us in Philadelphia to receive those records which are now stored in Lynn, Massachusetts, and those others which are at Rockford, Illinois, to be placed in that building, they will be taken care of without charge for rent, light or fuel, and I am sure there can be no more proper place and none in which we can take greater pride, as members of the Grand Army of the Republic, than a depository of that kind. Let us, however, not misunderstand one thing. We have no desire in Pennsylvania to be more than the preservers and care-takers of these documents. They are to be directly under the control of the officers of the National Encampment. They are to appoint somebody as a custodian or librarian, if you please, to look after these things, while all the incidental expenses will be supplied by the city of Philadelphia, which takes a special pride in the preservation of this building and its proper occupancy. I trust I make this clear. I am opposed at this time, or any time, to locating the Adjut-

ant-General or Quartermaster-General at any particular place.

Comrade Moore: There isn't a word in the report about permanent headquarters. We are not suggesting anything of the kind.

Comrade Tanner: It would be necessary on the part of the Encampment that they appoint a custodian or librarian. That should be provided for, should it not?

Comrade Wagner: Yes, sir.

The Commander-in-Chief: I want to make a statement. Comrade Wagner is entirely right. During the last year the matter was before the Council of Administration. It was suggested that a proper room would be given by the Memorial Association who are erecting a building in Chicago, and a member of the Council of Administration, Comrade Dietrich, was to present the matter to the Board of Trustees. It was found they had no suitable room to give up, and the question was again before the Council of Administration, and it was referred to the incoming Council because no place had been offered to store the records of this Encampment without pay.

Comrade Tanner: I wanted to amend Comrade Wagner's motion or suggestion, that when this vote is taken a provision be put in the resolution for a custodian, and that the National Encampment provide the means to pay for his time.

Comrade Wagner: I think that ought to be so. I think we should pay for it, and I do not think the National Encampment should be dependent upon a Department for pay.

Comrade Townsend: I move that this clause in the report be amended so as to read as follows:

The incoming Commander-in-Chief, with his Council of Administration, is authorized to communicate with the Department Commander and the Council of Administration of the Department of Pennsylvania, and make an arrangement, if it suits the judgment of the incoming

Commander-in-Chief and his Council of Administration, for the storing and preservation of the archives of the National Encampment not necessary to be transferred from place to place with Headquarters as it changes, at Independence Hall, in Philadelphia, under such regulations and restrictions as may be deemed wise, desirable and proper.

I want to say one word. That is, the records should be sacredly preserved. The historian is coming who will want to write up the history of the Grand Army of the Republic, which is unique in the history of the world, and these archives will be most important, and therefore ought to have a permanent storage.

Comrade Vanderslice: As a comrade who served a great many years as Assistant Adjutant-General and one year as Adjutant-General of the order, I think I understand the status of this matter. To expedite the business of the organization, there should properly be a man appointed to care for these records and property. The Commander can detail him, but we should put the organization in the shape of having a place for these forty-eight large cases that some day will make up the history of the Grand Army of the Republic. Let the Commander-in-Chief be directly represented at these Headquarters at all times by a man who is there acting in the capacity of Assistant Adjutant-General, who can forward any report that the Adjutant-General or other officers may want.

Comrade Sample: I belong to Pennsylvania, and of course I am one of those who want to get all there is in it, or a little more if possible, but I would ask the committee, so that there would be no question about this matter in the future, that they amend their report, by inserting after the word "headquarters" the words "for official records."

Comrade Dietrich, of Illinois: I support the motion that the comrade from Ohio made on this matter, and that is that the Commander-in-Chief appoint a custo-

dian. I think it should be embodied in the resolution that the Commander-in-Chief, together with the Council of Administration, appoint the custodian and fix his salary.

Comrade Tanner, of New York: Commander-in-Chief. As a conservator of oratory and perspiration, I move as a substitute, that the incoming Commander-in-Chief and Council of Administration have full power to act in this matter.

(It should be remarked that the weather at Louisville during the holding of the Encampment was insufferably warm.)

Comrade Cochran: I hope that part of the resolution will not be adopted, because the report speaks of the establishment of permanent headquarters.

Comrade Wagner: Permit me to make a suggestion, that the offer be accepted, and the Commander-in-Chief be authorized to make the necessary arrangements.

The Commander-in-Chief: The motion is on the substitute, that the Commander-in-Chief and incoming Council of Administration be authorized to accept the proposition from the Department of Pennsylvania, and make such arrangements as in their judgment may be necessary to preserve these archives.

Comrade Dietrich: I hope the comrades of this Encampment will settle that question. It has been referred to the Commander-in-Chief and the Council of Administration.

The motion prevailed.

On motion of Comrade Bonnell, of Illinois, the remainder of the report was adopted.

Comrade Wagner: Commander-in-Chief, I move that this National Encampment request the Committee of Arrangements at Louisville to dedicate such parts of these decorations as may be proper for the ornamentation of our library hall which is to be established in Philadelphia.

Comrade Stinson, of Illinois: I move to amend that

the custodian to be named by the Commander-in-Chief shall hold an honorable discharge from the army or navy of the United States.

Comrade Wagner: I accept the amendment. I will go further, and say, he shall be a member of the Grand Army of the Republic.

The motion prevailed.

The committee on the address of the Commander-in-Chief presented the following, the Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief being in the chair, and on motion the report was adopted:

The committee to whom was referred the address of the Commander-in-Chief, respectfully report:

We cheerfully indorse the patriotic sentiments contained in the able address and recommend the following recommendations made by him:

Picket Posts.—That the Committee on Rules and Regulations be instructed to prepare a plan of organization and report the same to the next National Encampment, by which the question of consolidation and the establishment of Picket Posts may be uniform and in accordance with the Rules and Regulations.

Pensions.—We further recommend that the incoming Council of Administration be empowered to select a case and prosecute the same.

The Commander-in-Chief has suggested that this year no testimonial should be voted to him. We cannot agree to this. His most excellent work for a whole year, at personal sacrifice of time and comfort, demands suitable recognition. We therefore recommend that a committee of three be appointed to procure for and present a suitable testimonial for the services so ably and faithfully performed by Commander-in-Chief Thomas G. Lawler.

We further recommend that the recommendations

made by the Commander-in-Chief in relation to Memorial Day, Woman's Relief Corps, Sons of Veterans, Military Instruction in Public Schools and Text Books, be approved by the National Encampment.

Respectfully submitted,

E. W. TATLOCK, Ch'n,
ROBERT E. FISK,
LOUIS GRUND, Sec'y,
H. B. COMPSON,
JAS. L. MERRICK,

Committee.

The committee on the report of the Inspector-General presented the following, and it was moved that the report of the committee be adopted:

Commander-in-Chief and Comrades:

Your committee appointed upon the report of the Inspector-General have carefully considered the same, and respectfully report that it meets our unqualified approval.

We especially commend the report for its frank and fearless statement of facts and conditions which should receive the careful and *immediate* consideration of the incoming administration and also that of all Department and Assistant Inspectors.

The information concerning flags on our school-houses and the patriotic teaching of the youth of our land, should not be overlooked by any comrade; and we earnestly hope that the lofty sentiments of patriotism so clearly expressed in this report may meet with a hearty response from every Post in every Department of the Union.

We heartily indorse all of its recommendations, especially the one relative to the change in blanks; believing that if fully carried out they will prove of great benefit to our organization.

In conclusion we wish to call the attention of delegates to the faithful and efficient work of Col. C. V. R.

Pond, the officer, during the year, he having by patient and persistent effort been able to present to you reports from more Departments than have ever before been heard from in one year, all but one having reported.

Respectfully submitted in F., C. & L.,

A. T. BLISS,
ALBERT E. SHOLES,
JOHN KOHLER,
HENRY DONAHUE,

Committee.

Comrade O'Donnell, of Illinois: Commander-in-Chief. I wish to call attention to the recommendation of the committee that a change in blanks be made. You will recollect that in the report of a former committee there was a recommendation that no change be made in the blanks, on account of the expense and it being considered too late in the life of the order to make such a change. If we adopt the recommendation of this committee we will have the anomaly of having adopted contradictory recommendations.

The motion to adopt the report prevailed.

The Committee on Resolutions presented a further report as follows:

Several resolutions were submitted to the committee relating to the erection of a monument in honor of the loyal women of the war, and Comrade Torrance, on behalf of the Department of Minnesota, offered as a substitute for all resolutions on this subject, the following which the committee recommend be adopted:

Resolved, That the time has come when the sacrifices, devotion and heroic deeds of the women of the war for the preservation of the Union should be commemorated by the construction in the city of Washington, D. C., of a monument, and that we pledge the Grand Army of the Republic to use all proper means to thus honor the memory of the noble women who equally with the patriotic men, suffered and sacrificed to save from disruption the nation founded by our forefathers.

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed by the Commander-in-Chief, whose duty it shall be to form a plan by which

the project may be most speedily carried out and make report to the next annual Encampment.

On motion the recommendation of the committee to adopt was concurred in.

The same committee also further reported as follows:

A resolution was before the committee that the Posts of the Grand Army of the Republic be requested to contribute to a fund for the erection of a monument to George Francis Root, and the committee report that while appreciating the great services of Mr. Root to the cause of the Union, recognizing the fact that he has a grand monument in the more than forty war songs which he wrote, recommend that no action be taken.

The report was adopted.

The same committee also reported upon a resolution of E. O. C. Ord Post, Number 100, Department of Tennessee, located in the City of Mexico, in the Republic of Mexico, to the effect that each member of the Grand Army of the Republic be requested to contribute the sum of fifty cents towards the cost of the erection of a monumental statue at Washington in memory of Gen. John A. Logan, recommending that the resolution be not adopted, for the reason that a monument to Gen. Logan is already in course of erection, and no action is deemed necessary at the present time by this Encampment.

The report was adopted.

The same committee reported back a communication from comrades of the Department of Indiana on school histories, and an accompanying report, with the following recommendation:

The committee is pleased with the thoroughness with which the comrades of Indiana have investigated the subject, and recommend that the matter be referred to the Commander-in-Chief, for such publication as may be deemed by him advisable.

The report was adopted. The communication and report are as follows:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF INDIANA,
GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC,
INDIANAPOLIS INDIANA, September 10, 1895.

To the Twenty-ninth National Encampment G. A. R.

The Department of Indiana, by its Committee on School Histories, begs leave to submit the petition presented by them for the revision of the histories now in use in the public schools in the State of Indiana, to the Board of Education of said state, to the end that the Order may be informed of the progress of this important work, and that such action may be taken for its prosecution in other Departments as may bring about the use of a more comprehensive, truthful and patriotic series of such histories in all the schools of our beloved country.

We respectfully ask the indorsement of this Encampment on the action of our Department and its committee on the work above outlined.

THE HONORABLE STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION
FOR THE STATE OF INDIANA.

Gentlemen: At the annual meeting of the Department Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic for the state of Indiana, held at Muncie, Indiana, on the 27th and 28th of March, last, a memorial was submitted to the Encampment pointing out certain objectionable features in the school histories in use in the public schools of the state, so far as they relate to the war of the rebellion, and asking that the Encampment take such action as would lead, if possible, to the revision or change in such histories. This report or communication was referred to Committee on Resolutions of the Encampment, and upon the recommendation of that committee a resolution was adopted by the Encampment of which the following is a part:

"The committee recommends that a special committee of seven members be appointed by the incoming Department Commander, to which shall be referred said memorial and accompanying papers, with instructions to present to the State Board of Education the objections to the book now in use, and to *request and insist* upon their withdrawal and the substitution of text books giving a true and honest account of that important period in the nation's history."

The Department Commander thereupon appointed as such committee: W. S. Haggard, A. H. Graham, Wm. H. Armstrong, J. J. Todd, W. M. Cochran, T. J. Charlton and A. O. Marsh. This committee, having given the matter referred to them such investigation as they have been able to do, respectfully ask the consideration of your Honorable Board to the following:

This committee has learned since its appointment that the authorized history now in use in our public schools is the work of Montgomery, called "Leading Facts in American History," and for this reason the investigations made have been confined principally to that work, although the Barnes History and the Ellis Eclectic Primary History, now in use in some of the grades of the public schools of Indianapolis and other cities of the state, are believed to be equally objectionable.

The objections which this committee urge upon the attention of your Honorable Board to Montgomery's history are as follows:

1st. It contains no suggestion or intimation that the men who fought for the preservation of the Union were right. It is the earnest belief of the committee that the children who are to be the future defenders of the Nation's honor and the guardians of its integrity, should learn lessons of patriotism from a history of the civil war, and should be taught by it that those who contended for national unity in the great struggle were right.

2d. That there is a general unfairness of treatment of the people of the North, of the officers and soldiers of the Union armies and the battles fought by them.

3d. It is misleading in its statements of fact and is calculated to give the student false impressions as to the relative courage, heroism and achievements of the contending armies, and of the endurance, devotion and sacrifices of the people of the two sections of country engaged in the conflict.

4th. That the account of the victories of the Confederates are exaggerated, while those of the Union armies are dwarfed and made insignificant by comparison.

5th. That all statements of a commendatory and eulogistic character are reserved for the Confederates, while nothing of like character is said in favor of the Union soldiers or people.

6th. That it is unpatriotic and partisan in statement, tone and sentiment.

7th. It is unreliable in its statements of facts.

In support of our contention we submit the following specifications:

The statement found on page 281, section 313, that "The Union was broken up and the state of South Carolina had now become a free and independent nation" is well calculated to leave a false impression upon the mind of a child which acquires its knowledge

of the events of that period from this book. We believe that the statement of historical facts should be so clear that when presented to a child, as fact to be believed, there will be a certainty that truthful impressions will be left upon the mind. We think that if any fact was made clear as a result of the war, it was that the Union was not broken up and that South Carolina never became a free and independent nation. The author of this statement may not have intended to leave such an impression, but it seems to us that the child who reads the statement in the text without other light must so understand it.

The statement contained in the next section that "They"—referring to the seven state, attempting to withdraw from the Union—"had left the national government a corpse lying in state in Washington," seems to us peculiarly improper and quite inaccurate as a statement of historical fact. In fact the entire account of the attempted withdrawal of the rebellious states and their effort to form a government with Jefferson Davis at its head, seems to us calculated to convey the idea that no wrong was committed by those who engaged in rebellion against national authority.

We suggest that the account found on page 289, concerning the New England woman's gift of the family umbrella to her son when bidding him good-bye at the railroad station, could have been left out of the text without materially impairing the value of the work as a history; and that the space might possibly have been profitably used in giving a more extended account of the achievements of the Union armies. As supporting the contention that undue prominence is given to confederate victories and undue praise to confederate officers and men, we call attention to the account of the battle of Bull Run, found on pages 292 and 293, and the foot note at the bottom of page 293, in which an estimate is placed upon the character of Stonewall Jackson; and contrasted with this foot note we call attention to the foot note on page 297, giving a history of the life of General Grant. These accounts and comments upon the character of the two conspicuous soldiers, indicate the general tenor of this work and, as it seems to us, fully justifies the claim that it is unreliable in its statement of facts and unpatriotic in its tendencies.

The statement on page 298 as to the battle of Pittsburg Landing is one of the many to be found in this history, all subject to the same objection, the inference necessarily drawn from them being, that it was only in cases where the Union troops largely outnumbered the Confederate troops that a Union victory was secured. The statement to which we refer is as follows: "The Union men now outnumbered the Confederates by 17,000, etc." See also on this point, the statement on page 306, that at the

battle of Chancellorsville "Hooker had twice as many men as the Confederates, but he was badly beaten. *Possibly* he might have gained the victory but at a critical moment he was struck by a cannon ball and lay senseless for many hours. During all that time his army was without a head."

The account of the battle of Gettysburg found on page 306, is especially misleading to one having no other information as to that mighty contest, than the knowledge derived from this history. This battle may not rank as one of the decisive battles of the world but it certainly was one of the most important; it was one in which furious and desperate fighting was almost continuous during a period of three days. Some of the finest and bravest troops to be found in either army, commanded by gallant and distinguished officers, met in this sanguinary contest, but the only gallantry displayed, the only fighting deemed worthy of mention by this author is that of the Confederate General Pickett, and the men under his command. It may be inferred from this account that when Pickett reached the Ridge after starting upon his ill-advised charge, he found somebody waiting to receive him; but the fact is not recorded that his assault with from 15,000 to 18,000 men, the flower of the Confederate army, was met and repulsed almost entirely by one division of Union troops under Gen. Gibbon. Nor is the fact recorded that the gallant Hancock remained upon the field watching the charge and in command of the troops against whom it was directed, though so badly wounded that it was feared he would die from loss of blood before he could receive surgical aid, and that he refused to leave the field until the reckless hosts under Pickett's command had been destroyed. The prominence given to the charge made by Pickett compared with the meagre account of the battles of Missionary Ridge and Lookout Mountain found on page 310 is a glaring example of the partial and unfair treatment of the Union cause and its defenders by this author.

The account of these battles, which continued for three days and were directed by such conspicuous leaders as Sherman and Hooker, and all under the personal direction of Grant, is embraced in less than five lines.

Grant and Sherman in the memoirs they have left each treat these battles as important. Grant devotes pages 69 to 88 of volume 2 of his memoirs to a description of them; and Sherman, on page 392 of volume 1 of his memoirs, treating both engagements as one battle, says of them, "It was a magnificent battle in its conception, in its execution and in its glorious results."

The author in the foot note on page 310 places the loss at Lookout Mountain at 6,000 men from the Union and 10,000 from the Confederate army, certainly sufficient to justify something more

than a mere mention. Upon this point we invite a comparison of the account on page 302 of "Stonewall Jackson's raid and Stuart's raid," with the five line account of the battle of Murfreesboro, Tenn., found on page 304. The raids of Jackson and Stuart were simply what they are called, raids, of little or no importance and deserving no place in a history not treating of the war in detail; but an opportunity is here afforded the author to record as a fact of history that a Union officer and the men under his command were compelled to run for their lives to escape a Confederate officer; also to refer to the troops of Stuart as a dashing body of cavalry.

The account of the battle of Murfreesboro is dismissed with a bare mention of the event, and here is a battle continuing over a period of three days and in which there was a loss amounting to more than thirty per cent. of the men engaged, being, according to the foot note on page 304, a loss of 25,000 men out of 80,000 participating in the battle.

In the account given of the Vicksburg campaign, beginning on page 307, the only thing calculated to hold a place in the memory of a child is the endurance of the Confederates who surrendered only "Because human nature could endure no more." There is no word regarding this, one of the most brilliant and skillful campaigns of the entire war.

This history contains no mention of the services of such conspicuous military leaders as Hancock, Logan, Reynolds, McPherson and Howard. A history that finds no place for the names of such noted actors in its greatest engagements, cannot be called a history of the civil war.

On page 322 the author has given his views of the relative sufferings borne by the North and South, resulting from the war. He tells our children that while the sacrifice of life was suffered alike by each section, "In every other respect the privations and sufferings of the war fell almost wholly upon the South," and that "In the quiet homes of many millions of people the progress of the war was only known by newspaper reports, the hardships, the horrors of the struggles touched none of them directly."

On page 323 he says of the Southern people, after recounting their hardships and sufferings, "The wonder is not that they were forced to yield at last, but that under such discouragements, such hardships, such sufferings, they held out so long and so bravely." To our minds these statements are misleading and inaccurate. They do not place before the mind of the child receiving its first information and instruction as to the condition of affairs in the two sections of the country, a correct statement. Where were the quiet homes of many millions of people in which such a condition of things existed as given in the text by this author? To say that the Northern people, or that any considerable portion of

them were exempt from the hardships, and the horrors of the terrible struggle is simply falsifying the facts of history.

In support of the contention that this author treats the slave every question from an economic standpoint purely, and without any reference to the rights of the slave, we cite the last clause of section 337, on page 305, and section 359, on page 328.

Section 362, on page 329, is so manifestly improper and vicious in its tendencies that it should, as we believe, condemn the entire book. The statement as to "Carpet Baggers" is not accepted as a truthful statement of a historical fact, by a very large number of people of the North; it is simply a partisan statement, and its tendency is to stimulate partisan contention and bitterness. The last clause of the section is still more objectionable. The clear and open expression of approval, as it appears to us to be contained therein, of a resort to violence on the part of the white population of the South to secure political control of the states, which had been engaged in rebellion, in our opinion renders this work totally unfit to be placed in the hands of the children, who are the future hope of the Republic, as a text book.

In view of the foregoing facts, this committee respectfully, but earnestly, protests against continuing in use the history under consideration, and urges that when the contract expires, under which this work is furnished to the state, it be rejected as a text book unless the history of the war period is revised in such manner as to give a patriotic and truthful narrative of the events of this important period in the life of the nation.

The committee makes no recommendation as to the adoption of any other history, but is firmly of the opinion that this history, in its present form, should not be continued in use.

Signed,

A. O. MARSH, Chairman,
W. S. HAGGARD,
JACOB J. TODD,
WM. M. COCHRAN,
WM. H. ARMSTRONG,
A. H. GRAHAM.

Committee.

The Committee on Resolutions recommended that the following resolution, offered by Comrade Urell, of the Department of Potomac, be not adopted, and the recommendation was concurred in:

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be requested to allow widows of the enlisted men of the army and navy who served dur-

ing the war of the Rebellion, to be buried in the National Cemeteries.

The same committee recommended that a resolution asking congress to so amend the Inter-State Commerce Law as that special rates may be granted to members of the Grand Army of the Republic, attending Encampments, be not adopted, and the recommendation was concurred in.

The same committee recommended the adoption of the following preamble and resolution, and the recommendation was unanimously concurred in:

WHEREAS, The city and citizens of the City of Louisville, State of Kentucky, have welcomed with unsurpassed liberality, boundless hospitality and spontaneous loyalty, the National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic; therefore, it is

Resolved, That this Encampment is profoundly impressed and deeply grateful to the city and people of Louisville for the magnanimous and patriotic reception given to this Encampment.

Comrade Dietrich, of Illinois, offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That until otherwise ordered by the National Encampment, the Commander-in-Chief and Council of Administration be instructed that unless satisfactory guarantee as to hotel rates be furnished by the hotel proprietors, not later than December 15th of any year, they be and are hereby instructed to change the location of the place for holding the next ensuing National Encampment, and if such satisfactory guarantee as to rates cannot be obtained, then the Commander-in-Chief be directed, and is hereby instructed, to locate the Encampment at such other place as offers most favorable rates, or by general orders to recommend to the various Departments that the usual parade and other features tending to draw the rank and file of our comrades to our National Encampments, be dispensed with.

The Committee on Rules, Regulations and Ritual, through Comrade Beath, chairman, presented its report.

Before reading the report, Comrade Beath said: Possibly some slight explanation is due for my thus again appearing as chairman of the Committee on Rules, Regulations and Ritual, after my statement of last year

that having closed twenty-five consecutive years of service in this National Encampment, I would allow somebody else to hereafter do this work. But really, comrades, when the time approached, my courage would not permit my insistence on the resolution then formed and announced, and so I start on the tour of a second quarter of a century.

The report is as follows (all the recommendations of the majority of the committee were voted on by sections and their recommendations were in each case adopted):

Your Committee on Rules, Regulations and Ritual beg leave to report that they have given careful attention to the recommendations made by several Departments, of which publication was duly made in General Orders No. 13, dated at Headquarters Grand Army of the Republic, Rockford, Illinois, July 26, 1895.

Your committee believe that they voice the opinion of a large majority of members that unless any proposed change in the Rules and Regulations is to be of manifest advantage to the whole Order, it should not be considered. Many changes proposed for some years have been due to purely local circumstances, or were covered by a reasonable construction of existing rules, and we believe those now before us, with possibly one exception, are of this latter class.

We take them in the order presented.

From the Department of California and Nevada, to add to section 1, article 1, chapter 5, the following: "No charter shall be granted for a Post in a city or town where a Post is in existence at the time application is made, except upon recommendation of the Department Council of Administration."

In section 2, article 1, chapter 5, it is provided that the Department Commander must be "satisfied that it is for the interest of the Grand Army of the Republic to form such a Post" before mustering a Post. Multiplying Posts in any small place or even in cities should of

course be avoided, now more than ever before, but the proposed amendment is not really called for, as the Department Commander would naturally, in any case not positively clear to him, consult the Council of Administration.

We report adversely.

2. From the Department of Indiana.

To add in article 4, section 3, chapter 5, page 26, after the words, "National Encampment," "And while so suspended no member shall be entitled to any rights or privileges of any Post."

While this amendment would make more clear the disqualification of suspended members to visit Posts, Posts have now authority, as shown in Opinion No. 16, page 188, Blue Book, to exclude suspended members from meetings. As we are striving to get back as many of this class as possible, and few indeed will presume to attend meetings where they have no voice or vote, we deem the change unnecessary, and report adversely.

3. From the Department of Massachusetts.

Resolved, That the delegates elected to the National Encampment to be held at Louisville in 1895 from the Department of Massachusetts be instructed to vote, and by all honorable means endeavor to have the National Encampment repeal and abolish the third paragraph of section 1, article 2, of the Rules and Regulations of the National Encampment, which gives a vote to the Past Department Commanders who have served for a full term of one year, or who having been elected to fill a vacancy shall have served to the end of the term, so long as they remain in good standing in their several Posts. And that the passage of this resolution shall be such instructions.

We infer, as the chapters in which this article 2 is located are not given, that the intent of the resolution is to deprive Past Department Commanders of their seats as well as votes in both Department and National Encampments.

On each occasion when a similar proposition was before this Encampment it was voted down by an over-

whelming majority, outside of the votes of those most directly interested.

It is well, probably, at this time, to recall the fact that Past Department Commanders were constituted members of their Department Encampments in May, 1872, twenty-three years ago, and in May, 1874, they were constituted members of their National Encampment. On December 31, 1874, the Grand Army of the Republic had but 28,323 members in all its Departments. Now we have say 360,000 members in good standing. Certainly the phenomenal growth of the Order up to this time is not due alone to the work or influence of the Past Department Commanders, but it cannot be denied that they have contributed in a very large degree to the prosperity of the Order. A Department Commander is each year elected by the very same comrades who elect the representatives to this Encampment.

When his year of work and responsibility has closed, what subtle influence has been at work in this time to so change his nature that the comrade good enough for a Department Commander is to be discredited as a Past Department Commander.

This rule has now stood for twenty-one years. We report unanimously against the resolution, but Comrade Carrington, representing on the committee the Department of Massachusetts proposing this change, acting under the instructions of his Department, and for that reason only, presents a *minority* report.

4. From the same Department.

Resolved, That, as the publishing in General Orders of the names of rejected candidates works great injustice in many instances, whereby honorable comrades are rejected on purely personal grounds, section 6, article 2, chapter 2, and also the words "and a list of the names of rejected applicants" in section 1, article 2, chapter 5, be and are hereby repealed.

We report against an amendment of the rules as not necessary, but recommend instead that such rejections

be simply filed at National and Department Headquarters, and shall not be published.

5. From the Department of Pennsylvania.

Chapter 2, article 50. Add a new section:

“Section 5. Consolidation of Posts. When two or more Posts desire to consolidate, written or printed notice of such proposed action shall be given to all members in good standing, at least two weeks prior to the date of meeting for consideration of such proposition, in each of said Posts. If such proposition shall be then adopted by a vote of two-thirds of the members in good standing present and voting at such meeting, the vote being recorded by ayes and noes, the fact shall be duly certified by each Post to the Department Commander. When so approved by two or more Posts, the Department Commander shall issue, without charge, a new charter reciting the fact of such consolidation and bearing the names of all members in good standing in such Posts. The new charter shall bear the number, and rank from the date of charter of the Senior Post, but a new name, or the name of either or both may be taken, when approved by a two-thirds vote of the members present and voting at the first meeting called under such new charter, and upon approval of the Department Commander. The property of each of these Posts shall be conveyed to and become the property of the Post as consolidated. All Past Officers in each shall be entitled to rank as of date of service in their respective Posts.”

The most casual reflection will show that the time is rapidly approaching when Posts must be consolidated, and now is the time to educate the present membership that instead of withdrawing from the Order because of the expense of keeping up small Posts, that there is a method for consolidation provided, which will keep them in touch for many years with the comrades more favorably located.

We recommend its adoption.

While this closes the recommendations formally submitted, the chairman has explained to the committee that owing to the fact that the committee on Rules and Regulations last year did not have before them the latest revision of the rules, the insertion of a new paragraph in section 4, article 4, chapter 5, providing for reinstatement of dropped members with less formality than heretofore, has led to some confusion, and already the Judge Advocate-General has been asked to rule whether a comrade rejoining his own Post must be reobligated, and whether a full year's dues is required of a dropped comrade joining another Post. He has, we think very properly, ruled that except as to the form of application, in neither case is there to be reobligation, and that the payment in either case is to be one year's dues or less according as the Post to which the comrade belonged may decide.

This is one of the most important sections in our Rules and Regulations, and its liberal construction should be made clearly known to every member of the Order.

We therefore recommend that the words "not exceeding" be added before one year's dues for those applying to other Posts, and the words "and if elected he shall not be reobligated" be taken out of their present position and be added at the bottom, to read "a dropped member on being reinstated shall not be reobligated."

This will clear up any doubt as to the language.

If the Encampment concur, we further recommend that the whole section (4) as thus made the law, be printed in a short Order from National Headquarters, and be also referred to in Department Orders, to give the same the widest publicity; also, that a slip be printed containing the amendments now made to be pasted in the Rules and Regulations on hand, and that then a copy of the Rules and Regulations be sent, free of cost, through Departments, to every Post of the Order in good standing, stamped as "The property of the Post."

It is a notable fact that in a large number of Posts, Rules and Regulations several years old are in use.

Some further matters informally submitted to the committee will be referred to in a supplementary report.

ROBERT B. BEATH,
E. SCOFIELD,
HENRY B. CARRINGTON,
C. W. PAVEY,
T. C. MASTELLER,

Committee.

Comrade Masteller then read the supplemental report of the committee on Rules and Regulations, and the recommendations of the committee was on each point duly adopted.

The report is as follows;

A communication was forwarded to National Headquarters from the Department of Ohio, and a similar letter from the Department of the Potomac, but not published in the General Orders, proposing amendments of the Rules and Regulations, providing for permitting Sons of Veterans, under certain conditions, to be present during meetings of Posts.

The committee believes it to be a wise policy to take such steps as will encourage and stimulate the Order of the Sons of Veterans, but any such action contemplating or providing for their admission during Post meetings should be had only after the fullest consideration of the subject, in our Post and Department meetings.

The committee therefore recommend that a special committee, not exceeding five, be appointed by the Commander-in-Chief, on Sons of Veterans, who shall consider all propositions of this character, and submit their general conclusions to the Commander-in-Chief for publication in Orders, that our members in Post and Department meetings may have opportunity to consider the same, and Departments be thus enabled to instruct their representatives to the next National Encampment as to their wishes. The fullest consideration should be

had. The comrades can have something to discuss during the winter, and this National Encampment may be thus better advised of the prevailing sentiment.

RESTORATION OF PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS.

From the Department of Alabama are presented resolutions in proper form for the restoration of Past Department Commander George H. Patrick, and Comrades Cornelius Cadle and Datus E. Coon (the latter now deceased), both past Provisional Commanders. It is the province of this committee to pass only on the point whether the applications are in proper form as prescribed by the Encampment at Denver in 1883.

The papers are in such form—so far as the present Posts may represent those, owing to local causes long disbanded.

We recommend the restoration of Comrade Patrick as Past Department Commander, and we regret that we cannot so recommend the restoration of the Past Provisional Commanders. They are appointed officers, and are not elected to these positions, and the Rules and Regulations only provide for Past Department Commanders—not for Provisional Commanders.

Yet it is only right to report that in 1892 (page 282, Journal) a Past Provisional Commander was so reinstated by the National Encampment. Before that time at least two decisions had been given against them.

We recommend, therefore, the approval of the application on behalf of Comrade George H. Patrick, and the declination of the application for Comrades Cadle and Coon, Provisional Commanders.

We are informed that in at least one case, a Past Provisional Commander is on the roll of this Encampment other than the one from New Hampshire. The Adjutant-General should make inquiry how this name, or any others, came on the roll, whether by authority of this body or not.

The Judge Advocate-General has recommended, in

his report, for insertion in the Blue Book, authority for notifying by registered mail, comrades charged with an offense but removed from the Department.

We recommend the insertion of that paragraph in any new edition of the Blue Book, when required in the opinion of the Commander-in-Chief.

The Judge Advocate-General recommends the following amendment to section 7, article 6, chapter 5, of the Rules and Regulations, by adding thereto the following:

“Any comrade sentenced by a Post court-martial to dishonorable discharge or degradation from office shall have the right of appeal to the Commander-in-Chief, whose decision shall be final unless reversed by the National Encampment; provided, however, that such appeal must be taken within six months from the time of service of written notice upon the accused of the decision of the Department Commander reviewing the case.”

We ask unanimous consent to the adoption of this amendment.

The following was referred to us:

Resolved, That hereafter the National Encampment be held the first week in October.

CHARLES L. LEIPER,
Department of Penn.

The rules now provide for a meeting between April and November. We think it best to leave the selection of the date as now in the hands of the Commander-in-Chief and the Council of Administration.

R. B. BEATH,
HENRY B. CARRINGTON,
T. C. MASTELLER,
E. SCOFIELD,
C. W. PAVEY,

Committee.

The committee on the report of the Quartermaster-General presented the following report, which on motion was adopted:

Your committee appointed to consider the report of the Quartermaster-General, respectfully submit the following:

The report of the Auditing Committee of the Council of Administration adopted by that body sets forth that the books and accounts of the Quartermaster-General have been examined by an expert accountant, as directed by action of the National Encampment, and found correct, making a further examination by your committee unnecessary.

We recommend that the per capita tax continue the same as last year, and fully concur in all other recommendations made by this most excellent officer.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES S. MARTIN,

E. FARLEY,

CHARLES C. GRAY,

LEWIS M. ZIMMERMAN,

Committee.

The following comrades were duly elected members of the Council of Administration for the ensuing year:

Alabama.....	M. D. Wickersham	Mobile.
Arizona.....	J. W. Dorrington	Yuma.
Arkansas.....	Powell Clayton	Eur'ka Spri'gs.
California, Nevada.....	A. W. Barrett	Sacramento, C.
Colorado, Wyoming.....	A. W. Jones	Greeley.
Connecticut.....	Aug. D. Sanborn	New Haven.
Delaware.....	Lewis C. Grubb	Wilmington.
Florida.....	W. J. Allen	Jacksonville.
Georgia.....	Albert E. Sholes	Savannah.
Idaho.....	P. R. Miner	Boise.
Illinois.....	Thos. W. Scott	Fairfield.
Indiana.....	W. H. Armstrong	Indianapolis.
Indian Territory.....	Robert W. Hill	Muscogee.
Iowa.....	Albert W. Swalm	Oskaloosa.
Kansas.....	B. Dornblazer	Fredonia.
Kentucky.....	Chas. W. Erdman	Louisville.

Louisiana, Mississippi,	James Lewis	New Orleans.
Maine	Seth T. Snipe	Bath.
Maryland	Chas. L. Marburg	Baltimore.
Massachusetts	Henry W. Downs	Boston.
Michigan	Geo. H. Hopkins	Detroit.
Minnesota	Albert Scheffer	St. Paul.
Missouri	F. M. Sterrett	St. Louis.
Montana	G. W. S. Wisner	Anaconda.
Nebraska	Thos. J. Majors	Peru.
New Hampshire	E. A. Badger	Lakeport.
New Jersey	J. J. Kents	Trenton.
New Mexico	J. W. Crawford	53 W. 12th St., New York, N. Y.
New York	Theo. F. Reed	Spring Valley.
North Dakota	W. H. Brown	Grand Forks.
Oklahoma	J. J. S. Hassler	Enid.
Ohio	R. H. Cochran	Toledo.
Oregon	H. B. Compson	Portland.
Pennsylvania	Chas. W. Gerwig	Allegheny.
Potomac	Israel W. Stone	Wash'ton, D. C.
Rhode Island	Chas. A. Barbour	Bristol.
South Dakota	E. P. Farr	Grand Forks.
Tennessee	A. J. Steele	Memphis.
Texas	E. L. Witman	Denison.
Utah	E. W. Tatlock	Salt Lake City.
Vermont	E. W. Jewett	Swanton.
Virginia and N. Car'a	Henry E. Gettys	Roanoke, Va.
Wash'ton and Alaska	Joseph Dickerson	Seattle, Wash.
West Virginia	M. B. Bartlett	Parkersburg.
Wisconsin	Geo. L. Thomas	Milwaukee.

Comrade Tanner, of New York, moved that the Encampment take a recess until 2 o'clock, and the motion was lost.

Comrade Wetherbee: Commander-in-Chief. As one of the most interesting meetings of our Posts during the year is that for the installation of officers, and as that meeting is now frequently made a public one, and held in union with the Woman's Relief Corps, and as our in-

stallation service as it is at present in the books is a most crude affair, I would move you that a committee of three be appointed to revise the installation service, and report at the next Encampment.

The motion prevailed.

Comrade Wagner moved that the Encampment proceed with the election of officers, and the motion prevailed.

The Commander-in-Chief resumed the chair, and announced that nominations were in order for the office of Surgeon-General for the ensuing year.

Comrade Hoard, of Wisconsin: Commander-in-Chief. The Department of Wisconsin desires to present the name of Dr. J. B. Whiting, of Janesville, for the office of Surgeon-General. In presenting that name I desire to say, simply, without any particular eulogy or wasting of words, that Dr. Whiting is one of the most prominent members of the Grand Army of the Republic in our state; that he bears a medical record second to that of no man in the United States; that his services during the war were of a most arduous character, and were discharged with most excellent ability, and if he is elected he will prove an honor to this body and of great usefulness in the discharge of his work.

Comrade Vanderslice, of Pennsylvania: I move his election by acclamation.

The Commander-in-Chief: It is moved that the Adjutant-General cast the ballot of the Encampment for Comrade J. B. Whiting.

The motion, as put by the Commander-in-Chief, prevailed, and the ballot having been cast, Comrade Whiting was declared duly elected Surgeon-General.

The Commander-in-Chief announced nominations for the office of Chaplain-in-Chief for the ensuing year to be in order.

Comrade Rea, Past Commander-in-Chief: Commander-in-Chief and Comrades. I am here to represent Comrade Nevius, who has been working so hard and talking

so much that he has lost his voice. I am requested by him, as the representative of the Department of New Jersey, to nominate for the position of Chaplain-in-Chief, Comrade Charles E. Hill, of the Department of New Jersey, and I will do it with this simple remark: He was Chaplain of the 118th Pennsylvania. He has been chaplain of his Post for ten years. He has been Chaplain of the Department of New Jersey for six successive years, and you see by the character of the men who come here representing that Department, what kind of a Chaplain they have got. You have selected the Commander-in-Chief and the Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief and the Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief and the Surgeon-General from the West, and let's give our comrades in the East the Chaplain-in-Chief. They need him. If you elect Comrade Hill, you will elect a man with loyalty and charity, and one who will do us good and honor the position.

Comrade Tatlock, of Utah. Commander-in-Chief. I desire to present a candidate to this Encampment of whom all can be said that has been said by the distinguished gentleman who preceded me concerning his candidate, except that my man is from Utah. He is from Salt Lake. Out there we know no East and no West, but we know men, and we know comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic. I want to present to this Encampment the name of Rev. Thomas C. Iliff, of Salt Lake. You may know who he is. That whole inter-mountain country knows him. To you who don't know him let me read what his Department has said in a resolution adopted by his Post and approved by the Department Encampment in the presence of our worthy Commander-in-Chief:

Resolved, That we, the members of James B. McKean Post No. 1, Department of Utah, Grand Army of the Republic, earnestly urge the election of our comrade, Rev. T. C. Iliff, D. D., to the office of Chaplain-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, and in support of his candidacy, we make the following statement:

He is eminently fitted in every way for the position. He is in the mature prime of life, full of mental, moral and physical

strength, is a born orator, has a warm and sympathetic heart for all, and has been an enthusiastic G. A. R. man for many years. He enlisted in 1862, when but fifteen years of age, in the 9th Ohio Cavalry, and served with distinction under Generals Kilpatrick and Sherman, until the close of the war.

Comrade Iliff is a graduate of the Ohio State University, has been honored by the title of D. D., has traveled extensively in his own country and abroad, and but few men are better or more favorably known in the West or even in the East than Dr. Iliff, and because of his eloquence and power he is generally known as the Henry Ward Beecher of the West. Comrade Iliff has been Chaplain of his Post almost continuously since its organization, and is now the efficient Commander of the Department of Utah, Grand Army of the Republic, and we urge his election as a recognition of this inter-mountain country, which I may say extends from Mexico on the South to the British possessions on the North, and Salt Lake is a thousand or fifteen hundred miles from any one of these places that has an officer of this Encampment.

This resolution was approved, as I said, by the Department Encampment. We need your help out there. Dr. Iliff for twenty years has been building up patriotism and loyalty to the old flag which soon will have another star whose lustre will never grow dim though the flag floats for a thousand years—the new State of Utah. For twenty years he has been helping to put that flag at topmast so that the loyalty, and integrity of that great inter-mountain region might not be impaired or questioned. We have soldiers there from New Jersey and from all over the New England States, but Dr. Iliff doesn't inquire whether a soldier is from New Jersey, New York or elsewhere, but his hand is always open, wherever he may be from. Comrades, you who know him know that you will make no mistake if you elect him Chaplain-in-Chief.

Comrade Tainter, of Connecticut: Commander-in-Chief. I think that in the past the distribution of the national offices throughout the country has been wise, and productive of good. As the result of the elections

yesterday and to-day, East of a line drawn North and South of where we now stand, there is no national officer. I believe that this Encampment will do well, all other things being equal, to take the man from New Jersey. Connecticut, therefore, seconds the nomination of Comrade Hill.

Comrade O'Brien, of Colorado: Commander-in-Chief. In behalf of the Department of Colorado and Wyoming, I rise to second the nomination of Comrade Iliff. I have known him personally for a long time, and believe he would make a splendid Chaplain-in-Chief.

Comrade Townsend, of Ohio: In behalf of the State of Ohio I second the nomination of Comrade Iliff.

Comrade Vanderslice, of Pennsylvania: Commander-in-Chief. The condition of affairs to-day shows some necessity of having two Chaplains, but we cannot elect both of these men. They are both good men, and either would be an honor to the Grand Army of the Republic. There might have been a time when the comrades in the West did not have their full representation here, but at this Encampment we have generously elected four men from the Western part of the country. It is not a question of state lines, but it is a question of having representatives in different parts of the country. There is no Department in this Encampment that is much older, none more faithful, none more vigorous, and none that has asked in the years gone by less recognition than that gallant Department of New Jersey, and the proper thing to do here to-day would be to withdraw this splendid Comrade Iliff, and make the election of Comrade Hill by acclamation, showing a disposition to do what was fair to the East, and I, on behalf of the Department of Pennsylvania, second the nomination of Comrade Hill of New Jersey.

Comrade Tanner, of New York: Commander-in-Chief. I first became acquainted with Comrade Iliff when I sat on the platform in Salt Lake City, Utah, and heard him pouring hot shot into the Mormons. He has stood there and fought Mormonism; and realizing that it is no

time to make extended speeches, I merely desire to say that I heartily agree with everything said about the merits of these two men, grand, christian, God-like comrades of the Grand Army; men who followed with us the flag of the Union, with the gun on their shoulder, and fought through the war. It has been said that the Utah candidate is located a thousand miles from one official and fifteen hundred from another. Great God, how much more distance do you want for elbow room? New York unanimously seconds Iliff of Utah.

Comrade Adams: While we have no trouble in selecting who shall command us, it seems that we always have a great deal of trouble in selecting who shall pray for us. I do not believe eloquence will do any good in this case, ballots will count, and I move that we at once proceed to ballot.

The motion prevailed, and a ballot being taken, it resulted as follows:

Whole number of votes cast.....	252
Of which Comrade Iliff received	175
And Comrade Hill received	77

On motion of Comrade Hill, the election of Comrade Iliff was made unanimous, and so declared by the Commander-in-Chief.

Comrade Iliff, being called to the platform, addressed the Encampment as follows:

Commander-in-Chief and Comrades. I shall not detain you a moment. All I wish to say is that from the depths of my heart I most heartily thank you, and while you who voted for me may look upon me as a minister, I want to say to you, old comrades, that I am one of the boys.

Comrade Burchfield, Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief, announced the following committee to secure a testimonial to Commander-in-Chief Thomas G. Lawler:

JOHN W. BURST, of Illinois.
 HENRY M. NEVIUS, of New Jersey.
 M. H. ELLIS, of New York.
 W. D. HOARD, of Wisconsin.
 LOUIS GRUND, of Missouri.

The Adjutant-General then announced the names of the officers-elect, and the Commander-in-Chief called upon Past Commander-in-Chief A. G. Weissert to perform the installation service, which was done, and the following officers were duly installed, viz:

Commander-in-ChiefIvan N. Walker.
 Sen. Vice-Com'der-in-Chief ...E. H. Hobson.
 Jun. Vice-Com'der-in-Chief...S. G. Cosgrove.
 Surgeon-General.....J. B. Whiting.
 Chaplain-in-ChiefThomas C. Iliff.

On assuming the chair, the Commander-in-Chief addressed the Encampment, as follows:

Comrades, I am sorry that there are not more members of the Encampment present. I wanted to ask the aid and support of every member of this National Encampment, on their return to their Departments, that they would hold up my hands in trying to bring their Departments to the front, in trying to instill among their comrades a greater spirit of activity. This year will be a business year, so far as I am concerned, and can make it. I propose to visit the several Departments wherever I think my presence will do good, will aid in building up the Order, in bringing the recruits into our ranks, and bringing those back who have been with us and dropped out, but I do not think I shall be able to visit all the Departments. If I go to a Department and it is necessary for me to stay one or two weeks, I propose to do it; and now I invoke and ask the aid of all the representatives here, the Past Department Commanders and the delegates. When we go home let us put our shoulders to the wheel and see if we cannot increase the membership of our great Order next year, rather than show a decrease—I ask that of you. I also want to say to you, comrades, that when you leave this place and go to your several homes, I hope that each and every member here will be constantly under the guiding care of Him who ruled you in the fierce flame of battle; and finally, comrades, may

you hear from the lips of the Supreme Commander, "Well done, good and faithful servant."

Comrade Beath: Commander-in-Chief. The final report of the Committee on Rules and Regulations will be read by Comrade Masteller, of the committee, but before that is done I wish to make a few remarks.

It is known that at the last Encampment I was on the other side in the election of the Commander-in-Chief. I happened to be for once in a long number of years in a minority, and I voted according to my convictions, against Comrade Lawler for the position of Commander-in-Chief. I desire to say that I have watched his course during the whole year, and that I can say honestly and from the bottom of my soul that he has made a most excellent Commander-in-Chief, and the Grand Army of the Republic owes him a great debt for the work that he has performed. I think there should be placed upon the record a proper minute of the services of Comrade Lawler as Commander-in-Chief, and of the different executive officers who have served with him during the year now closed.

The Commander-in-Chief: That will be taken as the unanimous sense of the Encampment unless there is objection, and no objection being heard, it is so ordered.

Comrade Beath: Comrade Burdett, Chairman of the Committee on the Grant Memorial Statue, has been ill for several months. He, however, started for this Encampment, and on the way stopped to visit a sister at Cleveland, Ohio, whom he had learned was dangerously ill. He wrote that unless her condition changed decidedly within the next twenty-four hours he would be unable possibly to leave her bedside and come to the Encampment, so that he could make a report as chairman of that committee. The numerous duties I had to perform have compelled me to omit preparing any report, further than to say now, that the statue of Gen. Grant ordered by the National Encampment, under proper rules and restrictions, and placed for examination in the

capitol at Washington, was not approved by the Committee on the Library of the Senate and House of Representatives. While admitting that the whole work was a most beautiful one, and that it was as fine a piece of marble work as there is to-day in the capitol at Washington, the face was not at all successful. Everything depended upon this, and Gen. Grant's old associates, including officers who served directly with him, his Secretary of War, Hon. Don Cameron and others, concurred in the conclusion that the artist had not made a success, and that it could not be accepted by the government of the United States. Therefore the artist, Mr. Franklin Simmons, at Rome, who has now under way the statue of John A. Logan, feeling that his own good name is at stake in this, is at work upon another copy of the Grant statue, and all we ask now is that the Committee of the Grant Memorial Statue of the Grand Army of the Republic shall be continued for the closing up of their work.

Comrade Bonnell, of Illinois, moved that the committee be continued.

The Commander-in-Chief: Unless there is objection, the committee will be continued.

Comrade Weissert, Chairman of the committee appointed to visit the Woman's Relief Corps, reported that the Committee had duly visited the Relief Corps and presented the greetings of the National Encampment.

Comrade Patrick, Chairman of the committee to greet Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic, reported as follows:

Commander-in-Chief. The committee appointed to convey to the ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic the greetings of this Twenty-ninth Encampment, have performed that pleasant duty. Pleasant, this year, beyond expression, because of the unusually large attendance of the fair and loyal women of "The Land we Love."

We found a meeting quite as large as this is now; more orderly than this has been; much younger looking. They desired us to return their grateful acknowledg-

ments, their sincere thanks for your remembrance; and to say that so long as the Grand Army exists, so long as they live, they will walk hand in hand with us in all the good works of our Order.

The Committee on the report of the Surgeon-General, submitted the following, which on motion was adopted:

The committee appointed to examine and report upon the Surgeon-General's report, would most respectfully beg leave to report, and recommend:

That the report be adopted in full.

Comrade Adams, Past Commander-in-Chief, moved that the officers of the Encampment be authorized to extend the sympathies of the Encampment to Past Commander-in-Chief Veazey, who is ill.

The motion prevailed.

Comrade Anderson moved that the same expressions of sympathy be sent to our Past Commander-in-Chief Burdett, who is detained from the Encampment at the bed-side of his sister.

The motion prevailed.

Comrade Lawler, Past Commander-in-Chief: Commander-in-Chief. Before adjourning, I desire to place in your hands and care the flag of the National Encampment, the most honored in the world, the flag of the greatest Republic on earth, and the banner of the organization that represents the men who made it possible.

The Commander-in-Chief: Past Commander-in-Chief Lawler, in accepting this flag I wish to use the language of the black sergeant in the charge of Port Hudson. The Colonel presented the colors to him, and instructed him to defend them and die for them, if need be, but never to surrender them. He replied that he would return the colors in honor, or report to God the reason why. He went down in the charge, and when found he was clasp- ing the colors to his breast, and looking up to heaven.

Comrade Hagerty, Past Chaplain-in-Chief: I wish to say one word. I want to say to this body of men, that I

haven't spent a year of my life with as much pleasure in striving to perform the duties of an office, outside of my ministry, as I have with this organization. I trust that in the future we may meet often.

The Encampment was then closed with a benediction by the Chaplain-in-Chief, as follows:

"O Thou Great Commander, from whose hand come all the blessings of life, we give Thee the gratitude of our hearts, that during this present Encampment Thou hast thrown above us and around us thy protection; and now as we separate, to our several homes, East, West, North, and South, to greet our families, may Thy protecting care accompany us, and may we be guarded and conducted by Thee through all life's journey, until with that innumerable host which is already gathered beyond the stars we too may assemble under the one Grand Commander of all armies, of worlds, unto whom, the Father, and the Son and the Holy Ghost, shall we ascribe praises forevermore, Amen."

The Commander-in-Chief declared the Twenty-ninth Annual Encampment closed.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "C. C. Jones." The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the title "Adjutant General."

Adjutant General.

NATIONAL ENCAMPMENTS.--WHERE HELD, DATE OF MEETING, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF ELECTED, ETC.

SESSION.	LOCATION.	DATE.	COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.
First	Indianapolis	Nov. 20 and 21	Stephen A. Hurlbut
Second	Philadelphia	Jan. 15, 16 and 17	John A. Logan
Third	Cincinnati	May 12 and 13	John A. Logan
Fourth	Washington	May 11 and 12	John A. Logan
Fifth	Boston	May 10 and 11	A. E. Burnside
Sixth	Cleveland	May 8 and 9	A. E. Burnside
Seventh	New Haven	May 14 and 15	Chas. Devens, Jr.
Eighth	Harrisburg	May 13	Chas. Devens, Jr.
Ninth	Chicago	May 12 and 13	John F. Hartranft
Tenth	Philadelphia	June 30	John F. Hartranft
Eleventh	Providence	June 26 and 27	J. C. Robinson
Twelfth	Springfield	June 4	J. C. Robinson
Thirteenth	Albany	June 17 and 18	William Earnshaw
Fourteenth	Dayton	June 8 and 9	Louis Wagner
Fifteenth	Indianapolis	June 15 and 16	George S. Merrill
Sixteenth	Baltimore	June 21, 22 and 23	Paul Van Der Voort
Seventeenth	Denver	July 25 and 26	Robert B. Beath
Eighteenth	Minneapolis	July 23, 24 and 25	John S. Kountz
Nineteenth	Portland	June 24 and 25	S. S. Burdett
Twentieth	San Francisco	Aug. 4, 5 and 6	Lucius Fairchild
Twenty-first	St. Louis	Sept. 28, 29 and 30	John P. Rea
Twenty-second	Columbus	Sept. 12, 13 and 14	William Warner
Twenty-third	Milwaukee	Aug. 28, 29 and 30	Russell A. Alger
Twenty-fourth	Boston	Aug. 13 and 14	Wheelock G. Veazey
Twenty-fifth	Detroit	Aug. 5, 6 and 7	John Palmer
Twenty-sixth	Washington	Sept. 21 and 22	A. G. Weissert
Twenty-seventh	Indianapolis	Sept. 6 and 7	John G. B. Adams
Twenty-eighth	Pittsburgh	Sept. 12 and 13	Thomas G. Lawler
Twenty-ninth	Louisville	Sept. 12 and 13	Ivan N. Walker

General Orders and Circulars.

HEADQUARTERS GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC,
PITTSBURGH, PA., September 13, 1894.

GENERAL ORDERS }
NO. 1.

I. Having been elected and installed as Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic for the ensuing year, I hereby assume command with a profound appreciation of the responsibilities of the office.

II. Comrade C. C. Jones, of Rockford, Ill., is hereby appointed Adjutant-General, and Comrade J. W. Burst, of Sycamore, Ill., Quartermaster-General, and they will be obeyed accordingly.

III. Headquarters are hereby established at Rockford, Ill. All official communications should be addressed to the Adjutant-General.

THOMAS G. LAWLER,
Commander-in-Chief.

HEADQUARTERS GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC,
ROCKFORD, ILL., October 4, 1894.

GENERAL ORDERS }
NO. 2.

I. The Twenty-eighth Annual Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, held at Pittsburgh, Pa., September 11th, 12th and 13th, elected the following comrades to the offices as designated.

Commander-in-Chief,
COMRADE THOMAS G. LAWLER, of Rockford, Ill.
Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief,
COMRADE A. P. BURCHFIELD, of Pittsburgh, Pa.
Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief,
COMRADE CHARLES H. SHUTE, of New Orleans, La.
Surgeon-General,
COMRADE O. W. WEEKS, of Marion, Ohio.
Chaplain-in-Chief,
COMRADE T. H. HAGERTY, of St. Louis, Mo.

National Council of Administration.

Alabama,	George H. Patrick,	Montgomery.
Arizona,	J. Guthrie Savage,	Flagstaff.
Arkansas,	A. D. Thomas,	Little Rock.
California & Nevada,	E. T. Blackmer,	San Diego.
Colorado & Wyom'g,	A. M. Sawyer,	Boulder.
Connecticut,	Courtland S. Darrow,	New London.
Delaware,	Charles Zerbig,	Wilmington.
Florida,	George H. Packwood,	Maitland.
Georgia,	Joseph H. Thibadeau,	Atlanta.
Idaho,	W. A. Dodge,	Blackfoot.
Illinois,	Henry S. Dietrich,	Chicago, 90 Lasalle Street.
Indiana,	Wm. H. Armstrong,	Indianapolis.
Indian Territory,	Robert W. Hill,	Muskogee.
Iowa,	Albert W. Swalm,	Oskaloosa.
Kansas,	O. H. Coulter,	Topeka.
Kentucky,	Charles W. Erdman,	Louisville.
Louisiana and Mis- sissippi,	M. Ferrand,	New Orleans.
Maine,	John Q. Adams,	Houlten.
Maryland,	Hugh A. Maughlin,	Baltimore.
Massachusetts,	A. M. Stickney,	Medford.
Michigan,	George H. Hopkins,	Detroit.
Minnesota,	Albert Scheffer,	St. Paul.
Missouri,	F. M. Sterrett,	St. Louis.
Montana,	Robert C. Wallace,	Helena.
Nebraska,	J. F. Diener,	Syracuse.
New Hampshire,	Samuel N. Brown,	Penacook.
New Jersey,	Emanuel Sands,	Jersey City.
New Mexico,	Smith H. Simpson,	Taos.
New York,	David S. Brown,	New York City, Bank St. and North River.
Oklahoma,	F. J. Gile,	Reno.
Ohio,	R. H. Cochran,	Toledo.
Pennsylvania,	Chas. W. Gerwig,	Allegheny.
Potomac,	Gilbert M. Husted,	Washington, D. C. Second Auditor's Office.
Rhode Island,	Charles A. Barbour,	Bristol.
South Dakota,	Charles H. Sheldon,	Pierre.
Tennessee,	H. W. Veazey,	Harriman.
Texas,	James M. Steere,	Dallas.
Utah,	C. O. Farnsworth,	Salt Lake City.
Vermont,	Ebenezer J. Ormsbee,	Brandon.
Virg'ia & N. Car'na,	Augustus Hager,	Elizabeth City, Va.

Was'gton & Alaska,	C. H. Holmes,	Tacoma, Wash.
West Virginia,	I. H. Duval,	Wellsburgh.
Wisconsin,	O. W. Carlson,	Milwaukee.

II The following named comrades are hereby announced as constituting the Executive Committee of the Council of Administration:

Illinois,	HENRY S. DIETRICH,	Chicago, 90 La Salle Street.
Michigan,	GEO. H. HOPKINS,	Detroit.
Minnesota,	ALBERT SCHEFFER,	St. Paul.
New Hampshire,	SAMUEL N. BROWN,	Penacook.
New York,	DAVID S. BROWN,	New York City.
Ohio,	R. H. COCHRAN,	Toledo.
Pennsylvania,	CHAS. W. GERWIG,	Allegheny.

III. The following appointments are hereby announced, the comrades designated having entered upon the duties of their respective offices:

Adjutant-General,
C. C. JONES, Rockford, Ill.

Quartermaster-General,
J. W. BURST, Rockford, Ill.

Inspector-General.
C. V. R. POND, Lansing, Mich.

Judge-Advocate-General,
MATT. H. ELLIS, Yonkers, N. Y.

Assistant Adjutant-General,
J. L. BENNETT, Chicago, Ill., 522 Opera House Block.

IV. The following named comrades will constitute the Pension Committee:

Indiana,	IVAN N. WALKER,	Indianapolis.
Iowa,	W. A. MCHENRY,	Denison.
Maine,	ISAAC S. BANGS,	Waterville.
Massachusetts,	GEO. W. CREASEY,	Chelsea.
Missouri,	H. C. McDOUGAL,	Kansas City.

V. The Department Commanders will forward to these Headquarters their recommendations for appointments as Aides-de-Camp. Each department will be entitled to two Aides-de-Camp, at

large, and one for each one thousand members and fraction over five hundred.

VI. Department Commanders will forward to C. V. R. Pond, Inspector-General, Muskegon, Mich., their recommendations for Assistant Inspector-General.

VII. The Commander-in-Chief desires the Department Commanders in making the above recommendations, to use great care and recommend only such comrades as will devote the necessary attention to the duties for which they are recommended.

By Command of

THOMAS G. LAWLER,

Commander-in-Chief.

Official:

C. C. JONES,

Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC,

ROCKFORD, ILL., October 26, 1894.

GENERAL ORDERS }
No. 3. }

I. The following appointments on the Staff of the Commander-in-Chief are hereby announced:

Chief of Staff.

Henry M. Nevius, Red Bank, New Jersey.

To Be Aides-de-Camp.

KENTUCKY.

Wm. M. Collins, Louisville.	John M. Williamson, Paducah.
A. S. Anderson, Hopkinsville.	P. W. Hager, Louisville.
Andrew Offut, Lebanon.	W. B. Rody, Tompkinsville.
J. D. Walsh, Maysville.	

MONTANA.

Maj. S. H. Almon, Butte.

NEW MEXICO.

T. W. Collier, Raton.

NEW YORK.

E. L. Zalinski, Century Club, New York. (Special Aide on Military Instruction in Schools.)

Nicholas H. Babcock, New York.	Henry J. Bartlett, New York,
John H. Burleigh, Binghampton.	200 Louis Street.
Henry P. Butler, New York, 120 Broadway.	John H. Cook, New York.
	John Conway, Jamestown.

H. B. Fitch, Rome.	Allen S. Heath, Brooklyn.
Edmond Hendricks, New York, 10 E. 44th street.	Wm. Kemble, Brooklyn.
John Lust, Troy.	Thos. H. C. Kinkaid, New York.
A. W. Moore, Rochester.	William T. Magee, New York, 118 Liberty street.
John T. Nesbitt, New York.	Thomas Oliver, Yonkers.
Adelbert Perry, Washington Mills.	David A. Pitcher, Brooklyn.
Geo. M. Post, Havana,	B. Frank Raze, Buffalo.
Theo. F. Reed, Spring Valley.	Adolph Reiman, New York.
Thos. W. Rockett, New York, Franklin Square.	C. K. Sanders, Nunda.
Chas. A. Shaw, Brooklyn.	Robert R. Seeley, Belfast.
C. H. Stevens, Sing Sing.	John L. Shepard, Brooklyn.
E. G. Tuckerman, New York, 415 Broadway.	Doctor Tarbell, Ithaca.
David W. Wilson, Brooklyn.	Chas. T. Vollers, New York.
	Geo. W. Walton, New York.

NORTH DAKOTA.

E. C. Graham, Cummings.	P. La Tourette, Petersburg.
E. Tibbills, Bismark.	

OHIO.

Josiah B. Allen, Athens.	S. W. Bishop, Greenville.
J. C. Gordon, Mt. Vernon.	H. H. Hatch, Middleton.
H. Clay Hoff, Miamisburg.	Jacob G. Knepper, Gilboa.
J. S. Mason, Medina.	John T. McNeal, Marion.
Edward T. Petty, Barnesville.	Geo. W. Schachleiter, Ironton.
Wm. H. Surles, East Liverpool.	Wm. C. Tingle, Columbus Grove.

OREGON.

M. A. Baker, Weston.	R. W. Lundy, Myrtle Point.
John E. Peterson, Grant's Pass.	Thos. Prothero, La Grande.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

J. L. Jolley, Vermillion.	Phillip Lawrence, Pierre.
M. V. B. Scribner, Groton.	A. M. Willard, Custer City.
O. C. Wing, Brookings.	

TEXAS.

Fred C. Loring, San Antonio.	W. H. Robinson, San Antonio.
E. L. Witman, Denison.	

VERMONT.

Geo. W. Kenney, Rutland.	Chas. W. Haskell, Grafton.
Hiland H. Hicks, Perkinsville.	William Smith, Burlington.
George W. Drown, Barre.	William W. Foster, Barton
Elbert H. Nye, Newport.	Landing.

WEST VIRGINIA.

R. W. Hall, Moundsville.	C. R. Lavalley, Huntington.
Richard Robertson, Wheeling.	S. F. Shaw, Parkersburgh.
James S. Watson, Morgantown.	

The Commander-in-Chief desires that appointments on staff should be considered by the comrades something more than a sinecure, and to this end he asks the hearty coöperation in all work for the upbuilding of the order.

II. The following committee is appointed to revise and simplify blanks now in use for Department and Post Reports:

James F. Meech,	Lynn,	Massachusetts.
J. H. Golding,	Brattleboro,	Vermont.
J. M. Vanderslice,	Philadelphia.	Pennsylvania.

James F. Meech is hereby designated as chairman.

III. The following committee is appointed for the purpose of making a thorough investigation of the charges made against Phil Kearney Post No. 5, Richmond, Virginia.

John C. Linehan,	Penacook,	New Hampshire.
Albert C. Sholes,	Macon,	Georgia.
W. R. Manning,	Newton,	Iowa.

J. C. Linehan is hereby designated as chairman.

IV. The committee to whom was referred the address of Past Commander-in-Chief, J. G. B. Adams, respectfully recommended that the Commander-in-Chief to be elected, appoint the suggested committee in relation to the publication of Volunteer Records. In compliance with the foregoing the Commander-in-Chief hereby appoints the following committee on Volunteer Records:

William Warner,	Kansas City,	Missouri.
John S. Kountz,	Toledo,	Ohio.
Lucius Fairchild,	Madison,	Wisconsin.

William Warner is hereby designated as chairman.

V. Captain E. L. Zalinski, of New York, N. Y., is hereby appointed Special Aide in charge of Military Instruction in Public Schools, with power to select in each Department one comrade whose duty it will be to have charge of this work in his Department under the direction of Comrade Zalinski. Comrades thus selected will be recommended to the Commander-in-Chief for appointment as Aides-de-Camp.

VI. The attention of Department Commanders is called to the matter of Inspection. See to it that proper blanks (Form H) are supplied to every Post in your Department.

VII. The attention of Department Commanders is once more called to paragraph 5, General Orders No. 2, requesting recommendations for appointments as Aides-de-Camp. Up to the time of issuance of General Orders No. 3, but ten Departments have responded.

VIII. Department Commanders will in due course of time receive from the Sons of Veterans, U. S. A., an address to the Grand Army of the Republic. The Commander-in-Chief of the Sons of Veterans requests that this be promulgated by Department Commanders and instructing that it be read at Post meetings in their several Departments. The Commander-in-Chief approves of the foregoing and trusts the address will be read as requested.

IX. Dishonorable Discharge.—Willard O. Dye, of J. B. McPherson Post, No. 183, Department of Michigan, was dishonorably discharged from the Grand Army of the Republic by sentence of Court Martial convened at Holly, Michigan. Proceedings and findings approved by Department Commander, September 25, 1894.

X. Especial attention of Chaplains of Posts is called in filling out their blanks to the Chaplain-in-Chief. Please answer all questions and make full and prompt report to Rev. T. H. Hagerty, 1909 North Grand Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

XI. The 28th National Encampment adopted the following amendment to the Rules and Regulations. So much of the amendment offered by the Department of Massachusetts to chapter 5, article 4, section 4, referring to reinstatement of comrades was adopted as follows:

"A comrade may be reinstated in the Post from which he was dropped by making a written statement to that effect, and on receiving a majority vote of those present at any regular meeting upon payment of one year's dues."

XII. The War Department Library under the supervisory charge of Gen. A. W. Greely, who served as an enlisted man in the volunteer army, is endeavoring to accumulate all literature pertaining to the Civil War, and to this end especially asks the co-operation of the Grand Army of the Republic.

The Library will thankfully receive and promptly acknowledge any military works that may be donated to it, and will, upon application, send return penalty envelopes by which such publications can be mailed, without cost, to the Library of the War Department, Washington, District of Columbia.

It is especially desired to obtain reports of reunions, rosters of the Grand Army of the Republic Posts, and biographical sketches of Union soldiers, and in short, all ephemeral literature which,

written by participants in the late war, must eventually be of great value to historical students.

MAKE NOTE OF THE FOLLOWING CORRECTIONS.

XIII. Chas. W. Gerrig, member of Council of Administration and also Executive Committee of Council of Administration, should read Charles W. Gerwig.

Charles M. Husted, member of Council of Administration from Department of Potomac, should read Gilbert M. Husted.

The address of C. V. R. Pond, Inspector-General, is changed to Lansing, Michigan.

INFORMATION WANTED AS FOLLOWS:

Susan D. Couillard, Malden, Massachusetts, wishes address of Samuel O'Brien and S. W. Waller, Company G, Massachusetts Volunteers.

D. Graper, Commander Post 100, Bayonne, New Jersey, wishes address of anyone knowing Morris (Michael) Dwyer, Sergeant under Captain H. C. Erick, Company D, First Maryland Cavalry Volunteers.

J. P. Perkins, Columbus, Kansas, wishes information and address of Joseph R. Johnson, Second Lieutenant Fifth Kansas, and late Commander-Sergeant of Company A, Sixth Missouri Volunteers.

S. M. Faughnan, Phillipsburgh, New Jersey, wishes addresses of Anthony Shilling, James Fitzgerald, James Kerby and Andrew Allan, all of an Indiana Regiment; also anyone knowing John McKiernan, nicknamed "Little Jack."

Sarah A. Wineman, 440 Eastern avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio, wishes address of Captain Earl W. Shaffer, Company D, First West Virginia Cavalry Volunteers.

M. Bentley, Baraboo, Wisconsin, wishes to know the whereabouts or time of death of Herman C. Hoake, of First Battery, Iowa Light Artillery.

E. G. Haseltine, Mill City, Oregon, wishes the address of Colonel Elliott, who was in command of the Mississippi Marine Brigade and Ram Fleet.

R. A. McNaught, Third Assistant Engineer "U. S. Lehigh," Hollidaysburgh, Pennsylvania, wishes address of D. V. Whitney, Surgeon on same vessel.

Charles Morrow, St. Louis, Michigan, wishes address of any member of Captain Wm. M. Kirbey's Battery I, Third Regiment, New York Artillery, who knew Henry Craver, of said Battery.

F. L. Mennet, Adjutant John Buford Post 136, San Miguel, California, desires addresses of any members of Company C, Thirteenth New York Heavy Artillery.

M. L. Skillman, Adjutant H. D. Peary Post 216, Mount Clemens, Michigan, wishes address of Henry Shafer, Company F, Eleventh United States Infantry, supposed to be in New York. Lieutenant George Scott, same Company and Regiment, supposed to be in Michigan, and James Hughs, same Company and Regiment.

Winfield S. Fletcher, Inspector Department of New Mexico, Santa Fe, New Mexico, wishes address of Dr. W. W. Ford (if living) who was contract surgeon in New Mexico in 1862, also address of any relative of Harvey Edmunds, Company A, First California Infantry.

Henry Donohue, Killarney, Florida, wishes addresses of Sergeant Brainard, Company I, Twenty-first Connecticut Infantry, also Ward-master Knight's General Hospital, New Haven, Connecticut, 1864-1865, also Dr. Stone, of West Farms, New York, in 1864, being at that time in charge of ward in Ladies' Home Hospital, Fifty-first Street, New York City, also Dr. Pooley, of Yonkers, New York, in 1864.

By Command of

THOMAS G. LAWLER,

Commander-in-Chief.

Official:

C. C. JONES,

Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC,
ROCKFORD, ILL., November 26, 1894.

GENERAL ORDERS }
No. 4. }

I. To complete your list of the National Council of Administration, add as follows:—

Oregon, J. T. Apperson, Oregon City.

II. The following named comrades are hereby appointed additional Aides-de-Camp on the staff of the Commander-in-Chief.

ALABAMA.

J. H. Bone, Huntsville, Jere F. Files, Townley.

COLORADO AND WYOMING.

George A. Hamilton, Denver, Morgan A. Hance, Laramie,
Colorado. Wyoming.
C. W. Barker, Manitou Springs, Col. A. Gullett, Gunnison, Colorado.
Phil Trounstine, Denver, Colorado. M. J. Hogarty, Greeley, Col.

CONNECTICUT.

Sidney M. Galdwin, Hartford.	Henry S. Peck, New Haven.
Ebenezer Bishop, Putnam.	William H. Loomis, Rockville.
Benj. Wright, Greenwich.	H. C. Baldwin, Seymour.
H. P. Burr, Westport.	J. C. Cleveland, Stafford Springs.
M. O. Frisbie, Southington.	

DELAWARE.

Geo. W. Bennum, Georgetown.	Peter McAlear, Wilmington.
D. L. Dunning, Middletown.	

GEORGIA.

John L. Clem, Atlanta.	S. F. B. Gillespie, Savannah.
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ILLINOIS.

Geo. S. Roper, Rockford. (Special Aid-de-Camp in charge of transportation.)	
W. M. Abraham, Watson.	Geo. S. Avery, Galena.
Wm. D. Baker, Springfield.	Wm. Baumer, Chicago,
James Bottom, Sparta.	492 Wells Street.
Wm. T. Boyd, Peoria.	D. F. Bremner, Chicago,
H. M. L. J. Brown, Chicago,	240 Loomis Street.
1439 Wrightwood Avenue.	W. H. Brydges, Elgin
D. W. Bunker, Galesburg.	Wm. Clendenin, Moline.
C. C. Duffy, Ottawa.	John W. Everett, Quincy.
Chas. Fleetwood, Chicago,	Jos. Fuess, Belleville.
19-21 Randolph Street.	Luther L. Hiatt, Wheaton.
E. W. Hulse, Englewood.	Louis Krughoff, Nashville.
John G. Langguth, Chicago,	John Lynch, Olney.
36 South Wood Street.	C. H. McConnells, Chicago,
C. H. Noble, Dixon.	4417 Ellis Avenue.
Thos. J. Noyes, Evanston.	W. P. Rend, Chicago,
Norman Pringle, Decatur.	153 Ashland Boulevard.
W. C. Ridgway, Mt. Carmel.	T. W. Scott, Fairfield.
Ed. Teed, Kankakee.	C. E. Vaughan, Chicago,
F. O. Walrich, Piper City.	Exchange Building, Stock Y'ds.
J. C. Weiser, Roodhouse.	S. F. Wilson, Neoga.
A. B. Capron, Winnetka.	Geo. C. Ball, Chicago,
C. V. Chandler, Macomb.	Room 46, Board of Trade.
G. W. Curry, Sterling.	Geo. F. Gould, Mattoon.
Lee Mayor, Chicago,	Wm. M. Meredith, Austin.
199 and 201 Market Street.	W. W. Berry, Quincy.
L. W. Campbell, Chicago.	Chas. Crawford, Chicago,
	643 Washington Street.

INDIANA.

Mark L. DeMotte, Valpariso.	James N. Dilley, Brazille.
John Frith, Elwood.	J. D. Gallaher, Independence.
E. A. Jernegan, Mishawaka.	J. D. Kidd, North Vernon.
W. S. Hunter, Jasper.	M. M. Hurley, New Albany.
J. E. Loughry, Monticello.	G. V. Menzies, Mt. Vernon.
Jasper E. Packard, New Albany.	James M. Rodgers, Huntington.
John W. Ross, Connersville.	Geo. W. Searce, Danville.
M. D. Tackett, Greensburg.	J. B. White, Ft. Wayne.
H. A. Root, Michigan City.	
H. A. Root, Michican City.	

INDIAN TERRITORY.

R. W. Hill, Muskogee.	A. W. Robb, Muskogee.
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IOWA.

Fred'k Berkhemmen, West Liberty.	Geo. Beall, Des Moines.
J. D. Brown, Missouri Valley.	A. H. Evans, Keokuk.
A. W. Jaques, Fairfield.	W. R. Graham, Cedar Falls.
Geo. C. Poisal, Marion City.	Sam'l H. Mahon, Ottumwa.
C. P. Reynolds, Sibley.	Alfred C. Reeder, Tipton.
B. H. Tamplin, Hull.	C. N. Stoddard, Villisca.
Fitzroy Sessions, Cedar Falls.	J. F. Merry, Manchester.
C. A. Stanton, Centerville.	E. A. Guilbert, Dubuque.
Isaac High, Janesville.	J. B. Garner, Columbus Junction.
Geo. Jenkins, Dubuque.	T. B. Robinson, Des Moines.
W. O. Mitchell, Corning.	A. St. Clair Smith, Cedar Rapids.

KANSAS.

J. A. Arment, Dodge City.	John T. Burriss, Olathe.
E. B. Baldwin, Oswego.	W. A. Calderhead, Marysville.
O. H. Durand, Mankato.	Jas. D. Guthrie, Arkansas City.
James R. Hallowell, Wichita.	J. J. Hays, Osborne.
A. E. Magoffin, Lyons.	J. B. McCue, Independence.
Moses Murcus, Atkinson.	Daniel M. Moore, Garnett.
A. B. Mills, McLouth.	David Nation, Medicine Lodge.
T. B. Murdock, Eldorado.	R. Z. Swegle, Eureka.
Wm. Smith, Galena.	L. R. Yates, Hiawatha.
Lewis Thayer, Emporia.	

MARYLAND.

John B. Briscoe, Baltimore, 200 North Calvert Street.	Robert H. Cameron, Baltimore, Custom House.
John L. Hoffman, Baltimore, 738 George Street.	Gideon Staley, Baltimore, 835 Harlem Avenue.
John Thompson, Baltimore, Custom House.	Alex. M. Briscoe, Baltimore, 784 Hamburg Street.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Hubbard M. Abbott, Northampton.	Forest B. Chamberlin, Springfield.
Geo. Bliss, Warren.	
Dwight M. Chapman, Springfield.	H. M. Coney, Ware.
Walter D. Crane, Northfield.	Wm. L. Crozier, Williamstown.
Albert H. Drowne, Newtonville.	A. D. Fessenden, Townsend.
Sylvanus C. Frost, Arlington.	Geo. H. Gibbs, Charlestown.
E. T. Harvell, Rockland.	Thos. J. Long, Boston.
Horace E. Marion, Brighton.	Geo. W. Mirrick, Worcester.
Wm. Mink, Pittsfield.	Henry Parsons, Marlboro.
Alphonzo B. Pierce, Natick.	Henry A. Pond, Milford.
Chas. F. Read, Gardner.	Jos. E. Shaw, Lynn.
Henry W. Taylor, Everett.	Henry S. Treadwell, S. Boston.
Wm. R. Warner, Fall River.	Henry D. White, Taunton.
Henry D. Winde, Chelsea.	Geo. E. Wood, Dorchester.
Wm. H. Baker, Lynn.	

NEBRASKA.

C. E. Burmester, Omaha.	G. H. Caldwell, Grand Island.
C. Chapman, Nebraska City.	L. C. Curtis, Plattsmouth.
J. H. McClay, Lincoln.	W. H. H. Pillsbury, Fullerton.
H. Spencer, Falls City.	J. Stevenson, Lincoln.
R. M. Stone, Omaha.	G. E. Whitman, Oxford.
J. T. Sumner, Beaver City.	Brad P. Cook, Lincoln.
John E. Evans, North Platte.	Robert S. Wilcox, Omaha.

NEW JERSEY.

R. G. Lambert, Arlington.	Herman Lehman, Jersey City.
W. A. Clark, Newark.	W. H. H. Wyckoff, Somerville.
R. C. Ivory, Atlantic City.	

NEW YORK.

Dr. H. A. Foster, 3 St. John's Place, Buffalo.	L. O. Snackenberger, Brooklyn.
Stephen J. Burrows, Brooklyn.	A. J. Cummings, New York City.
George A. Vossler, Poughkeepsie.	Louis L. Robbins, Nyack.
George D. Conger, Springville.	Wm. H. Gilliland, New York City.
Wm. C. Goff, Little Falls.	Mulford S. Stocum, Brooklyn.
C. H. Schermerhorn, Olean.	George W. Covey, Hudson.
Willis McDonald, Brooklyn.	A. H. Bradley, New York City.
Fred Cossum, Auburn.	James H. McKenna, Brooklyn.
	Francis J. McGuirk, West Troy.

NORTH DAKOTA.

R. H. Hankinson, Hankinson.

OHIO.

R. B. Hoover, Springfield.	H. A. Smith, Cleveland, 426 Superior Street.
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OKLAHOMA.

S. G. A. Fields, Crescent.

POTOMAC.

J. E. DeJester, Office Auditor for the War Department,
Washington, D. C.
Richard Bennett, Treasurer's Department, Washington, D. C.
J. F. R. Appleby, 33d and P Streets, Washington, D. C.
E. J. Sweet, 1115 Ninth Street, N. W. Washington, D. C.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

W. D. E. Andrus, Andrus, Bonho- Geo. A. Silsby, Mitchell.
mie County.

TENNESSEE.

J. B. Woolson, Chattanooga. John C. Smith, Elizabethton.
Louis C. Mills, Nashville. A. Cantwell, Johnson City.
T. C. Halloway, Knoxville, Theo. F. Stewart, Chattanooga.
Randolph Wesson, Adamsville.

UTAH.

R. H. G. Mintz, Ogden. Rudolph Alf, Salt Lake City.

VERMONT.

Albert A. Niles, Morrisville.

VIRGINIA.

John Boyenton, Hampton. H. B. Nichols, Norfolk,
N. J. Smith, Richmond, 11-13 Division Street.
Twenty-second and Main St.

The Commander-in-Chief calls your attention to the closing sentence of paragraph 1, General Orders No. 3, as follows:

"The Commander-in-Chief desires that appointments on staff should be considered by the comrades something more than a sinecure, and to this end he asks the hearty co-operation in all work for the upbuilding of the order."

Aides-de-Camp, whose appointments were announced in General Orders No. 3, are hereby notified that commissions will not issue from these Headquarters, unless accepted by January 1st, 1895.

All appointments of Aides-de-Camp in future General Orders must be acknowledged in thirty days or appointment will be cancelled.

III. The following named comrades, having been recommended by their respective Department Commanders, are hereby appointed

Assistant Inspectors-General.

Colorado, }	{ J. M. Essington, Chief.	Delta, Colorado.
Wyoming, }	{ J. B. Jennings, Assistant.	Rawlins, Wyoming.
Connecticut,	James H. Smith,	Bridgeport, Conn.
Delaware,	Francis McClosky,	Wilmington, Del.
Florida,	William James,	Jacksonville, Fla.
Georgia,	W. H. Kimball,	Talapoosa, Georgia.
Idaho,	E. S. Whittier,	Pocatello, Idaho.
Illinois,	B. F. Dysart,	Franklin Grove, Ill.
Indiana,	Allan H. Dougall,	Ft. Wayne, Indiana.
Iowa,	A. H. Gillette,	Ft. Madison, Iowa.
Kansas,	Wm. T. Burgess,	Wichita, Kansas.
Kentucky,	J. O'Donnell,	Louisville, Ky.
Louisiana, }	{ R. B. Baquie,	New Orleans, La.
Mississippi. }	{ 156 Berlin Street.	
Maine,	Aug. W. McCausland,	Gardner, Maine.
Maryland,	Geo. W. Johnson,	Baltimore, Md.
	40 South Fremont Ave.	
Massachusetts,	John M. Dean,	Fall River.
Michigan,	H. H. Hinds,	Stanton, Mich.
Minnesota,	B. A. Man,	Winona, Minn.
Missouri,	J. J. Gideon,	Springfield, Mo.
Montana,	Charles S. Shoemaker,	Helena, Mont.
Nebraska,	H. C. McArthur,	Lincoln, Neb.
New Hampshire,	Benj. R. Wheeler,	Salem, N. H.
New Jersey,	Joel Wilson,	Newton, N. J.
New Mexico,	Winfield S. Fletcher,	Santa Fe, New Mex.
New York,	Wm. G. Caw,	Schenectady, N. Y.
North Dakota,	Frank A. Wardwell,	Pembina, N. Dak.
Ohio,	William C. Lyon,	Newark, Ohio.
Oklahoma,	J. D. Munger,	Kingfisher, Okl'ma.
Oregon,	James Jackson,	Portland, Oregon.
Pennsylvania,	Joseph D. Hicks,	Altoona, Pa.
Potomac,	W. P. Seville,	Pension Bureau,
		Washington, D. C.
Rhode Island,	Geo. Edward Allen,	Providence, R. I.
South Dakota,	Rev. C. B. Clark,	Huron, So. Dakota.
Tennessee,	H. C. Whittaker,	New Market, Tenn.
Texas,	W. W. Bostwick,	Denison, Texas.
Utah,	James Donnelly,	Salt Lake City, Utah.
Vermont,	C. C. Johnson,	Springfield, Vt.
Virginia and }	{ H. C. Raymond,	National Home,
North Carolina, }	{ D. V. S., Va.	
Washington }	{ Wm. S. Harlan,	Seattle, Wash.
and Alaska, }	{	

West Virginia,	B. F. Malone,	Buckhannon, W. Va.
Wisconsin,	Samuel W. Eager,	Racine, Wis.

You will at once notify Inspector-General C. V. R. Pond, Lansing, Michigan, of your acceptance, from whom you will receive further instructions.

IV. The Commander-in-Chief desires to visit every department at the time of their Encampment, provided it is possible to so arrange, and to this end requests that as soon as place and date are definitely arranged, Department Commanders advise these Headquarters.

V. In order that Assistant Adjutants-General of the several Departments may know when General Orders will issue from these Headquarters, you are advised they will be issued the last of each month and should reach Department Headquarters on or about the first.

VI. Complaint reaches these Headquarters frequently of neglect of Post Adjutants to reply to communications of Assistant Adjutants-General of Departments. The Commander-in-chief asks Department Commanders in next General Orders to make an appeal to Post Commanders and Post Adjutants, urging them to answer communications of Assistant Adjutants-General and other officers of Departments. Ordinary courtesy would suggest an answer or acknowledgment in some form to all communications from Department and National Headquarters.

Let us make an effort this year to have prompt reports, so that at the Twenty-ninth Encampment no delinquents will be obliged to be reported.

VII. The Commander-in-Chief trusts that every Adjutant of Posts and every Assistant Adjutant-General of Departments will read in full the report of late Adjutant-General James F. Meech.

Many valuable suggestions are contained therein, and it is the urgent desire of the Adjutant-General to avail himself of the experience of past officers. To this end he suggests, as intimated above, that every Post Adjutant and every Assistant Adjutant-General read this report in full. The suggestions will assist you materially in making out your reports to these Headquarters and enable the Adjutant-General to make a full and concise report to the Twenty-ninth National Encampment.

VIII. To Department Commanders. O. W. Weeks, Surgeon-General, Marion, Ohio, desires the addresses of Medical Directors of Departments. This is important, as the Surgeon-General desires, through the Medical Directors, to reach the Post Surgeons, and in this way secure their co-operation in making this Depart-

ment of more importance in the work of the Grand Army of the Republic.

IX. The Chaplain-in-Chief suggests that Chaplains of Posts be requested, that in placing the Bible on the Altar, at Post meetings, the Book be opened at the 44th Psalm, thereby securing uniformity of action.

X. The attention of comrades is once more called to the Proceedings, Findings and sentence of Court Martial, of Charles H. Chandler, of Post No. 30, Department of Massachusetts, G. A. R., being Dishonorably Discharged from the Grand Army of the Republic, and announced in General Orders No. 7, September 22, 1886. Chandler still claims to be a Grand Army man, and is borrowing money from sympathetic comrades, which as usual, he fails to return. You are once more warned against him.

XI. The Commander-in-Chief, desiring that the comrades may be fully advised of the action of the Commission having in charge the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park, submits you herewith report of work up to October 1st.

Forty-two miles of road have been completed, which finished the heavy road construction of the project; 3,250 acres of forest have been cleared of underbrush and recent growth of timber, so that carriages can drive in any direction through the woods. The driveway from Sherman Heights to Crawfish Springs, twenty miles in length, is completed. The last monument to the regular troops has been placed in position; these number nine in all, and have cost \$1,500 each. The Ohio monuments, fifty-five in number, are mostly in position; a few of the smaller ones have cost \$1,000, and all of the others \$1,500 each, delivered and erected upon the field. Hereafter, under provisions of the appropriation for the Park, all of the foundations for state monuments will be built by the engineer of the Park without any expense to the states. The material for monuments, under the regulations of the Secretary of War, is now confined to granite and bronze.

At the request of the family friends of an officer killed at Chickamauga, the Secretary of War has given permission for the erection of a monument at the spot where he fell. In this case the design and inscription were submitted, as in the case of state monuments, for the approval of the Secretary of War, and the inscription shows that the monument was erected by the family.

Pyramidal monuments of eight inch shell, each monument about ten feet high, are being erected at the spots where general officers on each side, or those exercising that rank in the battle, were killed or mortally wounded. Seven of these have been completed, and following one remains to be erected.

During the past year the following state commissions, or representatives of them, have visited the field and made excellent progress in the work of location of their respective troops: Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, South Carolina, Virginia and Wisconsin, and several other commissions are to visit the field during the month of November.

Negotiations are in progress for the purchase of the north end of Missionary Ridge, which when acquired will enable the commission, by tablets and monuments, to illustrate every feature of the attack of General Sherman's army upon that position.

The paragraph of regulations concerning the inscriptions upon monuments approved by the Secretary of War, concerning which much inquiry is made of the commission, is as follows:

"4. Inscriptions must be purely historical, and must relate only to the Chickamauga and Chattanooga campaigns. They must also be based upon and confirm to, the official reports of these campaigns; and must be submitted to the Secretary of War, through the Park Commissioners, for his approval, before being adopted or cut out into the stones."

The mounting of batteries upon iron gun carriages now being cast will begin next month. Guns have been procured from the ordnance office, of the same pattern as those used by each battery in the battle. The gun carriages will be made an exact reproduction of the carriage in use at the time, except that they will be of iron instead of wood. These batteries will be placed in the positions actually occupied by the various batteries on each side during the battle. There will be thirty-five such battery positions for each army on the Chickamauga field.

The division tablets for the Chickamauga field and for Missionary Ridge have been completed, and will all be placed in position during the coming month. The tablets for Army Headquarters, Corps and Divisions for the Chickamauga field and for Missionary Ridge have been completed and are in position. The casting of Brigade tablets for the Chickamauga field is now in progress and the casting of bronze tablets for the locations within the city limits of Chattanooga.

XII. Note the following corrections:

Aides-de-Camp.

A. S. Anderson, Hopkinsville, Kentucky, should read, A. H. Anderson, Hopkinsville, Kentucky.

John M. Williamson, Paducah, Kentucky, should read John E. Williamson, Paducah, Kentucky.

W. B. Roddy, Tompkinsville, Kentucky, should read W. B. Roddy, Tompkinsville, Kentucky.

Thomas W. Rockett, Franklin Square, New York, N. Y., should read Thomas P. Rockett, Franklin Square, New York, N. Y.

Henry J. Bartlett, 200 Lewis Street, New York, N. Y., should read Henry T. Bartlett, 200 Lewis Street, New York, N. Y.

William T. Magee, 148 Liberty Street, New York, N. Y., should read William J. Magee, 148 Liberty Street, New York, N. Y.

David R. Pitcher, Brooklyn, N. Y., should read David A. Pitcher, Brooklyn, N. Y.

P. La Tourette, Petersburg, North Dakota, should read P. La Tourrette, Petersburg, North Dakota.

John T. McNeal, Marion, Ohio, should read John F. McNeal, Marion, Ohio.

B. Frank Raze, Buffalo, N. Y., should read B. Frank Raze, 219 State Street, Albany, N. Y.

John L. Shepard, Brooklyn, N. Y., should read John L. Shepherd, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Josiah B. Allen, Athens, Ohio, should read Josiah B. Allen, Columbus, Ohio.

O. C. King, Brookings, South Dakota, should read O. C. Wing, Brookings, South Dakota.

John T. Nesbitt, New York, N. Y., should read John F. Nesbitt, New York, N. Y.

National Council of Administration.

Charles Zerbis, Wilmington, Delaware, should read Charles Zerbis, Wilmington, Delaware.

Committee on Revision of Blank Reports.

J. H. Golding, Brattleboro, Vermont, should read J. H. Goulding, Brattleboro, Vermont.

Information Wanted.

J. W. Burbank of Iron Mountain, Michigan, wishes address of Fred Stollting of Company K, Twentieth Wisconsin Infantry.

Mrs. Harriet Griffin, 1727 Eddy Street, San Francisco, California, wishes addresses of the following officers of the "United States Heliothrops" of the Potomac Flotilla. George B. Griffin, Commanding; Samuel Davis, Acting Master's Mate; O. G. Flinn, Acting Second Assistant Engineer; John McKenney and Edward J. Cahill, Acting Third Assistant Engineers.

L. Jay Smith, postoffice box 484, LaCrosse, Wisconsin, wishes address of and information concerning Jacob Elmer Smith, late Battery B, First Pennsylvania Light Artillery.

Mrs. Mary Bell of Bowen, Hancock county, Illinois, wishes information concerning E. A. Bell, a member of Post 428, Department of Illinois, Grand Army of the Republic, who left his home in April last.

Geo. H. Richardson, 4 Hildreth Street, Lowell, Massachusetts, wishes addresses of comrades who were with James H. Bryant, Company C, Thirtieth Massachusetts, in July or August 1862, around New Orleans, Louisiana.

XIV. The Council of Administration of the Twenty-second National Encampment, by instruction of the Encampment, and following recommendations of the Twenty-first National Encampment, adopted and prepared a certificate of membership in the Grand Army of the Republic. Carrying out the action of the Council of Administration, the designer and publisher fulfilled the requirements exacted of him and prepared a large number of these certificates. The demand for them has been exceedingly small, and the result is that a very large number of them are still in the possession of the publisher. They are beautiful in design, and every member of the Grand Army of the Republic should be proud to own one. The price as originally fixed was twenty-five cents. The publisher is now prepared to issue them to Posts for the small sum of ten cents, express charge added. The Commander-in-Chief recommends, in justice to the publisher (a comrade), who had these prepared by the official action of the Encampment, that Department Commanders make an effort to interest the comrades in the purchase of these certificates, thus enabling the publisher to save himself from actual loss on them. The Quartermaster-General has a supply now on hand.

XV. The Quartermaster-General is now prepared to issue new blanks for Department and Post Chaplains' Reports. Assistant Adjutants-General will make requisitions on him for needed supplies.

XVI. Geo. W. Wingate, 20 Nassau Street, New York City, is hereby appointed special Aide-de-Camp in charge of Military Instruction in Public Schools, vice E. L. Zalinski, resigned, Comrade Zalinski having been called abroad for a year's work.

By Command of

THOMAS G. LAWLER,

Official:

Commander-in-Chief.

C. C. JONES,

Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC,
ROCKFORD, ILL., December 26, 1894.

GENERAL ORDERS }
NO. 5.

I. The Commander-in-Chief learns through private sources some very astonishing figures concerning the number of *insane* Soldiers and Sailors confined in the various county alms houses and state institutions throughout the country. In thirteen states from which incomplete reports have been received, we find there are 1263 veterans of the war confined in these institutions. To the end that these returns may be obtained in a complete and satisfactory manner, he recommends that Department Commanders in next General Orders issued from their Headquarters, ask that the Commanders of Posts located in county seats complete these very interesting statistics by reporting the number of *insane* Soldiers and Sailors confined in the county alms houses and state institutions within their respective counties. Where more than one Post is located in a county seat let the Post Commanders work together in obtaining these statistics. Such information would lead to an interest in the care of these unfortunate comrades which does not now exist.

II. In order that no mistakes may occur concerning dates of Department Encampments, Assistant Adjutants-General are requested to make official notification of time and place to these Headquarters as soon as decided upon.

III. Assistants Inspector-General appointed in General Orders No. 4, who have not yet accepted and reported for duty to C. V. R. Pond, Inspector-General, Lansing, Michigan, should do so at once.

IV. The National Countersign for 1895 has been issued to the several Department Commanders, and will be by them transmitted to the Post Commanders.

V. The following named Comrades are hereby appointed additional Aides-de-Camp on the staff of the Commander-in-Chief.

CALIFORNIA AND NEVADA.

W. R. Parnell, San Francisco, Cal.,	H. F. Bartine, Carson City, Nev.
320 Post Street.	G. F. Abel, Warm Springs, Cal.
G. W. Arbuckle, San Francisco, Cal.	M. W. Stringfield, Eureka, Cal.
19 Montgomery Street.	W. H. Sallada, Santa Barbara,
A. W. Barrett, Los Angeles, Cal.	California.
W. B. Shaut, San Francisco, Cal.,	E. Straub, Crescent City, Cal.
206 Sansom Street.	W. R. Thomas, Oakland, Cal.
Alex. C. Drake, Pasadena, Cal.	H. H. Todd, Alameda, Cal.
R. F. Crawford, Santa Rosa, Cal.	

COLORADO AND WYOMING.

Chas. L. Burpee, 1530 Curtis Street, Denver, Colorado.

FLORIDA.

T. R. Chapman, St. Petersburg.	Thos. F. Lauback, Orlando.
Henry Donahue, Killarney.	G. M. Brown, St. Augustine.
J. S. Fairhead, Jacksonville.	Thomas Lucas, San Antonio.
Wm. Troy, Daytona.	W. H. Cook, Pomona.
P. McMurray, Jacksonville.	

IDAHO.

A. S. Senter, Shoshone.	Lindol Smith, Moscow.
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ILLINOIS.

L. H. Wiley, Peoria, Aide-de-Camp and Chief Bugler.	
G. E. Clark, South Chicago,	N. C. Warner, Rockford.
9223 Commercial Avenue.	J. H. Sherratt, Rockford.
J. G. Everest, Chicago,	J. F. Harral, Aurora.
C. M. & St. Paul R. R.	Henry P. Barnum, Waukegan.
D. C. Brinkerhoff, Springfield.	C. Riebsame, Bloomington.
William C. Clem, Chicago.	E. T. Lee, Monticello.
William Smailes, Elgin.	John Matmiller, Oregon.

IOWA.

D. J. Palmer, Cedar Falls.	H. M. Day, Cedar Rapids.
P. S. Bannister, Clinton.	

KANSAS.

John A. Doran, Wichita.	Ezra B. Fuller, Fort Riley,
James Grimes, Hiawatha.	Seventh United States Calvary.

LOUISIANA AND MISSISSIPPI.

J. W. Coleman, Natchez, Miss.	D. E. Sweet, Jennings, La.
Paul Bruce, New Orleans, La.,	484 Jersey St.

MAINE.

F. C. Robinson, Bridgewater.	Geo. Tarr, Livermore Falls.
Frank C. Johnston, Portland.	J. L. B. Farrington, East Wilton.
Irving Osgood, Ellsworth.	Geo. T. Benson, Oakland.
Perham S. Heald, Waterville.	C. E. Ames, New Castle.
A. F. Warren, Buckfield.	E. B. Strout, Garland.
Ira P. Wing, Monson.	B. B. Wells, So. Norridgewock.
F. L. Palmer, Monroe.	Daniel M. Gardiner, Calias.
J. H. Swett, Kittery.	H. R. Hopkins, Augusta.
J. E. Rhodes, Rockland.	

MASSACHUSETTS.

Lucius Field, Clinton.

MICHIGAN.

G. C. Sheldon, Houghton.	Ren Barker, Reed City.
Geo. M. Doty, Howard City.	John G. Berry, Vanderbilt.
Geo. F. Robinson, Owosso.	Albert Dunham, Jackson.
Chas. Dupont, Detroit.	A. McMillen, Bay City.
W. J. Johnson, Grand Rapids.	Geo. W. Hough, Detroit.
Hiram Bunnell, Detroit.	

MINNESOTA.

Blinn Converse, St. Paul.	N. U. Beden, Minneapolis.
Victor Gillrup, Albert Lea.	Louis Fountain, Crookston.
Adolph Lemke, Minneapolis.	James C. Hawes, Red Wing.
W. C. Roberts, Detroit.	C. A. Norton, Slayton.
Thos. E. Bishop, Minneapolis,	H. A. Norton, Minneapolis,
530 Temple Court.	N. W. Guaranty Loan Co.

MISSOURI.

Philip W. Schneider, St. Louis,	Fred Flammger, St. Louis,
1832 South Eighth Street.	316 North Third Street.
Wm. Schlingonan, St. Louis,	Rob't Powell, Macon.
3420 North Fourteenth Street.	Chas. T. Bothe, St. Louis,
E. S. Gurney, Kidder.	1917 Lynch Street.
Thos. Lang, Farmington.	John B. Cashion, Perryville.
Frank Hill, Carthage.	Jacob F. Gmelich, Boonville.
Stuart Carkener, Kansas City.	F. W. Steines, Melrose.
O. D. Evans, St. Louis,	513 Chestnut Street.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Fred H. Foss, Dover.	William A. Cobb, Concord.
C. W. Foster, Nashua.	J. Lane Fitz, Candia.
William Y. Evans, Portsmouth.	O. D. Beaverstock, Keene.
E. A. Badger, Lakeport	E. B. Huse, Enfield.

NEW JERSEY.

James Hogencamp, Paterson.	Edward H. Green, Penngrove.
Robert Douglas, Jersey City.	Geo. W. Price, New Brunswick.
Everett Gordon, Elizabeth.	A. D. Blanchet, Morristown.
W. H. Black, Bellville.	

NEW MEXICO.

Jack Crawford, New York, New York, 53 West Twelfth Street.

NEW YORK.

Thos. F. Phipps, Brooklyn.	Chas. H. Freeman, Corning.
John J. Finn, New York,	Garret Ferdon, New York.
Tenth Ave. and Forty-third St.	Chas. A. Phelps, Syracuse.
Wm. P. Slaight, Mt. Vernon.	Chas. G. Johnston, Buffalo,
Rob't W. Voss, Buffalo,	257 Hampshire Street.
1168 Seneca Street.	Geo. Beck, Buffalo,
Geo. G. Haslup, Buffalo,	847 Perry Street.
93 Nineteenth Street.	Ernest Bambery, Buffalo,
B. S. Osbon, New York,	295 Maple Street.
45 Broadway.	Harrison E. Allen, Springwater.

OHIO.

W. C. Johnson, Cincinnati, 93 W. Pearl Street.

OKLAHOMA.

James E. Burnes, Kingfisher. W. A. Bugle, Okarche.

POTOMAC.

Geo. E. Lemon, Washington, D. C.	N. N. Brooks, Washington, D. C.
Fred I. Dean, Washington, D. C.	P. O. Department.
Emmet M. Urell, Washington, D. C.	Lyman B. Cutler, Washington,
J. Harry Jenks, Washington, D. C.	D. C., Washington Asylum,
	Nineteenth and C St., S. E.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Edw. S. Rice, Philadelphia,	John Gormley, Philadelphia,
1809 Memphis St.	Bd. of Revision, City Hall.
P. H. Fratz, Philadelphia,	John Allen, South Bethlehem.
S. E. Third and Arch Sts.	Wm. Simpson, Williamsport.
James A. Stahle, York.	Jos. H. Denning, St. Clair.
Geo. D. Runk, Clearfield.	John D. McFarland, Pittsburgh.
John Hancock, Pittsburgh.	Wm. Wettach, Allegheny.
John M. Major, Harrisburg.	A. J. Reed, Pittsburgh.
Philip Krebs, Pittsburgh.	W. H. Winter, Philadelphia,
J. M. McElroy, Smethport.	Controller's Office, City Hall.
Samuel Scott, Allegheny.	Jas. Wilson, Allegheny.
W. D. Herbert, Pittsburgh,	H. H. Fetterolf, Schwenkville.
Fourth Ave.	N. F. Stahl, Scranton.
T. H. Cole, Erie.	E. B. Lamphier, Union City.
I. G. Howe, Bradford.	Chas. Clawson, Mercer.
O. L. Rew, Franklin.	Jas. S. Gates, Cooperstown.
David Buchanan, Meadville.	W. J. Alexander, Warren.
S. Colwell, Corry.	Jas. Fraser, Duke Centre.

H. W. Brown, Adamsville.	Wm. H. Green, Philadelphia,
James Lewis, Oil City.	Hutchinson and Grand Ave.
Samuel Jones, Philadelphia,	G. T. R. Knorr, Philadelphia,
328 Clark St.	City Controller's Office.
W. R. Francisco, Easton.	Jos. W. Yocum, Columbia.
John L. Grim, Philadelphia,	Jas. G. Clark, Philadelphia,
46 North 40th St.	1706 South St.
John J. Galbraith, Williamsport.	Wm. Harkness, Jr., Philadel-
Lewis A. Deiser, Philadelphia,	phia, 1539 South Ninth St.
2923 Columbia Ave.	Luther Houghton, Pittsburgh.
C. Hunter Miller, Pittsburgh.	Wm. H. Pierce, Philadelphia,
Wm. H. Reed, Pittsburgh,	527 Berks St.
Hamilton Building.	W. H. H. Wasson, Pittsburgh,
	83 Fourth Ave.

RHODE ISLAND.

Charles O. Ballon, Providence.	Robert B. Little, Providence.
Thos. H. Ray, East Providence.	Seth S. Getchell, Woonsocket.
James T. P. Bucklin, Providence.	

SOUTH DAKOTA.

C. S. Palmer, Sioux Falls.

TEXAS.

W. H. Christian, Dublin.

WASHINGTON AND ALASKA.

E. W. Eliot, Walla Walla, Wash.	Joseph E. Gandy, Spokane,
Moses M. Smith, Port Townsend,	Washington,
Washington.	Eli Wilkins, Fairhaven,
W. J. Alexander, Colby, Kitsap	Washington.
County, Washington.	

WISCONSIN.

C. C. Pillsbury, West Superior.	Samuel Briscoe, Baraboo.
I. H. Wing, Bayfield.	E. M. DuPuy, Waukesha.
Jay D. Howard, Berlin.	D. W. Howie, Milwaukee.
Levi Howland, Green Bay.	E. R. Hicks, East Troy.
M. J. Meade, Kaukauna.	E. D. Coe, Whitewater.
Michael Mangau, Fond du Lac.	H. E. Jacobs, Mineral Point.
E. G. Timme, Kenosha.	W. H. Bolson, Oconomowoc.
	Lafayette Damp, Clyman.

VI. The following named comrades having been recommended by their respective Department Commanders, are hereby appointed

Assistant Inspectors-General.

Alabama,	Manoah Bostick,	Birmingham.
Arkansas,	S. H. Sherlock,	Fort Smith.
Arizona,	Charles H. Knapp,	Phoenix.
California and }	C. Mason Kinne,	San Francisco.
Nevada, }	422 California St.	
Indian Territory,	H. T. Estes,	Muskogee.

VII. Council of Administration.

North Dakota, A. C. Howe, Grand Forks.
This completes list of Council of Administration.

Information Wanted.

VIII. Charles Holyland, Commander Post 162, Allegheny, Pennsylvania, wishes addresses of the following, each of whom served in Company H, Sixth United States Infantry: Philip Neff, formerly of Goshen, Ohio; Jonathan Summer, formerly of Moravia, Iowa, and Warren D. Secord, formerly of New York.

James F. Wells, 5350 Halsted Street, Chicago, wishes information concerning Comrade W. H. Cooper, who served as Corporal in Company E, Third Regiment, Rhode Island Heavy Artillery Volunteers, from February, 1862, to February, 1864. Later he enlisted in Company A, same Regiment, from which he was discharged as Sergeant, August 4, 1865.

Peter Lee, 17 Watson Street, Lowell, Mass., wishes the address of Charles H. Whitcher, late Company B, Sixth Massachusetts Infantry.

George W. Morton, Berlin, Wisconsin, wishes address of J. B. C. Drew, who served in a New York Cavalry Regiment. Last heard of at Jacksonville, Florida.

Charles L. Gilbert, of Woodruff, Phillips County, Kansas, wishes address of his brother, James P. Gilbert, late Company H, Eighth Wisconsin Infantry. Last heard of in Minnesota.

Winfield S. Fletcher, Inspector Department of New Mexico, Santa Fe, New Mexico, wishes address of Dr. W. W. Foos (if living), who was Contract Surgeon in New Mexico, in 1862.

Henry C. Blackmar, 89 Rodney Street, Brooklyn, N. Y., has in his possession the discharge papers of William H. Killfoil, Corporal of Company A, Seventh New York Artillery. Also discharge papers of Julius Hohmann, First Sergeant of Company E, Fifty-fourth New York State Veteran Volunteers, and is anxious that they be restored to the rightful owners.

Messrs. Wingate, Cullen & Miller, Attorneys and Counselors, 20 Nassau street, New York, desire the address of James S. Howard. Very little is known as to his record, except that he was a member

of the Grand Army of the Republic. He is entitled to a legacy of quite a sum in an estate, and his address is desired by the parties first named. If dead, the date of his death is desirable.

Aug. Wilcox, Commander Post No. 141, Lakeview, Michigan, wishes address of anyone knowing Erastus Everson, or Lieutenant Dridon, both of Fourth Indiana Battery.

IX. Comrades are warned against a party, representing himself as Garret Leonard Joyce, claiming to be a member of Post 11, Boston, Massachusetts, and later a member of J. G. Miller Post, No. 67, Boonsboro, Iowa. He is described as follows: About 50 years old, dark hair and mustache, dark complexion, height about six feet, and weighs about 200 pounds. He walks on crutches and drags left foot when sober. When drunk, he walks without crutches.

By Command of

THOMAS G. LAWLER,
Commander-in-Chief.

Official:

C. C. JONES,
Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC,
ROCKFORD, ILL., January 26, 1895.

GENERAL ORDERS }
No. 6. }

I. Members of the Executive Committee of the Council of Administration met in Louisville, Kentucky, December 18, 1894, continuing their sessions through the 19th and 20th.

All of the details for the Twenty-ninth National Encampment were completed, and in a thoroughly satisfactory manner to the Committee. The dates arranged were September 11, 12 and 13, 1895, grand parade taking place on the first day and the business sessions of the Encampment the two following.

The Committee met with the various Citizens' Committees, and contracts were drawn and presented to the proper Local Committee for the governing of hotels and boarding houses, also contracts with railroad companies, to which the local committee undertook to obtain the signatures of the interested parties, and there is no doubt but what all will be faithfully adhered to as agreed upon.

Further details of arrangements for the Twenty-ninth National Encampment will be issued as they mature.

The reception accorded the Commander-in-Chief and the Executive Committee at Louisville was of the most cordial character,

and without a doubt the loyal welcome of Kentucky to the comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic and their families will be a royal one. The citizens of Louisville, comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic, and members of Confederate Associations, vieing with each other to this end.

II. The Commander-in-Chief calls the attention of the Department Commanders to the resolutions passed at the Twenty-seventh National Encampment regarding the observance of Washington's birthday, and holding of proper services at this time. In many Departments in 1894 these services were held with great success, pleasure and profit, and he feels that he should again call attention to these resolutions so that the comrades may take such steps as will lead to a proper observance of this day and thus add one day more to our Grand Army Calendar in which we may teach patriotism, love of country and veneration for the founder of our country.

III. At the Twenty-seventh National Encampment the resolutions offered by Lafayette Post No. 140, Department of New York, regarding military instruction in public schools were adopted.

Col. George W. Wingate, 20 Nassau Street, New York, New York, is special Aide-de-Camp in charge, and he is endeavoring, in each Department to secure a special Aide to work with him, to increase the interest in this popular and growing idea. He is meeting with a great deal of success in his efforts and the Department Commanders are called upon by the Commander-in-Chief to give this matter their early attention, and send to him their recommendation for Aides-de-Camp in their several Departments.

This movement is sure to be a popular one when properly presented to the school boards throughout the country.

IV. The most beautiful, touching and patriotic day in the history of the Grand Army is "Memorial Day," and that the day may be duly and properly observed in the eighty-one National Cemeteries of the South, the Commander-in-Chief calls upon the comrades to contribute such sums as they may feel able to, for the purpose of the proper observance of this day in these National Cemeteries. Our comrades are not so numerous there. Annually they perform this duty, and alone they are not able to bear the expense. Let us assist them in these services, that the graves of our sleeping comrades throughout the South may not be neglected on this day.

Department Commanders will urge this matter in General Orders. All sums contributed should be sent to the Adjutant-General, which amounts will be turned over to the Quartermaster-General, who will see that it is properly distributed among the

various Departments, who may make requisition for aid in this direction.

V. The bill for the purchase of the Shiloh Battlefield having passed congress and having been signed by the President, this famous battlefield where 114,338 men engaged in battle on April 6 and 7, 1862, will be made a great National Memorial Park. The Shiloh Battlefield Association which inaugurated this movement and carried it forward to a successful termination, is entitled to great credit for its work. The Association extends a cordial invitation to all the survivors of that battle to meet in reunion on the old battlefield at Pittsburg Landing, Tennessee, on April 5, 6 and 7, 1895, to assist in the marking of the various positions held by the respective commands during the battle. Many of the leaders who survive will be present.

The secretary of the Association has over 12,000 names of survivors of that battle, and the Association desires the names, company and regiment of every one who participated in the battle. Send all names to Colonel E. T. Lee, Secretary Shiloh Battlefield Association, Monticello, Illinois.

VI. In General Orders No. 4, attention was called to the Certificate of Membership in the Grand Army of the Republic, which was adopted by the Twenty-second National Encampment. The supply of the Quartermaster-General is now exhausted and future orders for these should be sent to Comrade M. Umbenstock, 910 Ashland Block, Chicago, Ill.

VII. Issued with this General Order you will find a lengthy list of discharges from United States Service giving address of present holders. The comrades having these papers in their possession are very anxious that they be restored to their rightful owners or legal representatives.

VIII. Comrades are warned against one Robert Grater who is representing himself to be a member of Acker Post No. 21, Department of Minnesota, and supposed to hail from Pennsylvania, who has been working upon the sympathy of comrades of various Posts in Minnesota. Without doubt he is a fraud.

IX. The attention of Department Commanders is called to the report of the Committee on Seniority of Departments. (Pages 238, 239 and 240). Where Department Charters do not conform to the report as to dates, etc., and such Departments as have not received charters, you will notify these Headquarters that you may be supplied. In cases where date of organization does not correspond, new certificates of organization will be issued upon application.

X. The following named comrades are hereby appointed additional Aides-de-Camp on the staff of the Commander-in-Chief.

ARIZONA.

W. A. Ogden, Williams, Arizona.

CALIFORNIA AND NEVADA.

H. Bennett, Sacramento, Cal.	W. H. A. Thompson, Ventura, Cal.
S. McKeague, Honolulu, H. I.	J. B. McDonald, Fresno, Cal.

CONNECTICUT.

Henry Hess, Bridgeport, Conn.,	Francis B. Allen, Hartford.
(Postoffice Address, Mt. Vernon, New York.)	

ILLINOIS.

Chas. O. Patier, Cairo.	Robert F. Wilson, Chicago.
C. H. Ceperly, Rogers Park.	Geo. N. Farnham, Chicago.
Chauncey H. Castle, Quincy.	Chas. K. Herrick, Chicago.
H. G. Reeves, Bloomington.	Jas. J. Healy, Chicago.
Wm. S. Frost, Room 6, 260 South Clark street.	

KANSAS.

J. S. McDowell, Smith Center.

KENTUCKY.

Henry S. Cohn, Louisville.	Andrew Cowan, Louisville.
M. Minton, Louisville.	R. M. Kelly, Louisville,
Americus Wheeden, Louisville.	47 Bull Block.

MARYLAND.

Nicholas M. Rittenhouse,	John E. Hough, Baltimore.
Baltimore.	Benjamin F. Clark, Baltimore.

MICHIGAN.

E. W. Bowen, Ypsilanti.	E. B. Fenton, Detroit.
Geo. H. Turner, Coldwater.	

MISSOURI.

William B. Myers, Carthage.

NEW JERSEY.

G. R. Patterson, Jersey City.

NEW YORK.

John W. Vrooman, New York,	Meredith L. Jones, New York.
Mutual Reserve Mutal Fund	R. W. L'Hammedieu, Brooklyn.
Life Association.	Milton S. Surre, New York,
Chas. L. Booth, N. Y., 633 E. 137 St.	216 E. 125th St.
Chas. Pitchie, New York.	Jos. A. Hart, New York.

John J. O'Brien, New York.	John E. Kirwin, New York.
Thos. F. Galwey, New York.	John Rotchford, New York,
James B. Scott, New York.	Dudley A. Beakman, New York.
L. S. Parker, Brooklyn.	Dusenberry Rancoer, Brooklyn.
Geo. A. Price, Brooklyn.	Henry C. Blackman, Brooklyn.
James H. Jenkins, Mt. Vernon.	R. Wallace St. Clair, Candor.
Joshua Capron, Utica.	Walter C. Walworth, Norwich.
Amos Youmans, Fulton.	Abram Ashley, Troy.
Brooks B. Martis, Troy.	Joseph H. Horton, Buffalo.
Mark Mitchell, Buffalo.	Robert M. Skillen, Akron.
H. A. Wiley, Springwater.	John Hassel, New York.
Peter Dodge, New York.	

OHIO.

John W. Myers, Defiance.	Chas. H. Bogman, Zanesville.
Thomas B. Martin, Mansfield.	Nathaniel Lang, Warren.
R. W. Kerfoot, Dayton.	Henry M. Neil, Columbus.
Joseph C. Grannan, Cincinnati.	F. T. Foster, Cincinnati.
Frederick Pfister, Cincinnati.	Joseph L. Gaul, Cincinnati.
Asa Whitestein, Akron.	A. C. Matthias, Gilboa.
J. M. Dalzell, Caldwell.	Wm. Gresmuck, Cleveland.
L. L. Speigh, Troy.	Finley Johnson, Urichsville.
G. W. Cooper, Cooperdale.	C. C. Thompson, Kilbuck.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Franklin B. Speakman, Coal Hill.

POTOMAC.

Joseph S. McCoy, Washington, D.C.	Rudolph B. Schwickardi,
D. M. Goodacre, Washington, D.C.	Washington, D. C.
Geo. W. Barnes, Washington, D. C.	

RHODE ISLAND.

Jas. S. Hudson, Providence.

VERMONT.

Eli Holden, Barre.

WASHINGTON AND ALASKA.

J. W. Langley, Seattle.

Information Wanted.

By Sallie E. Kerns, of Milledgeville, Fayette county, Ohio, concerning R. E. Weir, Surgeon at the United States Hospital at Frederick, Maryland, 1864-5.

By William Boehmler, 110 West 15th Street, Minneapolis, Minn. concerning Robert M. Cooper, Company K, 44th Iowa.

By S. A. Snyder, Box 656, Bedford, Indiana, concerning the following of Company K, 84th Illinois Volunteers, Infantry, Private John Payne, Captain J. B. McGraw and Lieutenant Galbreath.

By August Villehulin, Barrack 20, National Military Home, Dayton, Ohio, concerning Captain Davis Osby, Company K, 12th Illinois Infantry.

By William Bishop, Stockton, Kansas, concerning Mathias King, Company F, 10th Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and later of Company D, 1st United States Veteran Volunteer Infantry.

By William L. Distin, Quincy, Illinois, concerning L. H. Whittlesey, Quartermaster-Sergeant Company F, 1st New York Veteran Cavalry, and at one time an inmate of Andersonville Prison.

By George E. Muzzey, Lexington, Massachusetts, concerning Edward B. Adams, Company L, 3d Massachusetts Heavy Artillery. Last heard of at Springfield, Massachusetts.

By E. C. Nettleton, Wilmette, Illinois, concerning George B. Nettleton of Company I, 81st Illinois Infantry.

By R. C. Falconer, Jamestown, New York, concerning Gordon B. Swift, Company B, Seventy-second New York Volunteer Infantry.

By James McBratney, Howard City, Michigan, concerning Captain George Squires, First Lieutenant Sylvester Stow, and Second Lieutenant John E. Casebier, and Orderly Sergeant John Lower, all of Company D, Forty-fourth Indiana Volunteer Infantry.

By S. F. Shaw, Parkersburg, West Virginia, concerning M. B. Spring, Twelfth Pennsylvania Cavalry, detailed as Surveyor and draughtsman in the Shenandoah Valley.

By John Portwaine, Warren, Massachusetts, concerning J. R. Carpenter, Company L, Second Massachusetts Heavy Artillery, and at one time Hospital Steward at Ft. Norfolk.

By Mrs. S. E. Coin, of Superior, Nebraska, concerning her brother, Harvey T. Daggett, who was a member of an Illinois Infantry Regiment.

By John M. Young, 627 Alfred street, Alexandria, Virginia, concerning the following officers of the United States Ship, Paul Jones: F. H. R. Phillips, Assistant Surgeon; William Dumont, Ensign; William Jenks, Mate; Andrew Dolan, Second Assistant Engineer; Dennis A. Dermontt, Third Assistant Engineer.

By A. F. Smith, Wayne, Michigan, concerning Albert N. Cole, formerly of Batteries F and K United States Artillery, discharged at Ft. Independence, Boston Harbor in 1867.

By Command of

THOMAS G. LAWLER,

Commander-in-Chief.

C. C. JONES,

Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC,
ROCKFORD, ILL., February 26, 1895.

GENERAL ORDERS }
No. 7. }

I. The returns for the last term of 1894, as far as received at these Headquarters, show a slight falling off from the July reports. This was expected as the Departments have not had a chance to make the amendment to the Rules and Regulations adopted at the Twenty-eighth National Encampment, effective during the last term. The Commander-in-Chief urges all Department Commanders to request every Post to use their best endeavors to apply this amendment during the next term, and suggests the appointment in every Post of a delinquent committee, whose duty it shall be to see in person or to communicate with every worthy comrade who is in arrears, has been suspended, or who has been dropped from the rolls, and urge his reinstatement under the provisions of this amendment.

II. Up to the present time many Departments have not forwarded their semi-annual reports. Department Commanders will please give this matter their early attention as it is essential that these reports should be forwarded at once. Further time cannot be granted.

III. The Commander-in-Chief desires to return his thanks to Posts in nearly every Department of the Grand Army of the Republic for their prompt and loyal response to Circular Letter No. 2 relative to Text-books and Histories used in Public Schools. It is very gratifying indeed to him to know the interest that these circulars created and he trusts and believes that good results will follow.

IV. Once more referring to paragraph IV, General Orders No. 6, the Commander-in-Chief desires to impress upon all Departments and Posts, the importance of giving prompt attention to their contributions to assist our comrades in the Southern States in the decoration of the graves of our comrades and a full and proper observance of Memorial Day. A trifling sum from each Post of the various Departments will raise ample funds for this purpose. Requisitions will soon be made upon these Headquarters for flags and funds for this purpose, so it is imperative that this matter receives early attention.

Commanders of the Departments wherein National Cemeteries are located will make their requisitions upon the Quartermaster-General for flags and funds for this purpose, which will receive attention as promptly as possible.

V. Chaplains of Posts are hereby reminded of their duties in forwarding reports to their Department Chaplains on the special

blanks which have been issued to them for this purpose, giving the number of graves decorated and other items of importance in connection with the observance of Memorial Day as are of interest.

Department Chaplains should compile and forward to the Chaplain-in-Chief.

VI. Comrade George W. Wingate, Special Aide in charge of Military Instruction in Public Schools recommends the appointment of the following comrades as Aides in this special work. The recommendations are hereby confirmed and commissions will issue in due time to those not already commissioned as Aides-de-camp. Department Commanders who have not made their recommendations are once more requested to recommend to the Special Aide in charge.

California and Nevada,	A. D. Cutler,	San Francisco, Cal.
Colorado and Wyoming,	H. O. Dodge,	Boulder, Colorado.
Connecticut,	Peter B. Ayres,	Wilmington.
Idaho,	Lindol Smith,	Moscow.
Illinois,	James M. Rice,	Peoria.
Indiana,	Wm. M. Cochran,	Indianapolis.
Kansas,	Clifford Fetter,	Ottawa.
Louisiana and Mississippi.	E. Longpré,	New Orleans, La.
Massachusetts,	H. W. Downs,	Boston.
Michigan,	H. S. White,	Romeo.
Nebraska,	Chas. E. Burmester,	Omaha.
New Jersey,	Joseph Sedam,	New Brunswick.
New Mexico,	Lee H. Rudisille,	White Oaks.
New York,	H. T. Bartlett,	New York City.
Ohio,	S. N. Cook,	Columbus.
Potomac,	W. W. Eldridge,	Washington.
Tennessee,	W. J. Smith,	Memphis.
Washington and Alaska.	George D. Geehegan,	Port Townsend, Washington.

VII. The following named comrades are hereby appointed additional Aides-de-camp on staff of the Commander-in-Chief:

CALIFORNIA AND NEVADA.

Charles H. Redington, Oakland, California.

DELAWARE.

John C. Short, Georgetown.

FLORIDA.

William J. Harkisheimer, Jacksonville.

ILLINOIS.

Theo. C. Hubbard, Chicago.

E. H. Thurston, Chicago.

INDIANA.

William H. Jones, Brookville. George W. Waters, Lowell.

INDIAN TERRITORY.

William Witt, McAlester.

IOWA.

E. J. Wood, Anamosa.

MICHIGAN.

W. G. Watson, Muskegon. Wilson Jones, Grand Rapids.
J. H. Powell, Sears. L. A. Clark, Harbor Springs.
D. C. Wickham, Pentwater.

MINNESOTA.

C. C. Rice, Monticello. Charles J. Stauff, Wabasha.

MISSOURI.

Henry Fairback, St. Louis. Charles F. Walther, St. Louis.
Thomas W. Evans, St. Joseph. George Schnarr, St. Louis.

NEW JERSEY.

C. F. Staates, Washington. Morris S. Hann, Newark.

NEW YORK.

J. Frederick Pierson, New York. Geo. P. Osborn, New York.
Eugene H. Conklin, New York. W. J. Kelly, New York.
John R. Nugent, New York. Edgar Van Etten, Buffalo.
Franklin B. Case, Jr., Brooklyn. A. W. Wilbur, Rockester.
A. R. Walker, Saratoga Springs. A. M. Smith, New York.
Ferdinand Levy, New York.

OHIO.

E. L. Patterson, Cleveland.

RHODE ISLAND.

Edmund F. Prentiss, Providence.

VERMONT.

T. A. Scott, Montreal, Canada.

WASHINGTON AND ALASKA.

L. A. Treen, Seattle, Washington.

WISCONSIN.

Carlos M. G. Mansfield, Plymouth. James Whitty, Baraboo.

VIII. The application for membership in the Grand Army of the Republic, of Michael Kerns, late private Co. I, 31st Illinois Infantry, and seaman in the United States Navy, was rejected by Veteran Post No. 8, Department of Wisconsin, at National Home, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Information Wanted.

IX. By Mrs. Catherine Duggan, 99 Bliss Street, Springfield, Massachusetts, concerning any mate who knew Dennis F. Harrington of United States Steamship "Wando" in 1865.

By George W. Horton, Berlin, Wisconsin, concerning any members of Captain Mann's and Lieutenant Berry's (or Perry's) party of volunteers who were sent from rear of Vicksburg by General Grant to cut the bridges on Mobile and Jackson Railroad, who burned two trains of cars at Brookhaven, blew up Confederate Arsenal at Crystal Springs, Mississippi, and who were captured and confined in Jackson, Mississippi, on the first of July, 1863. Also concerning any Union soldiers who were there at that time and went through to Libby Prison at Richmond.

By Edward Benz, 203 Morgan Street, Jackson, Tenn., concerning his father, Christian Benz, who fought with a Pennsylvania Cavalry Regiment at Gettysburg, where he was wounded and sent to Rochester, N. Y. hospital.

By Ephraim Baptiste, 112 High Street, Waltham, Mass., concerning his father, John Baptiste, a member of Company I, Eleventh Vermont Volunteer Infantry, wounded at the battle of Cedar Creek and mustered out of service, June 24, 1865.

By E. M. Welch, 99 Warwick Street, Boston Highlands, Mass., concerning Morris B. Walsh of the Fifty-seventh Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry. Last heard of in San Francisco, Cal.

By Joseph Smith, Box 344, Wayne, Mich., concerning any member of Company G, Seventh United States Infantry, from 1856 to 1862.

By T. F. Bennet Martin, Hackett, Ark., who enlisted in Company G, Second Pennsylvania Cavalry, as Thomas Bennett, concerning any member of that company.

By Joseph B. Lord, 1150 Broadway, N. Y., concerning Lewis Morris, James Sweeney or any other member of Company B, Fifteenth New York Engineers, who knew John Donnelly, same company.

By Isaac C. Patterson, Princeton, Minn., concerning his father Isaac W. Patterson, late private Company A, One Hundred and Eighty-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry. Last heard of at Galesburg, Ill., in 1882.

By William H. H. Caine, Thomas Post, No. 5, Grand Army of the Republic, Chicago, Ill., concerning Henry M. Cain, late Twenty-sixth Kentucky Infantry. Last heard of in Tennessee in 1866.

By Andrew Hill, National House, Terre Haute, Indiana, concerning Major Holloway, Major Nutt and Adjutant Rocky, all of the Fifty-fifth Massachusetts Infantry.

By Oscar M. Mulvaney, Mt. Vernon, Ohio, concerning Sergeant

Barton, Privates Newhouse, Michael Coady, Thomas Hughes or any other member of Company A, Third United States Infantry in 1861.

By W. A. Croak, Randolph, Massachusetts, concerning Stephen Mitchell, late Company H, Sixth Massachusetts Infantry, 100 days from July 1864.

By Robert F. Bartlett, Cardington, Ohio, concerning the following members of the Ninety-sixth Ohio: George Brown, William H. F. Parker and Chauncey Tottingham of Company D, William Garvin, of Company E, William C. McClure, N. F. Rarick and John T. Welch of Company H, and Henry C. Carr of Company I.

By John Morrison, Hedrick, Iowa, concerning Euphemia Housely, an army nurse during the war and widow of an Illinois soldier.

By Henry Madden, 2029 Orthodox Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, concerning Emerson Blackman and James Duglas of Battery Fifteenth United States Artillery.

By Command of

THOMAS G. LAWLER,
Commander-in-Chief.

C. C. JONES,
Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC,

ROCKFORD, ILL., March 26, 1895.

GENERAL ORDERS {
No. 8. }

I. Reports for the last term of 1894 have not reached these Headquarters as promptly as is desirable. Where no serious inconvenience is occasioned by the delay in this report, the Commander-in-Chief desires however, that Department Commanders urge upon all Post Adjutants and Quartermasters the necessity of prompt reports for the first term of 1895. The Adjutant-General will need all possible time in the preparation of his report and publication of the roster for the Twenty-ninth National Encampment.

Prompt reports must be made for this term.

Urge the importance upon Post Adjutants and Quartermasters, and this term let us all work together to the end not only that prompt reports be made, but also a large number of suspended members now numbering not far from 50,000 be restored to the rolls in good standing.

II. All communications concerning arrangements for the Twenty-ninth National Encampment to be held at Louisville, Ky., on the 11th of September next, should be addressed to Thomas H. Sherley, President Grand Army of the Republic Citizens' Committee at Louisville, Ky. The communications so addressed will be referred to the proper sub-committees.

III. Newly-elected Department Commanders will forward to these Headquarters their signature for certification, that the same may be forwarded to the Secretary of War. This is made necessary by a ruling of the War Department, that no information will be given relative to records of comrades except upon order of the Department or National Officers.

IV. General A. W. Greeley of the War Department library, Washington, D. C., is making vigorous efforts to complete the files of National Encampment Journals in that library. Through many personal efforts he has succeeded in completing said files with the exception of the following years: 1876, 1877, and 1880. Any comrade or Department having duplicates of these Journals and being willing to part with them should correspond with Comrade Greeley.

V. The following named comrades are hereby appointed additional Aides-de-Camp on the staff of the Commander-in-Chief.

DELEWARE.

Casper Miller, Dover. Clement N. Dodd, Middletown.
John W. Messick, Georgetown.

FLORIDA.

T. C. Keys, Eustis.

ILLINOIS.

William Keeler, Chicago. E. C. Lott, DeKalb.
John S. Phelps, Chicago.

KENTUCKY.

J. George Ruckstuhl, Louisville.

OHIO.

John A. Myers, East Liverpool. Josiah P. Dry, Upper Sandusky.
G. W. Myers, Bryan. D. C. Moon, Wilmington.

POTOMAC.

J. B. Royce, Washington, D. C.

RHODE ISLAND.

William Gardiner, Providence. Henry S. Olney, Providence.

VERMONT.

A. D. Florence, Montreal, Can.	A. D. Beckwith, Bellows Falls.
Cyrus D. Gibson, Bennington.	Thos. C. Gale, Newport.
M. L. Dyer, Island Pond.	Chas. H. Cota, Burlington.
Daniel W. Davis, Chester.	William Crouan, Rutland.

VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA.

James Williams, Norfolk, Va.

WISCONSIN.

C. C. Townsend, Merrill.

VI. Comrade John A. Thompson of Baltimore, Md., has in his possession a very large number of discharges from the United States service which he is very desirous of returning to their rightful owners if living and if dead to their heirs. Comrade Thompson will make no charge. The discharges are of Maryland volunteers, as follows: First, Second, Third, Fifth, Eighth, Tenth, Eleventh and Thirteenth Maryland Infantry, First Maryland Light Artillery, First P. H. B. (Cole's Cavalry) Parnell Cavalry, Third P. H. B. Infantry and First Maryland Cavalry. Comrades interested in the foregoing will correspond direct with Comrade Thompson.

VII. Comrade Stephen A. Cannon, New Brunswick, N. J., while at the Washington D. C. National Encampment lost a bronze medal given to the State Battalion of New Jersey then known as the Yorktown Battalion, it being given to him as a prize. It has a vase on one side and the coat of arms on the other. On the outside edge engraved Stephen A. Cannon, suspended by a brass bar with six links. Anyone having this badge in their possession or knowing of it, will please correspond with the above named comrade.

VIII. Comrades are warned against a party representing himself to be William H. Sullivan, formerly of Company K, 11th Illinois Cavalry, and claiming to have at one time belonged to McClanahan Post 330, Department of Illinois Grand Army of the Republic at Monmouth, Illinois. There is a comrade by the name of William H. Sullivan who did belong to this Post but took a discharge and is still living in Monmouth. The right name of the man representing himself as Sullivan is John M. Williams, and comrades are hereby warned against John M. Williams, alias William H. Sullivan, as he is without a doubt a fraud, having enlisted as above described, but deserted about forty days after enlistment. At times he is accompanied by two young children.

Information Wanted.

IX. By John Dempsy, Natrona, Pennsylvania, concerning post office address of any members of Company A, Sixty-first Illinois Infantry.

By Catherine J. Corrigan, Concord, New Hampshire, concerning her husband, John B. Corrigan, Company B, Sixth Regiment Ohio Cavalry.

By J. H. Menke, 174 Ft. Wayne Avenue, Richmond, Indiana, concerning Henry Menke of Company C, One Hundred Forty-seventh Indiana Infantry, discharged at Harper's Ferry in August, 1867. Last heard of at Hader, Minnesota.

By William Stanley, Frankford, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, concerning Elijah Spencer, Company I, Seventh West Virginia Volunteer Infantry.

By William H. Miller, Elizabeth, N. J., concerning Thos. G. Clifford, Company G, Eighty-third New York Volunteers.

By Mrs. Sallie E. Kulp, 330 Hind Sreet, Washington C. H., Ohio, concerning Dr. Thos. Helsby, Surgeon at the United States Hospital, at Frederick, Maryland, in 1865.

By E. T. Latta, Grand View, Iowa, concerning the three comrades of the Third Wisconsin Cavalry, who were with him making the rounds of the picket posts at Fort Gibson, Indian Territory, on the morning after the battle of Honey Springs, July 17th, 1863.

By J. H. Morse, South Kirkland, Ohio, concerning Oliver E. Church, of Battery C, First Ohio Volunteer Light Artillery, discharged at Bowling Green, Kentucky, March 7th, 1853.

By W. S. Moody, post office box 578, Orange, Massachusetts, concerning post office address of S. J. Locke, Eleventh Missouri Cavalry.

By O. B. Darling, Lexington, Massachusetts, concerning any of the officers of the Twelfth United States Colored Heavy Artillery.

By W. N. Hodge, Three Rivers, Michigan, concerning the following comrades: Captain Burnes, United States Steamship "Ninga;" Captain Ates, United States Steamship, "Chicoro;" Sergeant Daniel Smith, and John J. Willians, Commanding Sergeant; Jefferson Colyer, Company Corporal; Benjamin Harris and George Bartholomew, Drummers, all of Company B, Twenty-fifth Louisiana Infantry.

By William Ray, Asotin, Asotin County, Washington, concerning any member of Company K, Eighteenth Regiment, Indiana Infantry.

By M. A. Ewing, Neoga, Illinois, concerning the following members of Company B, Twenty-first Illinois Infantry: Columbus

Halbrook, Marion Landsdown, Henry M. Newbanks, Noah Poorman, William Rice and Allen H. Sackrider.

By Nat. H. Lane, 439 Grand Street, New York City, concerning Thos. Hickey, 1st Lieutenant Company H, Twenty-third Illinois Infantry, afterwards Division Quartermaster.

X. The Commander-in-Chief in sorrow announces the death of the following comrades:

COMRADE JOHN TAYLOR,

Past Quartermaster-General Grand Army of the Republic, who died at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on Saturday, January 5, 1895.

COMRADE PHILIP SIDNEY POST,

Past Commander Department of Illinois, who died at Washington, D. C., January 7, 1895.

COMRADE CHARLES L. EATON,

Past Commander Department of Michigan, who died at Detroit, Michigan, February 27, 1895.

By Command of

THOMAS G. LAWLER.

Commander-in-Chief.

C. C. JONES,

Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC,

ROCKFORD, ILL., March 26th, 1895.

GENERAL ORDERS }
No. 9. }

I. Twenty-seven years ago the beautiful and impressive custom of strewing flowers on the last resting place of fallen comrades was first publicly observed and each year since has witnessed a more general observance of the day. "Memorial Day" is now indeed a time when a grateful people of a great nation vie with each other in honoring the memory of its Soldier and Sailor dead, who died that the nation might live, and also showing to the survivors of that great struggle, that our Republic is grateful, and does honor to the men who dared death, in its defence, and

whose sacrifices and brave deeds shall be told in song and story to the rising generation, that they too may learn to love our Country and its flag, learn what it has cost to preserve our free institutions, learn that we have the best and most liberal form of government on the face of the earth to-day, learn that "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty," learn that its Constitution guarantees to all its citizens, free speech, free thought—political and religious, a free ballot which is the patriot's weapon in time of peace, learn that the safety of the nation lies in having every citizen protected in his rights, learn that education and patriotism go hand in hand, that we are one nation, and that our motto is "One Country and One Flag," and that flag, Old Glory, the Stars and Stripes, the flag which on this Memorial Day waves over every Union soldiers' and sailors' grave in this broad land.

Now comrades let us all enter earnestly into this patriotic work. "Fall in" with your Post in all its efforts to fittingly observe the day, with flowers and tears for the dead, cheers and smiles for the living. Since last Memorial Day a full division of our Grand Army has been mustered out by death. Let us close up our ranks and stand shoulder to shoulder as we journey down the Western slope of time.

II. Department Commanders will suggest to Post Commanders that they ask the different schools in their various localities to hold patriotic services Friday afternoon preceding Memorial Day, and that a detail be made from each Post to co-operate with the teachers in this work.

III. Post Commanders should also be reminded of the fact that their Memorial Day exercises should include attendance upon Divine service in a body, Sunday evening, May 26. This custom has grown to be considered second only to the services on Memorial Day and the Commander-in-Chief trusts that every Post will make arrangements for this observance.

IV. The auxiliary organizations of the Grand Army should be invited to participate with the Posts on Memorial Day. School children and patriotic citizens generally should also be invited. Let this day be truly a Memorial Day to our soldier and sailor dead.

By Command of

THOMAS G. LAWLER,

C. C. JONES,

Commander-in-Chief.

Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC,
ROCKFORD, ILL., April 26, 1895.

GENERAL ORDERS }
No. 10. }

I. The Commander-in-Chief desires to call the attention of the comrades to the fact that our comrades in Nebraska are still in need of assistance. Much has been done by the Department of Nebraska and a large number of the Departments have assisted in various ways, but still the needs are not supplied. We must continue the assistance of our suffering comrades in this Department, until the benefit of another crop relieves them. They are mostly farmers. Provisions for their families and feed for their teams are the greatest necessities. They are generally supplied with clothing. The Commander-in-Chief trusts that the more favored comrades will render such assistance as is possible to their needy comrades in Nebraska.

II. According to information received from Washington, everything connected with the preparations for the dedication of the National Military Park at Chatanooga is progressing in the most satisfactory manner. Such of the twenty-five State Commissions as have not yet completed the locations of the troops from their respective states will meet during the latter part of April and May for the purpose of completing this work.

All indications point to a very large attendance — so large, in fact, as to test the capacity of Chatanooga and its vicinity to the utmost to entertain its visitors.

The citizens of Chatanooga have appointed a large local committee of influential citizens, and everything will be done that is possible to afford visitors comfortable accommodations.

III. Edward Pipe, Commander of James H. Perry Post 89, 572 Lexington Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y., has in his possession a Sergeant's Warrant on parchment, promoting Corporal James A. Gilbert of Company B, Seventeen United States Infantry, for bravery in carrying the regimental colors in the battle of Gettysburg on the 2nd of July, 1863. The warrant was found in Boston, Mass., while unpacking a case of cloth shipped from Bangor, Maine. The owner if living, or if dead, surviving relatives, should correspond with the above named comrade.

IV. The following named comrades are hereby appointed additional Aides-de-camp on the staff of the Commander-in-Chief.

ILLINOIS.

Daniel B. Toomey, Chicago.

KENTUCKY.

George A. Jones, Louisville.

LOUISIANA AND MISSISSIPPI.

H. C. Warmouth, New Orleans, Louisiana.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Thomas J. Tute, Boston.	David W. Snow, Coal Rain.
Edward W. Slack, Charlestown.	Alfred Pierce, Arlington.
Alfred C. Stacey, Summerville.	Theo. Lawton, New Bedford.

MISSOURI.

Spencer Munson, St. Louis.

MONTANA.

James B. Loomis, Helena.	B. F. Osborne, Bozeman.
Roger Edwards, Anaconda.	W. H. Safford, Great Falls.

PENNSYLVANIA.

George H. Ellis, Franklin.	L. E. Andrews, Titusville.
A. B. McKay, Grover City.	H. K. Reiss, Greenville.
Levi L. Lamb, Cambridgeboro.	J. D. Caldwell, Sharon.
John M. Clapp, Tidioute.	Jerry Craig, Sheffield.
John G. Taylor, Chester.	

POTOMAC.

J. E. Krouse, Washington, D. C.

TENNESSEE.

D. M. Steward, Chattanooga.

V. Comrade George W. Wingate, Special Aide in charge of Military Instruction in Public Schools recommends the appointment of the following comrades as Aides in this special work. The recommendations are hereby confirmed and commissions will issue to those who have not already been commissioned as Aides-de-Camp.

Arizona, Edward Schwartz.	Minnesota, William W. Folwell.
Connecticut, Warren Lee Goss.	New Hampshire, James Miller.
Florida, S. H. Lancey.	North Carolina, Wm. H. Deaver.
Iowa, Clinton Douglas.	North Dakota, Wm. A. Bentley.
Kentucky, J. T. Russell.	Oregon, Thos. C. Bell.
Maine, J. F. Cilley.	Rhode Island, C. R. Dennis.
Maryland, G. R. Graham.	Virginia, J. W. Stebbins.

VI. Comrades are warned against a man representing himself as Sylvester Nichols and claiming to belong to Post No. 5, Albert Lea, Minn. He has been soliciting money. He is not a member of Post 5 at Albert Lea.

Information Wanted.

VII. By A. H. Bradley, Sun office, New York, N. Y., concerning any comrade who knew John S. Gardner of Company A, One Hundred and Twelfth New York Volunteer Infantry who was wounded at Cold Harbor.

By Ada L. Briery, Wausaw, Wisconsin, concerning her father C. F. Briery, Company C, Ninety-first Illinois Volunteer Infantry.

By J. W. Mosher, Kalkaska, Mich., concerning any comrade who knew Smith Knowles, Company D, Fourteenth Ohio Infantry.

By Jacob Baker, 1832 East Chase Street, Baltimore, Md., concerning his brother Robert J. Baker, Company D, Pernall Legion, Maryland Volunteer Infantry.

By Adam Hammer, 550 East Eighth Street, Erie Pa., concerning Andrew Early, Battery M, Second United States Artillery.

By Charles Tibbets, Bureau, Illinois, concerning Dr. Smith, Chief Surgeon, Dr. Drake, 1st Assistant Surgeon, Dr. Lyon, 2nd Assistant Surgeon, all of the One Hundred Forty-eighth Illinois Volunteer Infantry.

By Robert Liddell, 1021 Walnut street, Wilmington, Delaware, concerning William Hebert, First Delaware Battery.

By Frank Morlock, St. Joseph, Michigan, concerning any member of Company E, Twenty-third Illinois Infantry.

By James Smith, Erwin, Unicoi County, Tennessee, concerning any of the soldiers who were in the convalescent camp at Edgeville, Tennessee, in the spring of 1865.

By James T. Denny, Greencastle, Indiana, concerning Emanuel Byrum, late of the First Indiana Heavy Artillery, who left his home at Greencastle, Indiana, the 16th of August, 1894, and has not been heard from since.

By John M. Chryster, Millbury, Ohio, concerning S. W. Bailey, who served in Company H, First Division Seventeenth Army Corps, and was wounded at Atlanta, Georgia.

By Robert Curham, Black River Falls, Wisconsin, concerning any member of Company I, Sixth New York Heavy Artillery.

By George T. Dudley, Pension Bureau, Washington, D. C., concerning John Henry Miller, Company H, Ninety-first Pennsylvania

Volunteers, who left his home in Philadelphia about 1878 and said he was going to Salem or Roanoke, Virginia, since which time he has not been heard from by his friends.

VIII. The Commander-in-Chief in sorrow announces the death of the following comrades:

COMRADE GEORGE FARR,

Past Commander, Department of New Hampshire, who died March 20th.

COMRADE H. A. STARR,

Past Commander, Department of Wisconsin, who died on March 24th.

COMRADE W. M. COLLINS,

Aide-de-Camp on the staff of the Commander-in-Chief, Department of Kentucky, who died on March 28th.

By Command of

THOMAS G. LAWLER,

Commander-in-Chief.

C. C. JONES,

Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC,

ROCKFORD, ILL., May 25, 1895.

GENERAL ORDERS }
No. 11. }

I. Numerous inquiries reach these Headquarters concerning various land enterprises and soldier colonizations in different parts of the South. The Commander-in-Chief knowing very little of them has refrained from commenting upon their merits or demerits, but from various communications we have received lately at these Headquarters concerning these enterprises, the Commander-in-Chief feels that it is his duty to warn all comrades contemplating joining with any of them, to make a thorough and satisfactory investigation of their merits before investing.

At the recent Encampment of the Department of Georgia held in Atlanta a series of resolutions were adopted. They are quite lengthy and give a full and comprehensive statement of the

views of the comrades of that Department concerning soldier colonizations. I make the following extract from these resolutions.

"Second. That while we emphasize in the most hearty and conscientious manner, the facts, as stated in this first proposition, we feel it our duty to give equal emphasis to the fact that great care should be exercised as to the locality selected for such settlement. Old soldiers cannot afford to make a mistake. We therefore, call attention to the following facts:

There are large tracts of land located in various counties to which pretended titles are held under fraudulent grants. So great has been the traffic in these fraudulent titles, and so widespread have been the efforts to unload them upon innocent and unadvised purchasers, that the Hon. Philip Cook, Secretary of State, as recently as March, 1893, felt it his duty to issue a circular calling special attention to these frauds, in order, as he says, to protect innocent people from being deceived thereby."

The Commander-in-Chief hopes the foregoing warning to comrades will receive their careful consideration.

II. The Committee in charge of the Sherman Statue Fund desire that the funds forwarded to the National Headquarters, be now turned over to them. The Commander-in-Chief sees no reason why this should not be done, and deems it best to request all Department Commanders to notify their respective Assistant Quartermasters-General, that any funds in their hands for this purpose be turned over to Headquarters.

III. The Sons of Veterans United States Army hold their "Battlefield Encampment" at Knoxville, Tennessee, September 16th to 18th, and extend to the comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic a cordial invitation to stop a day or so with them en route from Louisville to the dedicatory ceremonies of Chickamauga National Military Park.

Any information concerning the Encampment of the Sons of Veterans will be gladly furnished on application to J. S. Stewart, Secretary, Knoxville, Tennessee. The Commander-in-Chief trusts that as many of the comrades as can make it convenient will spend a day at least with the Sons of Veterans, thus encouraging them in their grand and noble work.

IV. The Commander-in-Chief desires to call the attention of Department Commanders to the fact that the Medical Directors of several Departments have not forwarded their reports to the Surgeon-General for the last term of 1894, and asks that this be urged upon them, and that they forward at once, and further, that

the report for the first term of 1895 should reach the Surgeon-General by the 15th of July so as to enable him to prepare for the printer, his report to the Twenty-ninth National Encampment. The foregoing is imperative and must meet with prompt attention.

V. Comrade Samuel Griscom, Birmingham, Alabama, is hereby appointed Assistant Inspector-General for the Department of Alabama, *vice* Manoah Bostick, resigned, comrade Bostick having been elected Department Commander.

VI. Colonel E. Tibbils, Bismark, North Dakota, has in his possession the discharge of Strong Beer, who was a member of Company H, Twelfth Indiana Cavalry, discharged at Vicksburg, Mississippi, on the 10th day of November, 1865.

Kearny-Janeway Post No. 15, New Brunswick, New Jersey, have in their possession the discharge of Landsman John Hirt, from the United States Steamship "Princeton."

The above comrades if living, or if dead their heirs, can obtain the discharges by correspondence.

VII. The following comrades are hereby appointed Aides-de-Camp on the staff of the Commancer-in-Chief :

CALIFORNIA AND NEVADA.

Robert P. Harley, Los Angeles.

IDAHO.

James C. Campbell, Wallace.

ILLINOIS.

W. G. Cochran, Sullivan.

James D. Hamilton, Chicago.

INDIANA.

J. J. Musser, Anderson.

E. W. Menaugh, Salem.

I. P. Watts, Winchester.

H. C. Adams, Indianapolis.

John W. Scott, Indianapolis.

Julius A. Victor, Indianapolis.

H. J. Marshall, Indianapolis.

J. H. Hoffman, Ligonier.

James E. Boardman, Wabash.

James H. Cisney, Warsaw.

J. F. Hammell, Madison.

W. F. Daly, Peru.

J. T. Wiley, Scottsburg.

D. F. Spees, Vincennes.

I. B. Winters, Logansport.

Louis Bir, New Albany.

B. F. Clemans, No. Manchester.

B. M. Cobb, Huntington.

M. M. Lacey, Fountain City.

M. C. Hockman, Frankfort.

KANSAS.

W. S. Norton, Baxter Springs.

W. E. Richey, Harveyville.

S. G. Parker, Topeka.

Seymour Sleeper, Larned.

MASSACHUSETTS.

George E. Norris, Malden. William B. Sears, Brookline.
 Henry B. Wallis, Beverly. H. A. Johnson, Worcester.
 Allen G. Shepard, Lynn.

OREGON.

Samuel Elmore, Astoria.

PENNSYLVANIA.

William P. Atkinson, Erie.

RHODE ISLAND.

Charles C. Tracy, Pawtucket.

TENNESSEE.

William J. DeGress, City of Mexico, C. M. Bush, City of Mexico,
 Mexico. Mexico.

VIII. Comrade George W. Wingate, Special Aide in charge of Military Instructions in Public Schools recommends the appointment of the following named comrade as Aide in this special work. The recommendation is hereby approved and commission will issue in due time:

William H. Beach, Milwaukee, Wis.

IX. I append herewith the consolidated report of the Adjutant-General for last term of 1894:

Remaining in good standing, June 30th, 1894 371,555

GAIN.

By Muster in	7,339	
Transfer.....	2,585	
Re-instatement.....	6,522	
Re-instatement from De-		
linquent Reports.....	7,732	
	<hr/>	
		Total gain..... 24,178
		<hr/>
		Aggregate..... 395,733

LOSS.

By Death	3,482	
Honorable Discharge.....	739	
Transfer	2,778	
Suspension	17,067	
Dishonorable Discharge....	53	
Delinquent Reports	2,245	
	<hr/>	
		Total loss 26,364
		<hr/>

Remaining in good standing December 31st, 1894.....369,369

Information Wanted.

X. By H. H. Ragon, Lowell, Indiana, concerning anyone who knew William Robinson, first class fireman United States Steamship "Nahaut."

By B. O. Horton, Elizabeth, New Jersey, concerning anyone who knew Jesse C. La Bille, Company F, Sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

By N. M. Reynolds, Superior, Wisconsin, concerning present address of August and Lewis Parkhard, late of Company C, Fourth New Jersey Infantry.

By Jackson Deering, 62 San Pablo Avenue, Oakland, California, concerning James Magee, a Major (Regiment unknown) who was stationed at Baton Rouge, Louisiana, under General Butler.

By William S. Sampson, Box 2971, Boston, Massachusetts, concerning shipmates who remember Frederick Clark, Landsman on board United States Steamship "Ohio." There is \$1,400 waiting proof of next of kin.

By Martha O'Dell, Preston, Grayson County, Texas, concerning anyone who knew her husband, James O'Dell, of Company B, Third Wisconsin Cavalry.

By G. W. Harp, Midland, Pierce County, Washington, concerning anyone who knew him while serving in Company E, Seventy-first Illinois Infantry in 1863, or in Company F, Second Illinois Cavalry in 1864.

By Mat Thenis, North Vernon, Indiana, concerning Michael Glass, Company B, Eighteenth Indiana Volunteer Cavalry.

By James A. Denniston, Janesville, Wisconsin, concerning his brother, Andrew J. Denniston, Fortieth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry. Last heard of at Bozeman, Montana.

By Henry H. Knapp, Davison, Michigan, concerning Daniel McAlear, Company G, Seventh Michigan Volunteer Infantry, last heard of at Clare, Michigan; and Thomas Kene, Company H, Twenty-ninth Michigan Volunteer Infantry, last heard of at Iron River, Wisconsin.

By F. W. Hunnekins, 355 Grove Street, Milwaukee, Wis., concerning Charles Smith, Company B, Fourth California Volunteer Infantry, last heard of at Fulton, Arkansas, under name of Charles Starr.

By J. M. Cottrill, Jarvisville, West Virginia, concerning John A. Cobb, Company C, Seventh Regiment, West Virginia Volunteer Cavalry.

By Charles French, Ansonia, Connecticut, concerning anyone who knew Patrick Morrisy, Company K, Twenty-fourth Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, or Patrick Eltredge, Company F, One Hundred and Fourth New York.

By David M. Lalkie, Bridgeport, Connecticut, concerning any one who knew Philip Arnold, Company B, One Hundred Thirty-Second New York.

By the Union Dime Savings Institution, New York, N. Y., of Alphonso Fuchs, of the Sixty-second New York; of Miss Leonie Fuchs, his sister; of Louis Maurice (born in France) of Company I, of the Sixty-second New York, or any surviving relatives of said soldiers.

By Elsha Deifendorf, Leavenworth, Kansas, concerning William Wilge, company and regiment unknown, who left a claim against the government with one Oliver Deifendorf, at Leavenworth, in 1868, which claim has since been allowed.

By W. H. German, 533 Pennsylvania Street, Reading, Pennsylvania, concerning present address of any members of Company K, Second Regiment Hancock's Veteran Reserve Corps.

By M. J. Mulcahy, Galveston, Texas, concerning Joel or Juel Rachael, Company H, Second New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry. Last heard of at Galveston, Texas, as Louis Solleut; and concerning Henry Stender, Company K, Fourth Regiment Missouri Volunteer Cavalry.

XI. The Commander-in-Chief in sorrow announces the death of the following comrades:

COMRADE JAMES F. MEECH,

Late Adjutant-General of the Grand Army of the Republic, who died at his home in Lynn, Massachusetts, on April 30th, of pneumonia. Comrade Meech was in his forty-ninth year, served in the Twenty-sixth Connecticut, Department of the Gulf. In the death of Comrade Meech the Grand Army are once more called upon to mourn the loss of a devoted comrade.

COMRADE W. W. BERRY,

Past Commander Department of Illinois, who died at his home in Quincy, Illinois, on the 6th of May and was buried on Thursday, the 9th.

By Command of

THOMAS G. LAWLER,

Commander-in-Chief.

C. C. JONES,

Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC,
ROCKFORD, ILL., June 26, 1895.

GENERAL ORDERS }
NO. 12. }

I. Appreciating the fact that a large number of the comrades attending the Twenty-ninth National Encampment at Louisville will also be present at the dedication of Chickamauga and Chatanooga National Military Park, appended you will find official notice concerning accommodations.

"The Chickamauga Park Commission hereby gives notice that while there is no appropriation by which free quarters can be furnished, camp barracks will be erected at Chattanooga under the direction of the Citizens' Committee for the accommodation of those men contemplating attendance at the dedication of the National Military Park, who may not be otherwise provided for, and who desire such quarters.

"Those who send two dollars to Captain Charles F. Muller, office of the National Park, Chattanooga, Tennessee, at an early date, will receive in return a ticket which will entitle the holder to a comfortable barrack bunk for the entire time of his stay at Chattanooga, including safe storage for hand-baggage, and toilet accommodations. It will not be possible to furnish ladies with quarters in these barracks. It will be necessary for each person to bring his own blanket and towels. The barracks will be constructed upon the plan used at the last Grand Army Encampment at Washington City, where a very large number of veterans were housed in barracks. These structures will be erected in Chattanooga within convenient distances of restaurants where meals and lunches may be obtained at reasonable prices. There will be no arrangement for furnishing meals at the barracks.

"Communications addressed to Captain Muller, who has been selected by the Citizens' Committee to take charge of this work, will receive prompt and reliable attention."

II. The attention of Assistant Adjutants-General has been repeatedly called to the report for the first term of 1895, which is due at these Headquarters on or before July 20. The Commander-in-Chief once more urges compliance with these requests so as to enable the Adjutant-General to make a full and complete report from each and every Department to the Twenty-ninth National Encampment. To insure this, prompt reports must be made.

III. The following comrades are hereby appointed Aides-de-camp on the staff of the Commander-in-Chief:

CALIFORNIA AND NEVADA.

J. H. Shephard, Oakland, Cal. E. B. Griffith, San Francisco, Cal.

ILLINOIS.

W. D. McAfee, Rockford.

KENTUCKY.

George W. Griffiths, Louisville. Chas. C. Hoefling, Louisville.

MARYLAND.

George W. Bryant, Baltimore.

MICHIGAN.

D. C. Spears, Azalia.

MISSOURI.

Louis C. Hesse, St. Louis.	D. S. Harriman, Kansas City.
F. M. Lewis, Cunningham.	M. Wetzler, Trenton.
E. S. Minor, Bethany.	J. W. Eldridge, Springfield.
Henry Evers, St. Louis.	

OHIO.

George T. Earhart, Hamilton.	James C. Foster, Higby.
F. H. Vickars, Kent.	J. R. Johnston, Youngstown.
A. Haas, Bellaire.	P. O. Phillips, Cleveland.
J. H. Shearer, Alliance,	

PENNSYLVANIA.

J. M. Schoonmaker, Pittsburgh.

IV. **Information Wanted.**

By Miss Clara Lehay, 348 Broadway, South Boston, Mass., concerning her brother Dennis Lehay who mustered a Cavalry Company in Chicago, Ill., September 21, 1861 and on March 20, 1862, was detailed for duty from Company C, Fifty-eighth Illinois Volunteer Infantry to Capt. Sternes Baloon. In December, 1863, he was foreman of carpenters in the Quartermaster's Department at Vicksburgh.

By Charles A. Duke, 114 Albert Street, Seattle, Wash., concerning John Calvin Goodwin, Battery G, Second Illinois Light Artillery, last heard of at Bill Creek, Neb.

By J. M. Westwood, Springville, Utah, concerning John Maynard, Company A, First Kansas Volunteer Infantry.

By N. M. Reynolds, Superior, Wis., concerning present address of August and Lewis Burkhard, late of Company C, Fourth New Jersey Infantry.

By Charles H. Houk, Mt. Pleasant, Michigan, concerning present addresses of the following comrades: Augustus Baright, John C. Hills, second Company Second Battalion Veteran Reserve Corps; Melville E. Bachus, Company A, One Hundred Sixty-Ninth New York Infantry; Duane Willett, Company M, Second Michigan Cavalry; Fredrick Killum, Quartermaster Sergeant Eleventh New York Cavalry; Oliver Fountain, Company M, Fifth New York Heavy Artillery; E. Courter Dowd, Company F, Thirteenth New York Cavalry; David G. Noble, Company H, Ninetieth Pennsylvania Infantry; George King, Company H, First New York Dragoons, all being members of the Veteran Reserve Corps.

By Mrs. Annie Benton, 802 4th Avenue, S. Minneapolis, Minnesota, concerning anyone who knew Calvin R. Benton, Twenty-first Battery Indiana Light Artillery.

By Minora C. Paxon, Lockport, Illinois, concerning Captain James Putnam, Nathan Bryant and Charles Clark, all of Company F, Fifty-third Illinois Infantry.

By Henry H. Knapp, Davison, Michigan, concerning Daniel McAlly, Company G, Seventh Michigan Infantry, last heard of at Clare, Michigan; and Thomas Kane, Company H, Twenty-ninth Michigan Infantry.

V. The Commander-in-Chief in sorrow announces the death of the following comrades:

COMRADE IRA J. CHASE,

Past Commander, Department of Indiana, who died at Lubec, Maine, May 11th, 1895.

COMRADE W. D. CRANE,

Aide-de-Camp on the staff of the Commander-in-Chief, who died at his home in East Northfield, Massachusetts, February 7th, 1895.

By Command of

THOMAS G. LAWLER,

Commander-in-Chief.

C. C. JONES,

Adjutant-General.

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HEADQUARTERS GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC,

ROCKFORD, ILL., July 26, 1895.

GENERAL ORDERS }
No. 13. }

I. The Twenty-ninth National Encampment, Grand Army of the Republic, as previously announced, will be held at Louisville, Kentucky, September 11th to 13th, 1895.

II. A rate of one cent per mile to Louisville, Kentucky, has been named from all points in the Central Traffic Association and all points in the Southern States Passenger Association, comprising the following states: Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Michigan, Virginia, West Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, Kentucky and a small portion of New York, Pennsylvania and the Dominion of Canada.

A rate of one fare for the round trip, equivalent to one and one-half cents per mile, has been named in the Western States Passenger Association, comprising the following states: Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North and South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, and a part of Colorado, Indian Territory, and all the Oklahoma country, from all points within the above states the rates will be one and one-half cents per mile for the round trip — short line distance — to the Western terminals of the Central Traffic Association, namely, Chicago, Peoria and Cairo, Illinois, Burlington, Iowa, and St. Louis, Missouri. From these terminals the rate is one cent per mile to Louisville.

A rate of one cent per mile has been named from Louisville, Kentucky, to any point in the Southern States Passenger Association, including all battlefields in the Southern States, the dedication of the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park, and the meeting of the Battlefield Encampment of the Sons of Veterans at Knoxville, Tennessee.

The Citizens' Committee at Louisville, feel that the entire country will adopt a uniform rate of one cent per mile, before tickets are placed on sale, for the Twenty-ninth National Encampment.

III. The following suggestions are made :

It is urged that hand satchels be used for baggage, and when it is necessary to have trunks, ship them by express.

Hotel rates have not been changed: they will range from \$1.00 to \$5.00 per day, as agreed between the Council of Administration and the Citizens' Committee. Three days is the limit for which accommodations must be engaged. All arrangements are made direct with the guests and not through the Committee on Accom-

modations. The Citizens' Committee is prepared to furnish a list of hotels, boarding houses and private houses upon application.

Organizations, such as Companies, Batteries, Regiments or Corps proposing to hold reunions during the Encampment, if they have not already done so, should address Captain Michael Minton, Chairman on Reunions and Naval Veterans' Association, Louisville, Kentucky.

The official badges of the Twenty-ninth National Encampment are made from blended metal from two cannon given to the Citizens' Committee of Louisville by an act of the United States Congress, February 28th, 1895. Both cannon were in actual service during the late war, one with the Union and the other with the Confederate forces.

The official souvenir of the Citizens' Committee are made from the same metal as the delegate badges, and each souvenir will be packed in a separate box, and sealed with the official seal of the committee. All others offered as official souvenirs are fraudulent.

The Naval Veterans' Association through Rear Admiral Francis B. Allen, have been ordered to Convene in the city of Louisville, September 10th, 1895, for parade and review.

IV. From unofficial reports received at these Headquarters, the annual parade promises to equal if not surpass those of previous Encampments. Anticipating a very long column, the Council of Administration, at its meeting in Louisville in December last, decided that no organization other than the Grand Army of the Republic, the Citizens' Committee on Parade and Review, of Louisville, and bands should participate therein.

Department Commanders in forming their various commands will bear this action in mind.

V. The Headquarters of the Commander-in-Chief will be at the Galt House, corner Main and First Streets.

VI. The Headquarters of the Grand Army of the Republic will be at Rockford, Illinois, until Saturday, September 7th, and will re-open at the Galt House, Louisville, Kentucky, Monday, September 9.

VII. Department Commanders will meet the Commander-in-Chief at National Headquarters, Tuesday, September 10th, at 3:30 P. M., for consultation and final orders. Prompt attendance is urged, that all details concerning parade and review may be thoroughly understood.

VIII. The Council of Administration will meet at National Headquarters promptly at 7 P. M. Tuesday, September 10.

IX. The Twenty-ninth National Encampment will assemble at Music Hall, on Market Street, between First and Second Streets, Thursday, September 12th, at 10 A. M. sharp, for the transaction of business.

X. Aides-de-Camp on the staff of the Commander-in-Chief who contemplate participating in the parade at Louisville, will at once notify Henry M. Nevius, Chief of Staff, Red Bank, New Jersey, whether they will appear mounted or not, and on their arrival in Louisville, they will report to him at National Headquarters, giving their address in the city.

XI. Department Commanders, as soon as possible after arrival in Louisville, will notify Chief of Staff Henry M. Nevius, the number of comrades present from their respective Departments, and will receive a map of the city of Louisville, giving location of the various Department Headquarters.

XII. Comrade Nevius will have charge of the mounting and formation of the Aides in the column and will detail such assistants from corps of Aides as he may deem necessary.

XIII. The attention of Department Commanders and Aides-de-Camp on the staff of the Commander-in-Chief, is called to the circular issued by comrade Henry S. Cohn, chairman of Committee on Parade and Review, Louisville, concerning horses for the Parade. All communications relative to horses should be addressed to Comrade Cohn.

XIV. To facilitate the work of the various committees at Louisville, Department Commanders will, not later than September 9th, notify Comrade Henry S. Cohn, chairman Committee on Parade and Review, 341 West Green Street, Louisville, Ky., where their Headquarters will be during the Encampment week, probable attendance from their Department and whether or not they will be accompanied by band or drum corps.

XV. Departments desiring free quarters at Louisville, will take notice that no application will be considered after August 15th. Where free quarters are desired, Department Commanders should see that application is made previous to that date.

XVI. Posts desiring free quarters at Louisville, will, not later than August 10th, forward their applications to their respective Assistant Adjutants-General, who will, as soon as possible, advise the Citizens' Grand Army of the Republic Committee at Louisville of such requests.

XVII. All communications concerning accommodations, etc., should be addressed to the Citizens' Grand Army of the Republic Committee, No. 128 East Main Street, Louisville, Ky.

XVIII. Lem H. Wiley, Chief Bugler and Aide-de-Camp to the Commander-in-Chief, will report to the Adjutant-General at National Headquarters at 3:00 P. M., Tuesday, September 10th for orders.

XIX. Comrades Robert Oliver and James L. McLean, of Nevius Post No. 1, Rockford, Department of Illinois, are hereby detailed as Headquarters Color Bearers.

XX. Ample arrangements are being perfected for carriages, ambulances, and other vehicles for disabled comrades entitled to position in the column. Application should be made at National Headquarters before 10 A. M. Wednesday, September 11th, Comrade C. C. Hoefling, of Louisville, Kentucky, being assigned to this duty. No vehicles will be permitted in any other part of the column.

XXI. The battery of the Louisville Legion under command of Captain David Castleman, will fire a National Salute at sunrise Wednesday, September 11th. One gun will be fired at 9:30, two guns at 10:00 and three guns, the signal for starting the column, at 10:30.

XXII. The parade will move in column of platoons, twelve files front with a guide, single rank; closed to half distance. Post Commanders throughout the march will see that their commands are kept well closed up, and Department Commanders are charged with keeping well closed on the rear of the preceding Department, so that no gaps will occur.

XXIII. Columbia Post No. 706, Department of Illinois, having tendered their services as escort to the Commander-in-Chief, the same is hereby accepted and Commander H. G. Purinton of said Post, will report with his command to the Adjutant-General at the Gault House, Louisville, Kentucky, on Wednesday, September 11th, at 9:30 A. M., and will form on south side of Main street, facing the Galt House.

XXIV. The Staff of the Commander-in-Chief will report mounted, to Comrade Henry M. Nevius, Chief of Staff, at 9:30 A. M. September 11th, will form on the south side of Main Street, right resting on First Street, and will move in column of fours. The uniform worn will be that of the Grand Army, black felt military hat, with gilt cord and wreath, white gloves, Grand Army of the Republic button and badge of National Aide-de-Camp, with such Department badge as may have been adopted; but no other badges will be displayed.

Soldierly deportment is enjoined on all members of the staff.

XXV. Department Commanders will take notice that it is the desire of the Commander-in-Chief to move the column promptly at the time specified; 10:30 o'clock means 10:30 o'clock SHARP, and the column will move at that hour.

XXVI. Department Commanders will take notice that Comrade Henry S. Cohn, Chairman Committee on Parade and Review, on or about the first of August will forward to them in sufficient number a special letter of instructions giving formation of parade by divisions and departments, and a map of the line of march. These instructions will be obeyed. Any Department not ready to move into line at the proper time will lose its position.

XXVII. The length of the march at Louisville is, by actual measurement, two miles and a quarter, on level and smoothly paved streets. In consideration of this short line of march the Commander-in-Chief expresses the desire that every comrade that is able to march, will be found in line and not on the side walk viewing the parade.

XXVIII. The reviewing stand of the Commander-in-Chief will be on the north side of Jefferson Street in front of the Court House steps and will be designated by the Headquarters — buff — guidon. When passing in review all colors will salute by dipping the colors at six paces from reviewing point by extending the arm to its full length, allowing the colors to drop; remaining in that position until six paces past the reviewing officer. when the colors will be returned to their proper position. Music will play three ruffles, and the military salute by Department Commanders and Post Commanders only. Comrades in rank *will not salute*. Department and Post Commanders will issue instructions to all bands and drum corps in their commands, positively prohibiting special drilling and evolutions of such organizations while passing the reviewing stand.

XXIX. After 2 o'clock, Tuesday, September 10th, Department Commanders will dispatch to National Headquarters the Assistant Adjutant-General of their respective Departments, or other properly accredited officer, to report to the Adjutant-General with correct copies of credentials of members of the Twenty-ninth National Encampment. Said credentials should show all changes that have been made since the meeting of their Department Encampment.

Attention is called to the following extract from Section 2, Article 2, Chapter 4, Rules and Regulations:

"Any vacancies occurring by written resignations that may exhaust the list of alternates entitled to serve in place of absent representatives, may be filled by the Department Council of

Administration, duly called and sitting within its own jurisdiction. Such alternates shall serve in the order of their election."

The officer presenting these credentials in proper form at this time will receive the Delegate badges to which he is entitled, of the Twenty-ninth National Encampment. The badges will be ready for distribution after the above-named hour. The officer receiving them will be obliged to receipt for them.

XXX. You are once more reminded of the "Battlefield Encampment" of the Sons of Veterans, United States of America, which is to be held at Knoxville, Tennessee, September 16 to 19, 1895. Arrangements have been perfected whereby rates from Louisville to Chicamauga will permit comrades desiring to spend a day with the Sons of Veterans, to do so without extra charge, stop-over privilege being permitted.

Arrangements are contemplated for the accommodation of 25,000 visitors at Knoxville, and the Commander-in-Chief trusts many of the comrades will avail themselves of the privilege of spending a day with the Sons of Veterans.

XXXI. The Commander-in-Chief, by virtue of the power in him vested removes the disability resting on the following comrades by reason of sentence of dishonorable discharge:

Henry F. Bowers, Post 338, Troy, Department of New York.

Sumner Gibson, Post 48, Ayer, Department of Massachusetts.

A. C. Powers, Post 1, Indianapolis, Department of Indiana.

And they are hereby in all things relieved from the penalty of suspension from the rights and privileges incident to their membership, and are hereby restored to all the rights and privileges of membership in the Grand Army of the Republic.

XXXII. The following comrades, having been sentenced to dishonorable discharge, by Post Courts-Martial, same being approved by their respective Department Commanders and the Commander-in-Chief they are hereby declared dishonorably discharged from the Grand Army of the Republic.

Jake Inbody of Lincoln-Garfield Post, No. 3, Portland, Department of Oregon.

G. A. Routledge of Sumner Post, No. 12, Portland, Department of Oregon.

Frank W. Cutler of George C. Drake Post, No. 223, Milwaukee, Department of Wisconsin.

XXXIII. The following resolutions passed by Department Encampments are offered as amendments to the Rules and Regulations:

FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA AND NEVADA.

Add to section 1, article 1, chapter 5, Rules and Regulations the following, to-wit:

"No charter shall be granted for a Post in a city or town where a Post is in existence at the time application for charter is made, except upon recommendation of the Department Council of Administration."

FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF INDIANA.

Article 4, section 3, after the words "National Encampment" in tenth line, add the following words:

"And while so suspended no member shall be entitled to any rights or privileges in any Post."

FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Resolved, That the delegates elected (to the National Encampment to be held at Louisville in 1895) from the Department of Massachusetts be instructed to vote, and by all honorable means endeavor to have the National Encampment repeal and abolish the third paragraph of section 1, article 2, of the Rules and Regulations of the National Encampment, which gives a vote to the Past Department Commanders who have served for a full term of one year or who, having been elected to fill a vacancy and shall have served to the end of the term, so long as they remain in good standing in their several Posts. And that the passage of this resolution shall be such instructions. Carried.

Resolved, That, as the publishing in General Orders of the names of rejected candidates works great injustice in many instances, whereby honorable comrades are rejected on purely personal grounds, section 6, article 2, chapter 2, and also the words "and a list of the names of rejected applicants" in section 1, article 2, chapter 5, be and are, hereby repealed.

FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Chapter 2, article 1. Add a new section.

"Section 5. Consolidation of Posts. When two or more Posts desire to consolidate, written or printed notice of such proposed action shall be given to all members in good standing, at least two weeks prior to the date of meeting for consideration of such proposition, in each of said Posts. If such proposition shall be then adopted by a vote of two-thirds of the members in good standing present and voting at such meeting, the vote being recorded by ayes and noes, the fact shall be duly certified by each Post to the Department Commander. When so approved by two or more

Posts, the Department Commander shall issue without charge a new charter reciting the fact of such consolidation and bearing the names of all members in good standing in such Posts. The new charter shall bear the number and rank from the date of charter from the senior Post, but a new name, or the name of either or both may be taken, when approved by a two-thirds vote of the members present and voting at the first meeting called under such new charter, and upon approval of the Department Commander. The property of each of these Posts shall be conveyed to and become the property of the Post as consolidated. All Past Officers in each shall be entitled to rank as of date of service in their respective Posts."

XXXIV. The following appointments are hereby announced to be Aides-de-Camp:

ARKANSAS.

A. L. Thompson, Springdale.	Charles M. Green, Harrison.
Charles N. Rix, Hot Springs.	William M. Stotts, Huntsville.
W. W. Bailey, Fort Smith.	

CONNECTICUT.

W. B. Schenck, Meriden.	William H. Whitelaw, Hartford.
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ILLINOIS.

D. J. Block, Springfield.	George A. Sealey, Rockford.
T. W. Cole, Rockford.	

KANSAS.

J. Allen Porter, Sterling.

MASSACHUSETTS.

E. C. Mann, Lancaster.

MICHIGAN.

James F. Harrington, Chelsea.	William R. Marshall, Saginaw.
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NEW YORK.

Thomas J. Bell, Auburn.	William Shaftoe, Utica.
Thomas Purcell, Gloversville.	A. A. Lord, Binghamton.
Edwin H. Fassett, Kingston.	Carroll Whitaker, Saugerties.
A. McD. Shoemaker, Albany.	Henry F. Herkner, New York.
Geo. Humphrey, Hartland Corners.	Henry Cason, Brooklyn.
James J. Lawley, Brooklyn.	John Q. A. Walker, New York.

OHIO.

J. W. Cooke, Toledo.	George Lee, Piqua.
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TEXAS.

George W. McCormick, Dallas.

XXXV. Comrade George W. Wingate, Special Aide, in charge of Military Instruction in Public Schools, recommends the appointment of the following comrades as Aides in this special work. The recommendations are hereby confirmed and commissions will issue in due time.

UTAH.

E. W. Tatlock, Salt Lake City.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Joseph R. C. Ward, Philadelphia.

XXXVI. Comrade W. A. Wallace, Albany, New York, is hereby appointed a member of the committee to revise and simplify blanks now in use for Department and Post reports, to fill vacancy caused by the death of comrade James F. Meech. Comrade James H. Goulding of said committee, is hereby designated as chairman thereof.

XXXVII. In conformity with the report of the Committee on Credentials at the Twenty-eight National Encampment, same being adopted, the Commander-in-Chief hereby appoints the following named comrades the Committee on Credentials for the Twenty-ninth National Encampment:

C. C. Jones, Illinois.

Thomas G. Sample, Pennsylvania.

J. W. Carnahan, Indiana.

XXXVIII. Assistant Quartermasters-General will take notice that no requisitions for supplies will receive attention from these Headquarters after August 20, 1895, the Quartermaster-General being obliged to close his books on that date preparatory to making his report to the Twenty-ninth National Encampment.

XXXIX. Comrade Ell Torrence, Minneapolis, Minn., has in his possession the commission of Major Joseph L. Purvis, of the One Hundred and Thirty-first Illinois Infantry.

XL. Comrade John A. Berry, Olney, Illinois, has in his possession the discharge of Frederick Miller, Company I, Forty-seventh New York Infantry.

XLI. Comrade C. G. Weeks, Russell, Kansas, has in his possession the discharge of Christian E. L. Graff, Company E, Twenty-Fourth Indiana Infantry.

XLII. Comrade Samuel Harris, 34-38 South Canal Street, Chicago, Ill., has in his possession a diary taken from the body of a

Union soldier in one of the battles near Richmond in 1862. On the front page of the book is the following: "Presented to Alfred B. Day by George I. Hoff, Holmesburg, Dec. 3, 1861."

XLIII. Comrade E. A. Stone, La Porte, Ind., has in his possession the discharge of Christopher Nickols, Company K, One Hundred and Fifty-first Indiana Infantry.

Correspondence relative to the above papers should be addressed to the first named parties.

XLIV. **Information Wanted.**

By Jennie A. Cobb, Leicester, Massachusetts, concerning her husband, William Cobb, who was a member of Berdan's Sharpshooters of New York. He was last heard from in California.

By William H. Chenery, Providence, Rhode Island, concerning present address of Major Andrew J. Fitzwater, Eleventh United States Colored Heavy Artillery. His last known address was Lancaster, Pennsylvania.

By Dr. George K. Cunningham, Cedar Park, Texas, concerning present address of any members of Company K, Second Pennsylvania Cavalry.

By George B. Kusicker, concerning Captain Henry Crumstick, Company C, First Ohio Cavalry.

By D. W. Heller, South Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, concerning John C. Bleicher, Company A, First Illinois Light Artillery.

By William Hedton, Fulton, Oregon, concerning any member of the Eighth Wisconsin Battery.

XLV. The Commander-in-Chief in sorrow announces the death of the following comrades:

COMRADE GREEN CLAY SMITH,

Representative elect to the Twenty-ninth National Encampment, from the Department of the Potomac, which occurred at Washington, D. C., June 25th, 1895.

COMRADE J. S. BOOTH,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of Delaware, who died at Wilmington, Del., July 17, 1895.

By Command of

THOMAS G. LAWLER,

C. C. JONES,

Adjutant-General.

Commander-in-Chief.

HEADQUARTERS GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC,
LOUISVILLE, KY., September 13, 1895.

GENERAL ORDERS }
No. 14. }

I. Comrade Ivan N. Walker, of Indiana, having been duly elected Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic for the ensuing year, my official connection as Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic will soon cease. I desire to bespeak for my successor that hearty co-operation which has been so generously accorded me.

II. To all of the elected officers, Council of Administration and my personal and official staff, with whom I have been so closely associated during the year past, I extend my hearty appreciation and cordial thanks for the good work performed and many courtesies extended to me.

III. The personal staff are hereby discharged from further duty.

By command of

THOMAS G. LAWLER,
Commander-in-Chief.

C. C. JONES,
Adjutant-General.

Circulars.

HEADQUARTERS, GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

ROCKFORD, ILL., October 1, 1894.

CIRCULAR LETTER }
No. 1. }

COMRADES:—

The Commander-in-Chief, having now fully entered upon the duties of the high and responsible office to which you have elected him, and keenly realizing the great responsibility he has assumed, asks your earnest and active work for the good of the order.

Comrades, Death is thinning our ranks rapidly. Old age coupled with the effects of wounds and disease prevents many from answering "here" at our Post meetings, but let us this year employ our best efforts to bring our membership back to its maximum number if not to increase it. Bring into our ranks every man who served in the Union Army and Navy during the dark days of the Rebellion, and who received an honorable discharge from such service.

There are thousands of soldiers and sailors who did gallant service for our country and its flag, who should be with us and in line with their Comrades once more.

There are also many who from various causes have permitted their names to be dropped from our rolls. Let us see that they are reinstated and again standing shoulder to shoulder with their comrades in carrying out the great principles of our Order.

The Commander-in-Chief calls your attention to the fact that as a rule, the men who gave the best years of their lives in the service of their country are not possessed with a surplus of this world's goods. When they might have been fitting themselves to better battle with the cares of business or trade, they were helping save this great nation, and to-day in their old age are not so well able to compete with younger men. And in these times of financial depression, employment is sometimes hard to find. Don't suspend comrades for non-payment of dues, unless you are fully satisfied that they are able to pay. He recommends and urges upon all Posts to devise means to restore the names of every worthy comrade to your rolls.

It is gratifying indeed to the Commander-in-Chief to receive so many assurances of loyalty from comrades of nearly every department of the Grand Army of the Republic. He thus publicly thanks them all and accepts their offers of aid and assistance in carrying out in their fullest sense the three great principles of Fraternity, Charity and Loyalty.

Hoping that this year may be a happy and prosperous one to every member of our Order, I am,

Yours in F., C. & L.,

C. C. JONES,
Adjutant-General.

THOMAS G. LAWLER,
Commander-in-Chief.

HEADQUARTERS GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC,
ROCKFORD, ILL., October 1, 1894.

CIRCULAR LETTER }
NO. 2. }

At the Twenty-eighth National Encampment held at Pittsburg, Pa., there was no subject of more interest to the members of the Grand Army of the Republic and the loyal people of this country, than that relating to the text books used in our public schools. I, therefore, deem it best to publish the remarks of Comrade Vander-slice, of Pennsylvania, on this subject, as follows:

"There has been no more important communication sent to this National Encampment than the one that came from the Department of Pennsylvania referring to the infamous histories being published and used in the public schools of the United States, and we have been talking here two days about the education of the youth of the land. There is no more injustice and no more injury being done than by some of the text books that are being used, which hold up Stonewall Jackson and Robert R. Lee as the exemplars of American valor. I do not wish to differ with the committee, but I do say that I know that report, and I have heard it read in the Post, and in the Departments, and I know there is not one word in it that will not be confirmed by every comrade of the Grand Army of the Republic; therefore I move that that communication after being revised, if necessary, by the incoming Commander-in-Chief, shall be printed and sent to every Post in the Grand Army of the Republic, that they may know and have attention called to some of these text books that are not only being used in the Southern states but in Northern states as well."

The motion prevailed.

I append hereto extract of report of the Committee on Resolutions, together with the circular issued by the Department of Pennsylvania:

"From the Department of Pennsylvania we have a report full of excellence upon the subject of text books in public schools which teach falsely the history of those times in which we are particularly interested, and it was sent to us in order that there should be action by this Encampment, to the end that the comrades in other Departments shall have their eyes out for histories of that kind, and in their several Departments take such action as may be necessary to put the heel on the snake. We recommend that the National Encampment commend the action of the comrades of Pennsylvania, and recommend the same action wherever necessary."

The report was adopted.

To WILLIAM EMSLEY, Department Commander, Department of Pennsylvania, Grand Army of the Republic.

Comrade:

A protest presented to the Department Encampment of March last, by Post 2, against "certain Histories of the United States used or offered for use in the public schools, which unduly magnify the lives of men who sought to destroy the Union, and minimize the services of those who by their sacrifices saved the Nation from destruction," was referred to the Committee on Resolutions, and that committee recommended the Encampment adopting its recommendation, "that the Department Commander appoint a special committee of five to take this matter into consideration and report its conclusions to the Department Commander, which report shall be promulgated for the information of the Department and shall also be presented to the Commander-in Chief to be brought before the National Encampment."

That committee so appointed respectfully submits its conclusions: The papers that accompany this reference clearly indicate that of the "certain histories" that are most to be condemned is a text book known as "Ellis' Complete History of the United States." The severe censure to which this work has been subjected, as well in the Post that introduced the protests as by Grand Army circles elsewhere, notably the Department of Idaho, had already caused its publishers to contemplate its revision. This purpose they signified in their reply to the Assistant Quartermaster-General's application to purchase the book for the use of the committee, that "we are now making alterations all through the text of Ellis' History and expect to go to press in a few days, and as soon as possible will send you the five copies asked for. The old edition has been withdrawn from the market."

More than a reasonable time elapsed beyond that suggested and the books not being received, to a second application (the work was in process of electrotyping) a copy was spared the committee for a few hours during its last sitting. The revision, in the casual glance that there has been opportunity to give it, does not seem to have been on the high patriotic lines it was hoped would be followed. The word Federal, however, as applied to Union troops and armies, always a distasteful one, not applicable and never used in war times, except by the enemy, has been altogether eliminated and the word Union substituted in its stead.

If this work alone was to be the subject of inquiry the committees might conclude with the suggestion that it had at least obtained a concession, that criticism was not out of place.

It is quite evident, however, that the conclusions your committee were instructed to report were not to be drawn solely from this work or confined entirely to the specific language of the reference. This wider scope of investigation is apparent from the tone and sentiment which pervade the resolutions adopted by Post 2, from the manifest urgency that the Grand Army of the Republic of this Department should declare emphatically against omissions that leave the student to his own conclusions as to whether the North was right or the South was right; from a forbearance that hesitates to pronounce secession, rebellion; from a failure to inspire the youthful reader with that same patriotic conception of the Union cause its soldiers and supporters had while struggling for its maintenance; and from the necessity to counteract the activity of late evinced by the associated veterans of the South, to perpetuate their story of the war only, that it may be restored to that place in history which the best thought of the country long ago decided it had really lost.

In this big busy world the strife for the essentials is to the sacrifice of sentiment. Except as it deals with the ever-present, search after knowledge is left to those whose opportunities permit it. As much, though, as philosophy, science and mathematics may be relegated to the few, the study of history will always be the pursuit of the many. When it treats of war and valorous deeds, and feats of arms, it will ever touch the hearts and stir the enthusiasm of the men and women of the nation. Where the history of a people exalteth a people, all generations will give pause to linger and loiter with its memories.

If this be the satisfaction that those of riper years gather from acquaintance with their country's history, it is well that the earliest impressions of that history should come to the youth of the land firmly engrafted in the faithfulness and patriotism of their fathers. Valor in battle has always been a theme for the world's admiration, and if the battle has been waged for the right,

with the admiration for the heroism goes the approval for what induced it.

In but a single instance has this country engaged in a war of conquest. Its other wars were fought to maintain a right, and always has the right triumphed. It is as essential that that right should begin with the war as that it should be established by the war. In none of the school histories in use in the First School District of Pennsylvania does it conclusively appear that a state once in the Union had no right to withdraw from it, except with the consent of all the states, nor does it appear that without that consent any attempt to so withdraw is insurrection, which, by the Constitution, the Government was commanded to suppress. They are content to state: "And the issue of the conflict decided that the nation should be henceforth 'one and inseparable.'" If only the issue decided the inadvisability, before that issue was framed it must have been a question whether the Union had a right to maintain itself. They are content, too, to give the causes on each side which led up to the Rebellion, leaving the reader to his own conclusions as to the right or wrong of it.

It is not so with the Revolutionary War. Its story is told with no uncertain or hesitating ring. There is no margin but for one conclusion—Great Britain was wrong and the colonies were right. Neither do the authors seek to encourage such a distaste for or distrust in secession and rebellion as is invoked against George III. and his British Ministry.

Nor, indeed, anywhere in any of these text books is the word rebellion used. That is what it was called in the days of which the authors write, and, beside, was considered by all, except those engaged in it, and a few copperhead sympathizers, most wicked and inexcusable. At least might this information be supplied the youthful reader, nor is it expecting too much to have him know, too, who and what a copperhead was. The word treason is alike everywhere wanting; we are too far away, probably, to remember whether or not that word had any application to the times.

One of the text books thus disposes of the sentiment at the North: "It was the general expectation that there would be no war, and the cry of 'no coercion' was general." The North had no such comprehension that war was imminent, as the South had; it sought all honorable means to avert it; it did not believe that the South was as ready and eager for battle as it was; but if the cry "No Coercion" was general in the North, then, too, must have been the cry of "No Union," for upon the successful enforcement of the one wholly depended the integrity of the other. The writer who has thus framed his text, appears from the foot-note, to have been misled by a quotation from Mr. Greeley's Tribune: "Whenever any considerable section of the Union shall deliberately

resolve to go out, we shall resist all coercive measures to keep them in." Valuable as were many of Mr. Greeley's contributions to the political literature of the day, it is well remembered that when he coined his celebrated phrase, "let our wayward sisters depart in peace," he utterly failed to reflect the public sentiment of the times. Equally available as an authority was Mr. Lincoln's first inaugural: "My oath is recorded in heaven to preserve, protect and defend the Union; you have none registered there to destroy it." With such a foot-note the author's text must necessarily have been inspiring of the true sentiment of the day; and unless that inspiration be fully communicated to his readers, no historian has fairly told the story of the early mutterings of the great rebellion.

In one of the text books the story of Mr. Lincoln's journey to the Capitol is thus stated: "Rumors of a plan to assassinate Lincoln impelled him to come to Washington in disguise." This was not the fact. The truth was as given in another: "President Lincoln's friends believed that it would not be safe to make the last part of his journey to Washington publicly, and he therefore reached the National Capitol secretly by a special night train."

Again, a foot-note at the conclusion of the Antietam campaign runs thus: "During this invasion, the Confederate soldiers endured every privation; one-half were in rags, and thousands barefooted, marked their path with crimson. Yet shoeless, hatless and ragged, they marched and fought with heroism like that of Revolutionary times."

If the insurgent army ever came to such a lamentable condition of impoverishment, it was not after a respite of weeks, within sight of their Capitol, had given them full opportunity to refit, not more than a month before the time alluded to. A prisoner of war from the enemy's ranks in the sad plight depicted was never seen. If there be any foundation for the incident it must have risen from the shiftless and improvident few to be found everywhere. Nor is it just to the men who built the country up that they should be singled out for comparison in virtues with those who sought to tear the country down.

But what, of all matters, your committee seek most earnestly to urge is that in some form, consonant with the opportunities, the children of our Commonwealth have early advantage to know what the Union is and was. How that it had strength within itself to preserve, protect and defend itself when the assault was made against it by the War of the Rebellion. And that it would have failed to have been obedient to the commands of its own creation had it not put forth all its own inherent force for the preservation of its own autonomy.

Your committee note with deep regret the death during their

sittings of their fellow member, Comrade William H. McCartney. "McCartney's Battery was as renowned in the Army of the Potomac as his name was famous as a learned advocate at the bar, where he so successfully practiced his profession. He was a citizen of high repute, a worthy and respected comrade.

Fraternally submitted,

JAMES W. LATTA, P. D. C.,
THOS. G. SAMPLE, P. D. C.,
LOUIS R. FORTESCUE, Post No. 2,
EDWIN WALTON, Post No. 63,
ROBT. B. WALLACE, Post No. 51.

PHILADELPHIA, August 6, 1864.

Believing that the safety of our institutions depend upon the education of its citizens, I earnestly ask that the above circular be read in every Post and published in every paper, so that those interested in the education of our youth may understand how we feel in regard to this subject.

THOMAS G. LAWLER.
Commander-in-Chief.

C. C. JONES,
Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC,
ROCKFORD, ILL., January 26, 1895.

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS.

TO AIDES-DE-CAMP:

Dear Sir and Comrade:—The Commander-in-Chief in General Orders No. 3, expressed the desire that comrades appointed as Aides-de-Camp on his staff should consider the appointment something more than a sinecure and asked your hearty co-operation in all work which may have a tendency to build up our great organization.

To make this practical and that Aides-de-Camp may understand where their efforts may be directed, he desires to call your attention to a few matters which he considers of great importance.

By reference to the late Adjutant-General's report you will discover that where we increased in membership (in round figures) 40,000, we lost 80,000, leaving our membership in good standing on June 30th, 1891, 369,000, also that there were 45,000 members remaining on the suspended list, nearly 35,000 being suspended during

the year and nearly 17,000 reported delinquent, also that we lost 463 Posts during the year.

The Commander-in-Chief calls upon his Aides-de-Camp to aid in their various Departments toward the restoration of suspended and dropped members to the active roll and calls your attention to the fact that at the Twenty-eighth National Encampment an amendment to the Rules and Regulations was adopted whereby a comrade may be reinstated in the Post from which he was dropped by making a written statement to that effect, the payment of one year's dues, and receiving a majority vote of those present at any regular meeting.

It is very desirable that this amendment should be made operative and he therefore calls upon Aides-de-Camp to use their best endeavors in this direction, to bring our membership back to its maximum number if not to increase it.

There is also a very large army outside of the order who served in the Union Army and Navy, having honorable discharges, who should be with us.

In General Orders No. 6 just issued from these Headquarters, the Commander-in-Chief urges the proper observance of Washington's birthday. In many Departments in 1894, services were held with great success, pleasure and profit, and he urges that all Posts will take such steps in this direction as will lead to the proper observance of this day in the future, and thus add one more day to our Grand Army Calendar in which we may teach patriotism, love of country and veneration of the Founder of our country. Aides-de-Camp can assist materially in this observance.

He also considers the matter of military instruction in public schools a very important one. Where special Aides are appointed for this purpose in many of the Departments, and will without doubt be appointed in all, the Aides-de-Camp can render valuable assistance to these special Aides in their work, and he trusts that all Aides-de-Camp will give this matter personal attention and assist the special Aides in having this matter thoroughly and properly presented to the school boards throughout the country.

He also desires to call your attention to paragraph IV of General Orders No. 6, and in a general way to call on Aides to assist in their respective localities in the proper observance of Memorial Day, "the most beautiful, touching and patriotic day in the history of our Order," and especially to the needs of our comrades in Departments of the South, who are striving to observe in a proper and fitting manner this day in the eighty-one National Cemeteries located in their departments. There is urgent need for funds to assist these comrades in this work.

The Commander-in-Chief trusts that he will have the pleasure of meeting at the various department encampments as many

Aides-de-camp as can make it convenient to be present. And in conclusion he asks that you read all General Orders and wherever in your judgment your work can be of assistance in accomplishing the ends aimed at that you devote yourself without further or special orders in this direction. The Commander-in-Chief wishes you all a happy and prosperous New Year.

By Command of

C. C. JONES,
Adjutant-General.

THOMAS G. LAWLER,
Commander-in-Chief.

Unofficial Proceedings.

LOUISVILLE, KY., September 9 to 14, 1895.

Circumstances of time and place combine to make the Twenty-ninth Annual Encampment one of the most interesting in the history of our organization. The sectional animosities which culminated in a resort to arms by North and South, reaching their highest intensity during the terrible conflict which ensued, and which held too dominant sway long after the battle flags were furled, has, for years, happily, been dying out; but never before have the "blue and the gray" joined in giving to the world such exhibition of genuine fraternal feeling and unquestionable loyalty to the Union, as was manifested at Louisville. Truly, the time was auspicious, for the Encampment was held on the very eve of the dedication of the National Park at Chattanooga, a spectacle not possible under any other form of government than ours and with any other people—the purchase by the Government, and dedication of the field of the most hotly contested battles ever fought, in which exercises the combatants on both sides participated with expressions of the sincerest friendship for each other, and manifestations of the utmost loyalty to the flag of their common country.

And, truly, Louisville, that royal city of a splendid state, conspicuous for its brilliant men and beautiful women, was an ideal selection for the occasion. Her hospitable welcome and generous treatment of the boys in blue, will ever be kept green in memory by them.

It would seem fitting and of interest, to preserve, so far as the same can be done within reasonable limits, the expressions of the press upon the occasion which marks so signally this era of "peace on earth, good will toward men," by printing as an unofficial report, the extracts from various newspapers, which follow:

KENTUCKY

WAS LAST TO SURRENDER HOPE OF PEACE IN 1861. IT GAVE LINCOLN TO THE NORTH AND DAVIS TO THE SOUTH. IT YIELDED THOUSANDS TO DEATH ON EITHER SIDE IN DEFENSE OF HONEST CONVICTIONS. IT WAS FIRST, THROUGH ITS LEGISLATURE, WHEN THE WAR WAS ENDED, TO PROCLAIM AMNESTY AND RESTORE CITIZENSHIP. IT IS FIRST TO WELCOME BACK TO THE SOUTH AS GUESTS THOSE WHO ONCE CAME TO CONQUER.

The scenery has been set and all is ready for the curtain to go up upon the tableau of the Twenty-ninth National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic in Louisville, this week. The work of shifting the paraphernalia into place has been like lifting a mountain, but now when all is in shape the aspect is one of which any city and her citizens might be proud. The ornamentations solidify into a handsome background for the living mass that will choke the streets within the next few days.

Fitted in this way, the members of the committee can advisedly throw wide the gates and in a loud voice, bespeaking welcome, proclaim abroad that "all is ready, ring up the curtain."

The city is gayly garbed in festal attire, with "Old Glory" proudly floating from every housetop, and bright banners and starry streamers fluttering from every window. The magnificence of the decorations attests the

enthusiastic welcome that awaits the boys in blue, who, in Pittsburgh last year, signified their willingness to bridge the Ohio, and after thirty years to again pitch their tents upon old Kentucky's hospitable shores and in the fairest city of the sunny South.

Kentucky's Welcome to the G. A. R.

BY IDA GOLDSMITH MORRIS.

Fling wide the city portals, the Stars and Stripes unfold,
Float overhead the gallant flag for which they fought of old,
And give them royal welcome to our hearts and to our homes,
No stint of cheer and honor when the Grand Old Army comes.

All honor to the heroes who loved their cause so well,
And reverence for the memory of those who fought and fell.
All strife is buried with them in many a grassy mound,
And peace unites our hearts to-day on Old Kentucky's ground.

All welcome to the loving ones, God bless them as they come,
The mothers, sisters, wives and maids, those heroes of the home.
Their battle was the bravest that was fought in all those years,
And the girdle of the Union has been jeweled with their tears.

No cloud to dim the sunshine this glad reunion sheds,
No stain upon the gallant flag that floats above their heads.
So give them royal welcome to our hearts and to our homes,
No stint of cheer and honor when the Grand Old Army comes.

They Are With Us.

There was a time when a braver, and a more numerous, people than those who now dwell in the cities about the Falls of the Ohio might have looked with reasonable trepidation upon the descent of the legions—whose skirmish line has for a week menaced us—but which, horse, foot and dragoons, are hurled, front, flank and rear, upon us with the dawn of this blessed day. But that fear was banished long ago. All of us feel that we are ready to receive them; that we are equal to the emergency; and if a single one of them evades the big guns on the

outer walls, it shall go hard if he escapes the small arms — glassware and cutlery — provided for his metaphorical annihilation inside the breastworks!

From far and near these men come to us wearing a badge that will be found an open sesame to all doors, a ready passport to every heart. Kentucky sent about an equal quota to both armies; and we know precisely how it is ourselves. We make no distinctions here; and so, when one of these peaceful invaders has run the gantlet of a few of the boys in gray, he will have still to stand up and face the music against a detail of the boys in blue; and so on until he won't know which side he fought on and won't care. What matter? When everybody is singing

“Rally round the flag, boys!”

all colors are blue and all seasons the Fourth of July!

The changes which thirty years have wrought are marvelous indeed. They mark the transition from war to peace; from war with its horrid passions and desolate homes, to peace, all smiling eyes and daffodils! The soldier, were he dark and stern, with only the drum-taps of duty sounding in his ear, or ardent and buoyant songs of love and glory ringing in his heart, found here little to light his pathway to battle. Here, indeed, was civil strife, with beetle brow and sullen glare; brother against brother; neighbor against neighbor; the ties of a generation broken by the quibble of a word, the hazard of a die. Whilst brave men fought, mothers and sisters and wives and sweethearts hung upon the balance; and it was joy or sorrow, whichever way the god of battle winged his shaft; mostly sorrow, for into what close-guarded revel might not some pallid specter stalk, to lay its hand upon the triumph and to chill all hearts.

Four cruel, weary years; and yet how lightly they have left their mark!

Blessed are they who died in battle; thrice blessed they who died for their faith! The grave makes not discriminations. Manhood is manhood the wide world over;

and, dire as war is, it may be doubted whether its elimination from human experience may not bring upon an emasculated species greater evils still. Be this as it may, there is no discount upon the worth and courage of the sturdy veterans who are our guests to-day. They at least are living illustrations of the excellence of the school where logic was taught out of the mouths of cannon and where, by the light of musketry, the rockets red glare and bombs bursting in air one could easily learn how to read before he knew how to spell!

Welcome, gallants, all! The war is over. The terms which Grant gave to Lee, which Sherman gave to Johnston—confirmed by those later Constitutional Amendments which stand as an everlasting treaty of peace between the North and the South—have been fully justified by the experience of every Northern soldier, have been fully vindicated by the observance of every Southern soldier. With simple faith, each joins in this day's festival, asking of the other only that his heart be warm. Up with the ensign of the Republic! Down with him who would lower it—

“Though hell stood at the door.”

Long Life to Them.

It is pleasant to see among our martial visitors so many upon whom age has made scarcely an impress. These men can march all day and sing and make speeches all night with as much vigor, apparently, as in 1865. Their intense enjoyment of this grand reunion shows of what stuff the good soldier was made. They were men in whom were blended in most perfect equipoise physical and mental power; never too thoughtful to forget the passion and enjoyment of the moment nor so dominated by the body that the brain could not always supplement and control. Where a man did not have the corporeal strength he was sustained by the spirit, and he was phil-

osopher enough to let the bow unbend when it was not in use.

Such men as these, the flower of American manhood, endured the privations of war almost as if it were pastime. Even when wounded and prison-worn they have had enough vigor of spirit to fight the battles of civil life with confidence and success. The youngest of those who went into the conflict are now only entering middle age, with nearly another generation of usefulness before them; and the next class have a large percentage of robust manhood. These give promise of that green old age which is the heritage of a sound body and a sound mind — such an age as distinguishes Senators Morrill and Sherman, ex-Governor Simon Bolivar Buckner, General Don Carlos Buell and a host of other eminent citizens. Their remarkable vigor was proof against battle and privation and the allurements to ease to which their feats of arms invited them afterward in civil life.

The Grand Army has many another encampment before it yet, in spite of the fact that death is rapidly thinning its ranks. The last roll-call is beating for comrades every day, but there are too many of them to be all marshaled for many years.

In the words of Rip: "Here's to them and all of us, and may they live long and prosper".

A Grand Spectacle.

That will be a great and touching spectacle to-day as the survivors of the Union armies from every part of the country form in column, and, in the colors they wore, under the flags they bore thirty years ago, march through the streets of a prosperous city, in a land of brotherhood and peace, to the strains of the martial music that inspired them as actors in one of the mightiest dramas of history.

Then it was that these thousands, comrades of still greater thousands who never returned from the field, or

who have since, their work done, entered their last bivouac, went forth, evangelists of "a fiery gospel writ in burnished rows of steel," marching to the same music they will hear to-day, to long years of heroism and hardship.

Year by year these veterans gather to revive old associations to call their fast decreasing roll, and with shortening steps keep time once more to the drumbeats of those terrible but glorious days from Sumter to Appomattox. As they pass through the vast throngs to-day, many of which have come into the world since those days, who is there worthy of the name of man that can look upon their blue coats and aging faces without a thrill of the breast for manhood, valor and patriotism and a mist of the eyes for the thinning ranks?

Camp Fire.

Col. Chilton then presented Mayor Tyler as chairman of the camp-fire. Mayor Tyler in turn introduced Mr. Henry Watterson, who welcomed the visitors in behalf of the Citizens' Committee. Mr. Watterson spoke as follows, nearly every sentence provoking applause:

Comrades! — for under the star-flowered flag of the Union all who truly love it are comrades! — in the name of the city and the State I bid you the heartiest welcome. If you want anything, take it. If you don't see it, ask for it. You are monarchs of all you survey, and we are yours to command.

If there be a spot in all this world where an American should feel himself at home, it is here; for this is Kentucky — old Kentucky — the land of Boone and Kenton, of Clay and Lincoln! I waive the beauty of the women, the speed of the horses, the bead on the ice-water. Beautiful women are the common heritage of our race. Fast horses — of Kentucky pedigree — are found on the Pacific coast, and sometimes in Iowa, Indiana and

New York. I am told that they have a good brand of ice-water even in Rhode Island and Massachusetts. For the sake of keeping peace in the family. I don't mind conceding something. I don't want to claim the earth, or to make anybody feel that he isn't a bigger man than everybody else. That is the way we feel in Kentucky, and that is the way we want you to feel. There are good things everywhere. I have been in each State and Territory of the Union and I can truly say that I never came away from one of them where I had not found something to make me proud of my country. All that I do contend for is that you will find here more kinds of good things, and more of them, than you will find anywhere else on the face of the globe.

Let the dead past bury its dead. You at least have no reason to complain. You got away with as many of us as we got away with you. The brave men who have gone to Heaven have long ago settled the account before that court, where all is made right that so puzzles us here. God reigns and the Government at Washington lives. That should satisfy us all. If there is any more fighting to be done, let's go and lick England and take Canada; let's go and lick Spain and take Cuba; let's go and lick creation, and make the unspeakable Turk vote the American ticket! We can do it. Shoulder to shoulder, with the world before us and old glory above, who shall stop us?

"No surrender.
No pretender,
Pitted together in many a fray;
Lions in fight,
And linked in their might,
The North and the South will carry the day."

All that is wanted in this great land of ours is for the people — the plain people, as Lincoln called them — to realize from Maine to Texas, from Florida to Oregon, that there is nothing whatever to divide them. They are the same people. The monstrosity of slavery out of

the way, the foolishness of secession out of the way, the Nation having actually had its "new birth of freedom," what but ignorance and prejudice is to hinder the stalwart American in Minnesota from taking the hand of the stalwart American in Georgia and calling him "brother?" Both came from a common origin—good old Anglo-Saxon and Scotch-Irish stock—and are welded together by common interests and a common destiny, in national aspiration and fellowship, bone of one bone, flesh of one flesh, God made this continent for us and consecrated it to freedom. The transfigurations of nature not less than the transfusion of blood clearly indicate the will of God. Who dares dispute His awful word?

But, forgive me! I did not mean to be serious. This is an occasion for rejoicing, for merry-making; not for reflection. If anybody thinks he's thinking, wake him up—he's only dreaming. If anybody thinks he's not welcome, hit him. If there's a dog that fails to wag his tail for joy, shoot him! We are glad to see you. We are glad you came. Now that you have found the way, come again, and come often! The latch-string will always hang outside the door, and the only pass-word shall be "I am an American citizen."

Few numbers on the program were as ardently received as "My Old Kentucky Home," which was then sung by Miss Kate Elliott, with the background of the Musical Club chorus, who hummed the harmonies.

Col. R. T. Jacob represented the Grand Army ranks of Kentucky in a speech of welcome. He announced that he extended a hearty greeting to the visitors in their coming to the "old Kentucky home," and that he cherished the wish that the encampment should begin a new era in the history of the country, and that the war hatchets shall be buried in a common grave.

Mayor Tyler joined in the speech-making after calling Commander-in-Chief Lawler upon the stage. Then he held up a bronze key, and after declaring it to be the key to the city and to the hearts of her citizens presented it to General Lawler.

The Commander-in-Chief responded as follows:

"Comrades, ladies and children, and everybody in Louisville, I accept this evidence of welcome in the same spirit which actuated your eloquent citizen, Henry Watterson. I accept this welcome in the name of 400,000 men. I accept this token from your hands — this key to the city of Louisville — although we have already had several other keys given us since we came here. When we leave we shall feel that you have done all you promised and with loving hearts. I want to say we come with the same spirit of thirty years ago, with the same flag, with the same patriotism. We followed the leadership of Lincoln, whom Kentucky gave to Illinois; the leadership of Grant, the silent soldier of our State, and the noble husband of that woman sitting here, Mrs. John A. Logan.

"I must say to you of the loyal city of Louisville that you have done more than you promised, an expression which I hear on all sides. We need not wait till Friday to see." He concluded by declaring his happiness that every spot in the United States is under the shelter of one flag.

The Mendelssohn Quartet, composed of Messrs. Ragsdale, Cain, Barr and Parsons, gave a vocal selection, and was followed by Mrs. John A. Logan. When Mrs. Logan was presented the audience broke into cheers, which kept her from speaking for several minutes. It was an ovation.

Mrs. Logan made an address as follows:

"The mention of the city of Louisville awakens memories that run far back into the past. It was here in 1850-51, after his return from Mexico at the close of the war in 1848, that General Logan came to pursue his study of the law and receive his diploma as a graduate of the Law School.

"Recently I was looking over some cherished old letters, and among them was one written by General Logan the day before his departure for home after his gradua-

tion. It was so full of laudable ambition for success in his career that one could readily believe the influences of this city had been well for the students who came here in pursuit of educational advantages even as long ago as 1850. He carried with him evermore the most delightful recollections of the friends he made in those happy days, and was never tired of expatiating upon the hospitality of the people, and the beauty and grace of the ladies of the city of his legal Alma Mater. Therefore when at the close of the rebellion in 1865 he was ordered here to disband that part of the Western army under his command, he was delighted over an opportunity to renew his acquaintance with the friends of his early manhood; many of them were still here and extended to him a hearty welcome. Here he issued his last order to his beloved army, and made his first public speech after his return to civil life. Hence you can well imagine that my heart turns to Louisville and her people with tenderness because of his sojourn here and his association with them.

“It is not surprising that in the rapidly changing scenes of American progress and civilization that the situation and environment of thirty years have been obliterated from the minds of many of those present to-day, who took part in the events which transpired in this beautiful city in 1865.

“They were the closing scenes of the most remarkable drama that had ever been enacted. No such number of men had ever taken part in the theater of war; no such people had ever before engaged in a civil war; no such a prize as personal liberty had ever inspired an army of contending foes. Freedom from monarchical power had been the price of the American revolution, but human slavery was no part of the grievances of the colonists, who won our freedom and pledged “their lives and their sacred honors” for the maintenance of the Declaration of Independence. That revered document that first annunciated the principles of universal equality, before the law.

"For five years previous to 1865, the whole country had suffered all the horrors of this fratricidal war. Localities fortunate enough to be remote from the battlefields did not escape the melancholy results. Civilians and soldiers had suffered everything, and were impatient for a cessation of hostilities, consequently both were rejoiced to learn that the troops of the Western department of the Army would be transported as rapidly as possible after the grand review at Washington, May 22d, 1865, to Louisville, Kentucky, to receive their final pay and honorable discharges.

"What a scene it was!—thousands of bronzed veterans who marched from Cairo, Illinois, to the sea; from the seaboard to the capital, and from there transported west to the Ohio river, not far from their original starting point. Imagine the spectacle as they entered this hospitable city foot-sore and weary, wearing the scars and stains of innumerable bloody battles; many still in the tattered uniforms of "Sherman's bummers." The bright banners, flags and guidons they had carried so proudly as they marched away to their country's call to the tune of "The Girl I Left Behind Me," or "We Are Coming, Father Abraham, Three Hundred Thousand Strong," now all faded and full of holes from sun, smoke, shot and shell through which they had been borne in the campaigns of 1861, '62, '63, '64 and '65—infantry, cavalry and artillery, each arm of the service full of pride of the part they had borne in the triumph of the Union, each impatient to join the "loved ones at home," now that the "cruel war was over," and yet that joyous prospect was not unmingled with sadness as they waited their turn in the order disbanding them. For years they had followed the fate of war caring little for the morrow, but now they knew it would bring their discharge. They knew there was to be no more alarms, no more marches under the scorching suns, or through the dismal swamps of the low lands of the south, or through the pitiless storms of the mountain regions; no more movements through the

inky darkness of midnight; no more storming or scaling of fortifications; no more rushing to the rescue of hard-pressed battalions; no more hand to hand; no more languishing in hospitals; no more dead and dying to the right and to the left of them; no more hunting by the treacherous torchlight over battlefields for missing comrades; no more burial squads; no more hair-breadth escapes; no more forced marches; no more bivouacs. Ties that bound men closer than hooks of steel were to be severed; camps were to be forsaken; tents were to be folded for the last time, and only one more roll call, the last good-byes said, and then all would be over, and all must away to peaceful pursuits.

“In the home-returning they must find vacant chairs in many of their homes. They dreaded to meet the widows and orphans of comrades they had left behind in known and unknown graves in the far off battle fields and prison grounds of the South.

“In the final moment the sturdiest, with choking emotions, wiped away the tell-tale tears as they departed in silence. How little they knew how much they had wrought in the progress of the nation and the welfare of the country. Aspirations had been awakened in men hitherto satisfied with the plodding hum-drum life that yielded them a bare living; mighty ambitions stirred them now; an appreciation of their country and its possibilities had been born of the triumphs in which they had participated. For the first time they had a proper conception of the magnitude and extent of the inherent wealth and abilities of their country. Lulled by the conservative policy that controlled the destinies of the Republic from its foundation to 1861, the men of that time and their ancestors had drifted with the tide which had borne them to the brink of dissolution of the Union. In the conflicts which prevented that overwhelming disaster they saw things in a new light, and could no longer brook the dalliance with the nation's welfare and the tardiness of the old regime, consequently the very

veteran soldiers and sailors who were disbanded in this city in 1865 were among the foremost in the march of civilization. No longer content with the quarter, half or even whole section of land they had once tilled, they sought the far West in such large numbers that ere long, aided by increased immigration, from the South as well as foreign shores, the extensive territories west of the Rocky Mountains, were brought in to swell the galaxy of States of the restored Union, till now we have forty-nine glorious stars in the constellation. The mines of Colorado, California, Montana, Idaho and the Dakotas were made to give up their treasures by the veterans who had laid down swords, muskets, compass and mariners' implements and taken up pick, ax and shovel.

"The discipline of the army and navy had made men more thoughtful and soon after peace was restored the marts of the whole world were flooded with the products of the brain and inventive genius of many of these same veterans of the Union and Confederate armies.

"Compare the census of 1860, 1870, 1880 and 1890 and you will see there is ample reason for the claim that America has outstripped all nations in rapid growth, in wealth and importance, as well as intellectual advancement. Her trebled increment of wealth, and quadrupled advancement in education since 1860 demonstrate that, while allowing for the appalling cost of life and treasury of the war, we must feel that the rebellion actually proved the greatest possible impetus in the onward march of the republic.

"The prodigal hospitality the survivors receive annually by cities all over the land, demonstrates that the people of the American republic are not ungrateful or weary of manifesting their gratitude to the men who saved the Union and demonstrated the stability of the Government.

"It was fitting that Louisville, the last Southern city to be occupied by the troops at the close of the war, should be the first to entertain the veterans so grandly,

and was her Prentice among the living he would immortalize the occasion with his gifted pen. The silver-tongued Kentucky orators that in the days of "Auld Lang Syne" made the state famous all over the world, were they here, would be inspired to their greatest efforts on this occasion. They are no more, but the Wattersons, Cowans, Buckners and others who have come after them have worthily sustained their fame for eloquence in the welcomes delivered to the patriotic organizations that have swooped down like invading armies upon this beautiful city.

"The cordial greetings and bounteous boards that await the veterans, their wives and sweethearts, have eliminated from their memories the less hospitable welcome of the days of yore, and argue that the people of the South rejoice in the happy termination of the rebellion, their own fair land blossoming with unprecedented prosperity; their people achieving distinction in every field as never before untrammelled by the baneful influence of human slavery. May this comradeship continue till all wounds are healed; all bitterness and dividing lines obliterated to the end that the nation may be one in purpose, one in power and importance till time and men are no more."

From the Governor of Kentucky.

FRANKFORT, September 10, 1895.

To the Editor of the Courier-Journal:

I wish to say that I am sincerely gratified that we are to have an Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic in the largest and most beautiful city of our State.

Most of the members of this patriotic association are survivors of the late civil war, the conflicts of which shook the continent. Now, more than a quarter of a century after the close of the horrors of battles, in time of

profound peace, animated by sentiments of comradeship and loyalty to our common country's flag, these heroic veterans, for the first time, have their reunion on Southern soil. They come not with drums and trumpets and arms as hostile invaders, but they gather as our fellow-citizens of this fairest and greatest republic of the earth. They visit us as our guests, to sit around our hearthstones as friends, to taste our salt and break bread with us, and to mingle the strains of national anthems and old war songs with the sweet hymns of peace and brotherly love.

We throw wide open our gates, and with the warmest pulsations of our hearts bid them earnest and honest welcome to old Kentucky. Ours is a generous people, and as our fathers before us won for the commonwealth a good name for hospitality, we, their sons, have been taught by example how to show kindness and courtesy to strangers within our gates. We bid them, one and all, ungrudging welcome.

Our visitors, I hope, will find that with us the bitterness engendered by war has passed away; that its passions and hates have perished; that we love the old flag and all that it symbolizes; that we salute them as brothers—all of us the sons of "an indestructible union of indestructible states."

The heroism shown and the glory won at Gettysburg, Manassas, Stone River and Shiloh are the common heritage of American citizens, and the pages of history will record alike the deeds of valor of the victors and the vanquished. We will meet the coming veterans with outstretched hands and kindest greetings. We bid them pitch their tents, light their campfires, hoist our flags, and in their watches talk of the past—its struggles sorrows, heart-sweats and glory—joining us in thanks to God that our land is blessed with peace and plenty, and our beloved republic is growing yearly in power and renown, and standing the very foremost in strength, wealth and liberty of all the governments known to men.

If the dead have thoughts of the living, then the souls of the heroes of the blue and the gray who fell on the fields of battle will gather in noiseless files in the land of shadows to bless the Republic.

“On fame’s eternal camping ground
Their silent tents are spread,
And glory guards with solemn round
The bivouac of the dead.”

May the Encampment be a great success in every respect. May it prove a benefaction to host and guest, by giving to each a better knowledge of the other, and causing both, after its close, to feel, if possible, a stronger love of country.

God bless our flag, and our Union, and our visitors. May they return to their families rejoicing over the pleasures of their holiday, and all through the coming years of their lives may pleasant and kindly memories live in their hearts of our old Kentucky home.

From the Mayor of Paducah.

As Mayor of the city of Paducah, the third largest city of the state, it is with great pleasure that I welcome the veterans of the Union army upon their peaceful return to the South as the guests of Kentucky. We welcome you to Kentucky, a state noted for its hospitality, generosity and courtesy to strangers within its gates. There is nothing little or mean about the people of Kentucky. In giving you the freedom of the state, we do so in no contracted sense. We want your visit to be pleasant to you and all your friends, that the remembrance of it may be an oasis in life’s Sahara. Greet your old comrades-in-arms, sing your old army songs, march through Georgia if you feel like it, and if any warlike chickens or turkeys attack you in the dark, shoot them on the spot.

Most cordially,

D. A. YEISER. Mayor.

From the Mayor of Frankfort.

The city of Frankfort cordially unites with the metropolis of our state in extending hearty welcome to the veterans of the Union armies on their return to the South on their friendly mission. We trust their reunion will be a pleasing and happy occasion. Very sincerely.

IRA JULIAN, Mayor.

From the Mayor of Hopkinsville.

To the veterans of the Union army assembled in the city of Louisville: Some thirty years ago the South gave you a warm welcome, and to-day she extends to you a welcome with all the warmth, chivalry, patriotism and fraternal feelings of the New South. Kentucky, which stands in the foremost ranks for the full, free and unlimited coinage of peace, hospitality, prosperity and good will to all men, welcomes you with open arms, and asks you to enjoy in the fullest measure the inspiration, the bountiful repast of the old Kentucky home.

F. W. DABNEY, Mayor.

From the Mayor of Newport.

To the Editor of the Courier-Journal: It affords me great pleasure to see the grand welcome to be bestowed on the veterans of the Union army by your city. This is a good omen. It proves to me the war is over, at least in our own State. The plowshare has taken the place of the sword, and in the glad welcome to the veterans the city of Louisville does herself and the grand old commonwealth great credit. All honor to her for her generosity and magnanimity.

PARIS C. BROWN, Mayor.

From the Mayor of Henderson.

To the Editor of the Courier-Journal: The city of Henderson begs to join in the glad welcome the metrop-

olis of the State extends to the veterans of the Union armies. The wounds that civil strife once made have long since been healed, and the South, panoplied in the victories of peace, throws wide open her homes and her hearts, warmed by patriotism and fraternity, to the soldier veterans in their first peaceful reunion within her borders.

J. B. JOHNSON, Mayor.

From the Mayor of Louisville.

To the Editor of the Courier-Journal: The city of Louisville extends a hearty and festive welcome to the veterans and other visitors from all parts of the country. She is proud of the distinction of having been chosen for the grand demonstration, and she is fully prepared to show a substantial appreciation of this honor. For the first time in the history of the Grand Army of the Republic one of its famed encampments occurs south of the Ohio river and on the soil of Kentucky, where the gathering of the veterans in peaceful celebration signifies that one flag is the emblem of our common country, and that her people unite in patriotic devotion to it. Our citizens will consider themselves amply rewarded for their efforts in behalf of our visitors if the hours spent by them in our beautiful city will linger in the memory of every veteran who marched to the sound of the drum, and of every guest who has looked upon Louisville, resplendent in her bright and patriotic garb. Theirs is the key to the city, and whatever there be in readiness for their entertainment, let them enjoy it to the fullest extent.

I have the honor to be, very truly yours,
HENRY S. TYLER, Mayor.

From the Mayor of Covington.

To the Grand Army Veterans: As mayor of the city of Covington, I am pleased to extend to all veterans

of the Grand Army of the Republic a most cordial and hearty welcome as the guests of the State of Kentucky and the South.

Cordially,

JOS. L. RHINOCK, Mayor.

From the Mayor of Owensboro.

Louisville is busy hanging silken scarfs and banners on the walls to wave smiles and greetings to the multitudes of veterans of the Union army. Let every Kentuckian perform a patriotic service by honoring these old heroes for their trials, triumphs, and countless daringdeeds. Pin upon their breasts fair flowers as guerdons of their noble works, and bid them welcome to our old Kentucky home.

J. H. HICKMAN, Mayor.

From the Mayor of Lexington.

To the Grand Army of the Republic:—Lexington, the capital of the Bluegrass region, the home of Henry Clay, of Charley Hanson, and of many Kentuckians who gave their manhood and their lives to the Union, bids you welcome to Kentucky. May your stay in the Commonwealth which claims both Lincoln and Davis, be one of the happiest sojourns of your lives. We surrender to you the keys of our beloved city, with the assurance that she will be safe in your keeping. Again we bid you welcome.

H. T. DUNCAN, Mayor.

From the Mayor of Maysville.

Maysville, where General Grant was a schoolboy; where the birthrights of General Albert Sidney Johnston and General William Nelson obtain, and where the latter now sleeps, and where stands the first Federal soldiers' monument erected on Southern soil — joins Kentucky's metropolis in hearty welcome to the veterans of the Union armies.

WILLIAM H. COX, Mayor.

The Louisville Object Lesson.

The meeting between the blue and the gray will go far toward the complete elimination of bitterness of feeling. It would be a good thing for the country if a gathering of the sort could be had in the very heart of the South so that the representatives of both sides to the now long past conflict could come together in the greatest numbers. — *Kansas City Journal*.

It was a happy inspiration that led the Grand Army of the Republic to select Louisville as the place for their National Encampment this year. — *Rochester Herald*.

St. Paul's welcome to the Grand Army men next year can not exceed in warmth that given by Louisville. — *Toledo Blade*.

The reception of the Grand Army of the Republic by the people of Louisville has been in the nature of a justification of all the old claims for Southern hospitality. — *Indianapolis News*.

We judge that Louisville did herself proud, and we tender our congratulations. — *Cincinnati Tribune*.

The scenes at Louisville are a fete of peace such as no other country has ever seen. It is doubtful if any other country will see their like again. — *Des Moines Leader*.

Louisville has covered itself with credit and glory by the unanimity with which its citizens decorated their homes and places of business in honor of the Union soldiers who were guests within her gates. — *Cincinnati Commercial Gazette*.

They should profit greatly by their visit. — *Providence Journal*.

The citizens of Kentucky, and, indeed, the people of

the entire South, have extended to the Union veterans a warmth of welcome and cordiality of hospitality that have ever been characteristic of the South. — New York Mail and Express.

All accounts agree that Louisville has outdone herself in the generous warmth of her welcome, more than making good the engagements entered into by Mr. Watterson in her behalf. — Hartford Courant.

It is safe to say from all accounts, that the Grand Army of the Republic has never before received such an enthusiastic welcome as the one given to it this year at Louisville. The people of that goodly city have certainly well maintained Kentuck'y reputation for hospitality, and at the same time have presented an object lesson of peace, kindness and reconciliation that will not soon be forgotten. — St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Good results in the matter of fraternity of social intercourse between the sections and a better understanding between them will follow this meeting. — Knoxville Tribune.

No such a spectacle was ever seen in any other country and period of the world, where the contending elements in a great civil conflict could or did reunite in such a grand and patriotic ceremonial as that of the great Grand Army Encampment at Louisville in the year 1895. — St. Paul Dispatch.

The meeting of the Grand Army in National Encampment at Louisville, Kentucky, offers the most striking object lesson of the unity of this great republic which this generation has seen. The South of to-day not only welcomes the veterans of the North in the war between the sections of thirty years ago, but overwhelms them with hospitality. — Boston Post.

The 75,000 Grand Army of the Republic veterans as-

sembled in a Southern city are a practical denial of the oft-repeated assertion that the North is treasuring any bitterness against the South. — Chicago Inter-Ocean.

The Twenty-ninth Annual Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic at Louisville was a great success. — Rochester Union and Advertiser.

Southern Views of the Encampment.

The present encampment of the G. A. R. in a southern city and the confraternity incident thereto will do much toward bringing about a clearer understanding and a better feeling among blue and gray. The Grand Army of the Republic is welcome, and the traditions which they cherish shall be respected even as the hallowed memories of "the storm-cradled nation that fell" are revered in the hearts of the participants in the great conflict. — Augusta, Georgia, Herald.

It is a contest in good will and affection between veterans everywhere and at all times as well as now in Louisville. — Montgomery Advertiser.

It shows that the bitterness and hate which followed the close of the war is fast disappearing, and that sectional feeling is dying out, despite the efforts of the few who will continue their attempts to keep it alive. * * * But our love for the dead, and pride in the living heroes, who faced and met death, and bore adversity and destitution, do not hinder us from holding forth the hand of fraternity and good will to those who received the arms given up by the tattered remnants of a once invincible soldiery, and in whatever Southern city the veteran Union hosts may meet in their annual bivouac they may be sure of a welcome as kindly and as sincerely cordial as they could receive in any Northern community. — Florida Times-Union.

What It Means to the Veterans.

The parade was a magnificent one. To the mere lookers-on it seemed the consummation of the Encampment. The great columns of marching men in their simple uniforms was not only beautiful, but an imposing, even a sublime, spectacle. As representatives of the most stirring period of our history, those veterans were inseparably linked with its sorrows and glories; and the recollections spoke in trumpet tones to the beholder. To the veterans themselves the march was only a play, meant to recall the days of their youth and action to themselves as well as to others. Those long lines of happy women and children between which they passed, the trappings, even the flags and the music, seemed trifling in the recollections of men who had been "stormed at with shot and shell" and who had followed the same standards and the same thrilling strains to battle, wounds and almost death. The terrible earnestness of that time was in too great contrast to give this feature the importance it holds in other eyes.

But there is something in these reunions that can be but dimly realized by one outside the ranks, and which means far more to old soldiers than the mimic "pride, pomp and circumstance of war." The meeting with long-parted comrades, the renewal of intimacies formed in days that shook the soul, the "reunions"—these are what drew these old men from the uttermost parts of the continent; which made them brave the hardships of long railroads and the dangerous march under the burning sun. There is no comrade like the comrade in arms; the ties of youthful association, even of college life, are as nothing in comparison.

The desire to greet the men by whose side he had fought brought that old soldier on his two-weeks' tramp from Illinois to Camp Caldwell—more trying to his aged limbs than the marches of a campaign. To satisfy this hunger of the heart men have endured more grinding poverty and more arduous toil every year.

They have been amply compensated. Not an Encampment that does not divulge some romantic story of long-separated relatives and friends brought together. Two brothers have been restored to each other in Louisville, captor has met captured, and the man whose life was saved has had opportunity to thank his preserver. On every side former neighbors renew intimacy. Thousands of such incidents happen at each Encampment. The grand march of the veterans is nothing to such considerations.

The reception to the Commander-in-Chief at the Galt House was a triumph of women. Men, who did the powder fighting during the war were for once in the shadow, to stand and admire the brilliancy of their surroundings and the company, while Kentucky women mingled with the women of the North and united into an army that won the other side by mere fascination.

The reception opened at 9 o'clock last evening. The Women's Relief Corps found the parlors radiant with embellishment already placed by the skilled fingers of their Kentucky hostesses. Theirs was the part only to stand and greet their throngs of callers made up of men and women from North, South, East and West, and from Kentucky.

The artistic decorations stood out a strong testimony to the taste of the women who put them up, the principals of whom were Miss Sallie Rutherford and Miss Clara Moore Sherley. Streamers of cedar were festooned from the walls and bunched at the chandeliers, where they fell in graceful wreaths. Winding among them were ribbons of red, white and blue. About the walls were draped American flags, claiming equal admiration, with banks of flowers and foliage, which stood about the corners. Stars of immortelles, blazing with small electric lights, monograms of cedar, shields of flowers and "Hail to the Chief," played parts in the decorations.

At each doorway were stationed Sons of Veterans

with bayoneted guns, to guard the assemblage from intruders. Fully three thousand people called during the evening, and all conditions combined to make the event one of brilliancy.

Shortly after the doors had been thrown open Chief of Staff Nevius arose and called before him Commander-in-Chief Lawler, to whom he presented a gorgeous Grand Army badge, a gift from the staff. In the badge were set 107 diamonds, six of which were large ones, at each point and center of star. "No. 1," set in diamonds, appeared on the badge, signifying, as Gen. Nevius expressed it, the Commander-in-Chief is not only a No. 1 man, but that he belongs to Post No. 1, of Rockford, Illinois. On the badge was inscribed: "Presented by the staff, in evidence of the appreciation of his worth as a citizen, services as a soldier and record as a comrade of the Grand Army."

General Nevius also gave General Lawler a breast-pin, representing a sun burst, in which rays of gold spread from a large diamond, which he is to present to Mrs. Lawler on his return home.

A badge was also presented to Adjt-Gen. C. C. Jones. It was of bronze, inlaid with gold, and bore five large diamonds. An anchor of gold was pendant, on which was the word, "Vanderbilt," the name of the vessel on which General Jones served.

The badge presented to Quartermaster-General Burst was similar, except that the pendant was the Twentieth Corps badge. On it was inscribed General Burst's war record, a fine one.

The presentations were accompanied by brief words expressing the feelings which dominated in the gifts and answered by expressions of thanks from the respective recipients.

The three parlors were thrown open and the guests were presented to the Commander and Staff, who stood in a line alternating with the prominent officials of the Woman's Relief Corps.

Looking Backward.

The Twenty-ninth Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic is over. The veterans are packing their knapsacks and breaking camp. The vast multitudes that thronged the streets during the week are thinning out. Many, we are pleased to see, yet linger. We say pleased because we are pleased—pleased for two reasons: because we are glad to have our guests with us and because their remaining is an evidence that our efforts as hosts have not been unappreciated.

Now that we are looking back upon, rather than forward to, this notable week, there are a few odds and ends of observation that may not be inopportune.

The story of the week will silence for all time those who have hitherto refused to believe that Louisville is a city, with resources ample to care for great crowds and to meet great emergencies. It is the testimony of our visitors that the Grand Army has never been better entertained; that the decorations and illuminations have never been more general or more generous; that the executive management of all features of the festivities, with the exception of the indifferent fire-works, have never been more effective. Free lodging was furnished all who requested it, abundant hotel and private house accommodation was provided, and instead of being unable to lodge and feed the hundreds of thousands who poured into the city we could have taken care of even greater crowds. The people who questioned Louisville's ability to redeem the pledges made by our representatives at Pittsburgh last year will never more question Louisville's ability to do anything she undertakes to do.

In this connection let due credit be given to the committee which rendered such success possible. The gentlemen charged with the executive work of preparation have made the city their lasting debtor. The energy, pluck and intelligence with which they prosecuted their labors were unremitting. Their reward is the recogni-

tion of the unqualified success of the encampment which is everywhere made.

But that success would have been out of the question if the masses of the people of Louisville had not sympathized with the committee's aims and had not heartily co-operated in advancing them. Those who contributed so liberally in money, who with such good will and good effect decorated their business and dwelling houses, and who entered with such hospitable spirit into the personal entertainment of our visitors, all share the credit for the happy result. Indeed, there is no more pleasant feature of this whole affair than the knowledge that apparently every citizen of Louisville, man and woman, rich and poor, had a personal appreciation of the character of the celebration and took a personal pride in making the reception of our visitors all that a warm-hearted people would have it.

And, after all, it is the personal element in the relations between hosts and guests that will be remembered with keenest pleasure. People cannot appreciate each other until they know each other. We may prate as we will about the diversity among the inhabitants of different parts of the United States, but the chief diversity is mainly imaginary, founded in ignorance, for want of personal contact of each other. The commingling here, during the week, of people from all quarters of the country, their intimate associations in the same city and under the same roof, have done much to dissipate that ignorance and to reveal to the untraveled that we are all genuine, patriotic, kindred American men and women, whether our local habitation be Maine or Florida. Insularity of abode, resulting in provincialism of thought and habit, is the chief source of all that is left of sectional prejudice. Every such gathering as that which met in Louisville this week is a sun-burst that dispels far and wide the mists of provincialism and prejudice.

Finally — we touch upon it in that order intentionally — the meeting of the Grand Army in a Southern city

and the heartiness of its greeting by that city are undoubtedly regarded in some quarters as of exceptional significance as an evidence that the passions engendered by the war are buried with the dead. We are not inclined to dwell with such emphasis on this feature of the occasion as some of our newspaper contemporaries seem to be. We need no assurance at this late day that those passions are no more. We know the Southern people and we know the Northern people, and we know that there is no material reason for calling the one Southern and the other Northern except for geographical designation. And knowing this, we know that all ignorance that the war is over, though harbored in newspaper offices where general intelligence is not to be questioned, is simply the product of that insularity and provincialism of which we have already spoken. The war is indeed over, and it needed not the grand exhibition of a common brotherhood in Louisville this week to prove that. But as a means of enlightening insular ignorance on this point, that exhibition has undoubtedly had an important and salutary influence.

The National Encampment.

The Twenty-ninth National Encampment is now history.

The verdict to be rendered upon it is that of entire satisfaction.

The attendance was larger than at any other Encampment in our history, except that at Washington.

The hospitality of the citizens of Louisville was simply boundless. Not only was everything in their city at our disposal, but they seemed anxious for us to take it, if there was a prospect that it would add to our enjoyment. The returning prodigal son was not made any more at home in the house of his father than the veterans in their coming back to Louisville after 30 years absence.

This was the rule from the highest to the lowest. If there was a single man in the city whose heart did not go out in warm greeting to the comrades he failed to make himself known. We have had warm receptions by the Down Easters in rock-bound Maine, and by the thrifty Yankees of cultured Boston; we have partaken of the lavish hospitality of the princely Californians, and big-hearted Pittsburg, Columbus, Detroit, Indianapolis, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, and St. Louis threw wide open their doors for us, but never and nowhere have we had a more spontaneous and general hospitality than in Louisville.

The Grand Army appeared at Louisville as every lover of American manhood would have it appear. It presented itself as a grand body of intelligent, high-minded, self-respecting men, who had done their entire duty

“When war waged its wide desolation,”

and since then had lived cleanly, God-fearing, duty-ruled lives. He would have been dull indeed who, looking upon that mighty throng, did not recognize it in the highest embodiment and incarnation of true Americanism—the patriotic intelligence and force which ground the rebellion to powder, and which would similarly crush any other force dangerous to our institutions. He would have been purblind if he could not see that these were the men, and the type of those dead or absent, who when they had conquered peace, doffed with their uniforms the calling of war, addressed themselves as vigorously to civil pursuits as they had to the stern trade of arms, and with their strong arms and clear, cool heads, built the country up into prosperity, conserved every good result secured by the war, and held the Ship of State firmly on the course that led to greatness. The men who gathered in the streets of Louisville were *the* Americans of thirty years ago, and their sons and daughters are *the* Americans of to-day. They are the force which makes, rules and preserves this country.

The proceedings of the National Encampment were highly satisfactory. It met every question which properly came before it in the right spirit, and its deliverance upon it was just what it should have been. Upon the questions of pensions, preference to soldiers in public employment, teaching loyalty in the schools, the supremacy of the nation, honor to the flag and purity in elections its declarations were strong and unmistakable. It voiced the whole body of ex-soldiers clearly and well.

The selection of officers for the ensuing year was no less satisfactory. There was no two minds in the encampment as to the choice of Colonel I. N. Walker for Commander-in-Chief. He is one of the ablest men in the nation, and made a most enviable record in the field. As a soldier he was a splendid type of the American Volunteer—brave, discreet, zealous, with a courage that no disaster could dampen. His life was bound up in the success of the cause, and he counted as nothing any sacrifice that would advance it. He has been a faithful, untiring worker for the Grand Army ever since its organization, and has held nearly every office in it, and as chairman of the National Committee on Pensions has done work that particularly commended him to the veterans.

It was a fitting recognition of our gallant Border State comrades, as well as of the hospitable State of Kentucky, to elect General Hobson Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief. No better representative could have been found of the loyal men of the Border States. At the outbreak of the war General Hobson's home was in Southern Kentucky, the very fringe of the fabric of the Union. He had never faltered in his loyalty for an instant, and at once began raising a regiment. His military record was brilliant, and it fell to his fortune to be prominent in many great operations.

Junior Vice Commander-in-Chief Cosgrove is a leading man in Washington, has been prominent in Grand

Army work for many years, and was a member of the gallant old Fourth Ohio Volunteer Veteran Infantry.

Taken altogether, it was a very great National Encampment.

Temperate Comrades.

Two things greatly astonished the Louisvillians: One was that the Superintendent of the City Water Works reported that the consumption of water during the National Encampment increased 1,500,000 gallons a day.

The other was that everybody who went into extra arrangements for selling enormous quantities of beer and other liquors lost money. The business of the regular saloons was not perceptibly increased by the presence of 200,000 strangers, and so far as liquor-selling was concerned the Encampment was a flat failure.

Eventually it may be understood that the men who fought the battles of the Union were not then, and are still less now, whisky drinkers. There is a great deal of talk about drinking in the army, but the actual truth is that there was far less whisky drunk by the men of the Union army than by any soldiers who ever stood in battle. Hundreds of thousands of them did not touch a drop from the time they enlisted until they were discharged, and hundreds of thousands of others only drank rarely and a very little.

To-day the mass of comrades are distinguished for their temperance. Outside of a religious gathering there cannot be found men who drink less per capita than those who attend National Encampments.

A recognition of this fact will save much money to gentlemen who are inclined to invest money in extraordinary preparations for liquor selling at future National Encampments. The regular saloons can take care of all the business that comes without any trouble, and have time to spare.

The foregoing extracts were clipped from the files of the Louisville Courier-Journal and National Tribune of Washington, D. C.

I desire in closing to thank the many members of the press with whom I came in contact during the year just closed, for many courtesies extended to me in my official capacity.

W. C. Jones.

INDEX.

A.

	PAGE.
ABSTRACT OF EXPENDITURES.....	96
ABSTRACT OF PURCHASES	90
ABSTRACT OF SALES	92
ABSTRACT OF SUPPLIES	101
ACCOUNT CURRENT.....	89
ADAMS, JOHN G. B.....	281, 313, 315, 350, 354
ADAMS, JOHN Q.	16
ADJUTANT-GENERAL	
Announces Officers Elect.....	351
Calls Roll of Officers.....	245
Calls Departments for ballot for Junior Vice- Commander-in-Chief.....	284
Calls Departments for ballot for Chaplain-in- Chief.....	350
Calls Roll Encampment on Location Twenty- ninth Encampment.....	270
Casts ballot for Commander-in-Chief.....	276
Casts ballot for Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief.....	281
Casts ballot for Surgeon General.....	346
Presents Communications.....	284
ALLEN, EDGAR.....	264, 294
ALLEN, W. J.....	344
ANDERSON, MARION T.	312, 313, 354
ANDERSON, T. J.	264
APPERSON, J. T.....	16, 365
ARMSTRONG, WM. H.....	16, 334, 344
ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL.....	359
ASSETS	112

AUDITING COMMITTEE ON

Quartermaster-General's Accounts.....	246
Report of.....	82i, 344

B.

BADGER, E. A.	345
BANGS, I. S.	50
BARBOUR, CHARLES S.	16, 345
BARRETT, A. W.	344
BARTLETT, M. B.	345
BEATH, ROBERT B.	246, 318, 335, 341, 352
BENNETT, J. L.	14, 50
BENJAMIN, CHARLES F.	308
BLACKMER, E. T.	16
BLISS, A. T.	327
BOARD OF SURVEY.....	82a
BONNELL, J. C.	281, 324, 353
BOSBYSHELL, O. C.	251
BOWMAN, WILLIAM.....	277
BREWSTER, L. E.	251, 254
BROWN, DAVID S.	3, 16, 17
BROWN, SAMUEL N.	16, 17
BROWN, W. H.	345
BRYANT, G. W.	82i
BUCKLEY QUARTETTE.....	3
BUFFALO, NEW YORK WRITES	
Next Encampment.....	252
BURCHFIELD, A. P.	15
Report of.....	80
BURDETTE, S. S.	354
BURST, J. W.	15, 51, 350, 455
Report of.....	83

C.

CADLE, CORNELIUS.....	342
CARRINGTON, N. B.	246, 341

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.	465
CARNAHAN, J. R.	14, 50
CARLSON, O. W.	16
CASTLE, C. H.	258
CHAPLAIN-IN-CHIEF	12, 15, 226, 354
CHARITY	67, 273
CHASE, R. L.	319
CIRCULARS:	
No. 1	421
No. 2	422
Special instructions to Aides de Camp	427
CLARK, HORACE S.	299
CLARKSON, T. S.	275
CLAYTON, POWELL	344
COCHRAN, R. H.	3, 16, 17, 324, 345
COCHRAN, WILLIAM H.	334
COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, 3, 12, 13, 15, 245, 266, 270, 276,	318, 320, 322, 324, 346, 355
Address of	51
Election of New	276
Installation of	351
Nomination of	274
COMMITTEE ON	
Address of Commander-in-Chief	245, 325
Credentials	13
Grant Statue	352
Pensions	50, 315
Resolutions	247, 298
Rules, Regulations and Ritual	246, 335
Testimonial to retiring Commander-in-Chief	325, 350
Testimonial to John Palmer	3
J. G. B. Adams	285
To Convey Greetings to Woman's Relief Corps.	247
To Convey Greetings to Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic	247
COMMITTEE ON REPORT OF	
Adjutant-General	245, 319
Chaplain-in-Chief	246, 285
Inspector-General	246, 326
Judge Advocate-General	246, 298
Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief	247, 287

COMMITTEE ON REPORT OF—*Continued.*

Quartermaster-General	246, 344
Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief	247, 287
Surgeon-General	246, 354

COMMITTEE FROM

Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic	281
Woman's Relief Corps	270

COMMITTEE TO

Audit Quartermaster-General's Account	82i
Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic	353
Woman's Relief Corps	353

COMMITTEE TO ATTEND FUNERAL

Members Loyal Legion	250
----------------------------	-----

COMMITTEE ON

Investigation Phil Kearny Post, Richmond, Virginia	50, 288
---	---------

COMPSON, H. B.	326, 345
---------------------	----------

CONTRIBUTIONS TO

Flag fund	102
Sherman's Monument	111

COON, DATUS E.	342
---------------------	-----

COSGROVE, S. G.	284
----------------------	-----

COULTER, O. H.	16
---------------------	----

COUNCIL OF ADMINISTRATION	16, 72, 82g, 82h
---------------------------------	------------------

Executive Committee of	17, 76, 82a
------------------------------	-------------

New	344
-----------	-----

CRAWFORD, J. W.	345
----------------------	-----

CREASEY, G. W.	50
---------------------	----

CUMMINGS, J. P.	303
----------------------	-----

CURTIS, O. B.	305
--------------------	-----

D.

DABOLL, S. B.	265
--------------------	-----

DARROW, C. S.	16
--------------------	----

DAVIDSON, J. T.	313
----------------------	-----

DEATHS.	67
--------------	----

DEPARTMENTS

Membership in	65
Posts chartered in	65
Posts in	70
Roll of	19

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.....	467
DENVER, COLORADO, Invites next Encampment	254
DICKERSON, JOSEPH	345
DIENER, J. F.	16
DIETRICH, H. S. ....16, 17, 267, 323, 335	
DODGE, W. A.	16
DONAHUE, HENRY.....	327
DORINGTON, J. W.	344
DORNBLAZER, B.	344
DOWNNS, FRANCIS.....	263
DOWNNS, HENRY W.	345
DUVAL, I. H.	16

E.

ELECTION OF	
Chaplain-in-Chief.....	350
Commander-in-Chief	276
Council of Administration.....	344
Junior Vice Commander-in-Chief	284
Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief.....	281
Surgeon-General	346
ELLIS, MATT. H.	15, 350
Report of	200
ENCAMPMENT:	
Roll of	15 - 50
ENCAMPMENTS:	
Where held, date of	356
ERDMAN, C. W.	16, 344
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF COUNCIL	17 - 76, 82a
EXPENDITURES ON ALL ACCOUNTS.....	95

F.

FAIRCHILD, LUCIUS	50
FARLEY, E.	344
FARNSWORTH, C. O.	16
FARR, E. P.	345
FERRAND, M.	16

FISHER, H. D.....	286
FISK, R. E.....	326
FLAGS FOR GRAVES	108
Expenditures on account of.....	109
Number issued	108
On hand.....	108
Receipts on account of	102 - 107
FRENCH, W. W.....	263
FUND, FLAG.....	89, 102, 112
General	112
Grant Statue	110, 112, 352
Sherman Monument	89 - 112

G.

GAIN IN MEMBERSHIP.....	66
GENERAL ORDERS	
No. 1.....	357
No. 2.....	357
No. 3.....	360
No. 4.....	365
No. 5.....	376
No. 6.....	382
No. 7.....	388
No. 8.....	392
No. 9.....	396
No.10.....	398
No.11.....	401
No.12.....	407
No.13.....	410
No.14.....	420
GERWIG, C. W.	16, 17, 345
GETTYS, HENRY E.	345
GILE, F. J.	16
GOULDING, J. H.	50
GRAHAM, A. H.	334
GRANT STATUE.....	352
GRAY, CHARLES J.C.	344
GREETING FROM LADIES OF THE GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC	281

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.....	469
GREETING FROM WOMAN'S RELIEF CORPS.....	270
GREGG, J. O.	284
GRUND, LOUIS.....	326 - 350
GRUBB, LEWIS.....	344

H.

HAGER, AUGUSTUS.....	16
HAGERTY, T. H.....15, 226, 286,	354
Report of.....	226
HAGGARD, W. S.....	334
HASSLER, J. J. S.....	345
HAZZARD, C. W.....	298
HEADQUARTERS, Permanent.....	319
HICKS, H. G.....	266
HILL, CHARLES E.....	347
HILL, ROBERT W.....	16, 344
HOARD, W. D.....264, 297, 346, 350	
HOBSON, E. H.....	278, 306
HOLMES, C. H.....	16
HOPKINS, GEORGE H.....16, 17, 345	
HOWE, A. .C.....	16, 381
HUSTED, GILBERT M.....	16

I.

ILIFF, THOMAS C.....	347
INSPECTOR-GENERAL.....	15, 113
INSTALLATION OF OFFICERS.....	351
INVESTMENTS.....	112

J.

JEWETT, E. W.....	345
JOHNSON, J. T.	249
JONES, C. C.....14, 15, 50, 51, 64, 75, 319, 351, 454	
Report of.....	64

JONES, A. W.....	344
JUDGE ADVOCATE-GENERAL.....	15, 200
JUNIOR VICE-COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF	15, 62, 311, 314
Election of new.....	281
Installation of	351
Nomination for.....	277

K.

KANITZ, LOUIS.....	265
KELLY, R. M.....	280
KENTS, J. J.....	345
KETCHAM, W. A.....	274
KINNIE, C. MASON.....	284
KINNIE, MRS. E. D.....	284
KOHLER, JOHN.....	327
KOUNTZ, JOHN S.....	50

L.

LADIES OF THE GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC—	
Committee from.....	281
Committee to.....	247
Report of.....	353
LAWLER, THOMAS G. (Portrait Frontispiece.)—	
Accepts Montana Gavel.....	12
Address of.....	51
Appoints Committee to present new Com- mander-in-Chief	276
Calls Encampment to order.....	3
Committee to present testimonials to.....	350
Presents Mrs. John A. Logan to Encampment...	12
Presentation from Staff.....	454
Turning over of Colors to Commander-in-Chief..	354
LEIPER, CHARLES L.	343
LEWIS, JAMES.....	82c, 345
LIABILITIES.....	112
LINEHAN, J. C.....	50, 288, 297
LOGAN, MRS. JOHN A.....	12

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.....	471
LORD, F. H., General Passenger and Ticket Agent Chicago Great Western Railway Company.....	262
LOSS IN MEMBERSHIP.....	66
LOZIER, J. H.....	11
M.	
MAJORS, THOMAS J.....	345
MANNING, W. R.....	50
MARBURG, CHARLES L.....	345
MARTIN, JAMES S.....	344
MARSH, A. O.....	334
MASTELLAR, T. C.....	246-341
MAUGHLIN, HUGH A.....	16
MAXEY, WILLIAM C.....	304
MEECH, JAMES F.....	304
MEMBERS—	
National Council of Administration.....	16, 358
National Council of Administration, New	344
MEMBERSHIP OF DEPARTMENTS.....	65
For eighteen years.....	67
Gain in.....	66
Loss in	66
MEMORIAL DAY.....	55
MEMORIAL TO JAMES F. MEECH.....	304
MERRICK, JAMES L.....	326
MERRILL, GEORGE S.....	296
MERTZ, J. K.....	319
MILITARY INSTRUCTIONS IN PUBLIC SCHOOL.....	57
MILLER, MRS. FLO. J.....	270
MILLIKEN, J. H.....	81
MINER, P. R.....	344
MINTON, M.....	278, 281
MOORE, H. O.....	319, 322
MCCARDY, J. J.....	262
McDOLL, J. H., General Manager Monon Route.....	81

McDOUGAL, H. C.....	50
McHENRY, W. A.....	50
McKEE, S.....	278, 281, 306
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE, Writes Next Encampment	263
NATIONAL COUNCIL OF ADMINISTRATION.....	16
Election of.....	344
Executive Committee of.....	17
Nomination of New.....	344
Report of.....	72-82
NATIONAL DEPARTMENT —	
Daughters of Veterans.....	285
NATIONAL ENCAMPMENTS —	
Sessions where held, date, etc.....	356
NATIONAL OFFICERS.....	15
NEXT NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT	270
NEVIUS, H. M.	298, 350, 360
NOMINATIONS FOR —	
Chaplain-in-Chief	347
Commander-in-Chief	274
Junior-Vice Commander-in-Chief.....	284
Members National Council.....	344
Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief.....	277
Surgeon-General.....	346

O.

O'BRIEN, N. J.	266, 349
O'DONNELL, JAMES	14, 249, 250, 266, 296, 327
O'LEARY, T.	12
O'NEILL, J. W.	298
OFFICE WORK	67
OLIN, WILLIAM M.	285
ORMSBEE, E. J.	16

P.

PACKWOOD, GEORGE H.	16
PALMER, JOHN	3
PAST NATIONAL OFFICERS	17

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.....	473
PASCAL, SARAH L.....	286
PATRICK, GEORGE H.....	16, 342, 353
PAVEY, C. W.....	246, 341
PENSIONS	54
PENSION COMMITTEE	50
Report of	315
PER CAPITA TAX —	
Receipts from	94
PERMANENT HEADQUARTERS	319
PRENTISS, E. F.	14, 50, 82a, 270
PRESENTATION TO —	
Commander-in-Chief.....	12
Past Commander-in-Chief, John Palmer.....	3
POND, C. V. R.	15, 326
Report of	113
PORTRAITS OF —	
T. G. Lawler.....	Frontispiece
C. C. Jones	64
J. W. Burst	82n
POWELL, W. H.....	264
POWERS, W. H.....	310
PROCEEDINGS, UNOFFICIAL	430
Q.	
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL, REPORT OF.....	83
R.	
RASSIEUR, LEO.....	262, 298
RATES OF FARE TO ST. PAUL	262
REA, JOHN P.	268, 281, 346
RECAPITULATION OF ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S RE- PORT	66
RECEIPTS FROM ALL SOURCES.....	89
RECEIPTS FROM PER CAPITA TAX.....	94
RECORDS OF VOLUNTEERS.....	50
REED, THEODORE F.	345

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON —

Adjutant-General's Report.....	319
Chaplain-in-Chief's Report.....	285
Commander-in-Chief's Address.....	325
Credentials.....	13
Grant Statue.....	352
Inspector-General's Report.....	326
Judge Advocate-General's Report.....	298
Pensions.....	315
Quarter-Master General's Report.....	344
Resolutions.....	298
Rules, Regulations and Ritual.....	335
Rules, Regulations and Ritual, Additional.....	341
Testimonial to Past Commander-in-Chief, John Palmer.....	3
J. G. B. Adams.....	285

REPORT OF —

Adjutant-General.....	64
Chaplain-in-Chief.....	226
Inspector-General.....	113
Judge-Advocate-General.....	200
Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief.....	62
Military Instruction in Public Schools.....	230
Quartermaster-General.....	83
Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief.....	60
Surgeon-General.....	216

REPORT OF WOMAN'S RELIEF CORPS..... 270

RESOLUTIONS RELATIVE TO —

Admission of Members of Sons of Veterans to Posts.....	308
Amending Inter-State Commerce Law.....	335
Appreciation of Hospitality of Citizens of Louis- ville.....	335
Birthday of Abraham Lincoln a Public Holiday.....	310
Camp supply in Oklahoma Territory for a Sol- diers Home.....	302
Civil service rulings as to age limit.....	299
Codification of State Laws enacted in the inter- est of the old Soldier.....	300
Concerning death of Past Adjutant-General Meech.....	304
Congress to assume control of and make annual appropriations for Memorial day services in National Cemeteries.....	300

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC

475

RESOLUTIONS RELATIVE TO — *Continued.*

Concerning Rail Road rates to National Encampments	310
Desecration of Memorial Day	315
Discontinuance of Annual Parades	299
Discrimination against those in Naval Service ..	315
Favoring establishment of a Military National Park at Vicksburg	302
Flag of our country on School Houses	304-307
Legislation providing for Military Instruction in Public Schools	308
Memorializing Congress prohibiting Flags	309
Monument to Loyal Women	327
Monument to George Francis Root	328
Monumental Statue to General John A. Logan ..	328
Observation of Anniversary of Organization of First Post	299
Objectionable Pictorial Publications	311
Oklahoma Comrades ask for loan	303
One Country and One Flag	310
Penalty for wilful disobedience of statutes	312
Power and authority to change place of meeting for National Encampments	335
Preference to Honorary Discharged Union Soldiers in United States Service	301
Relative to practice in election of Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief	308
School Histories	329
Singing of America in Public Schools	305
To Memorialize Congress governing observance of Memorial Day in National Cemeteries	306
Widows of enlisted men of the Army and Navy to be buried in National Cemeteries	334
RESOLUTIONS —	
Of Sympathy Legion	248, 288
To City and Citizens of Louisville	335
RILEY, JAMES WHITCOMB	65
ROBINSON, B. N.	299
ROLL CALL OFFICERS AND DEPARTMENTS	15 - 50
ROOT, GEORGE FRANCIS	328

S.

SAINT PAUL INVITES NEXT ENCAMPMENT	258
Secures next Encampment	270

SAMPLE, THOMAS G.	14, 50, 283, 318, 323
SANBORN, AUGUST D.	344
SANDS, EMANUEL.	16
SAVAGE, J. GUTHRIE.	16
SAWYER, A. M.	16
SCHOFIELD, E.	246-341
SCOTT, THOMAS W.	344
SCHEFFER, ALBERT.	16, 17, 345
SENIOR VICE-COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.	15, 245, 325, 350
SENIOR VICE-COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, NEW.	278, 306
SEXTON, JAMES.	294
SHAW, ALBERT T.	252
SHELDON, CHARLES H.	16
SHERLEY, THOMAS H.	4
SHERMAN MONUMENT FUND.	112
SHIVELY, H. B.	248
SHOLES, A. E.	50, 306, 327, 344
SHUTE, CHARLES H.	15
Report of.	62
SIMPSON, S. H.	16-358
SINE, MRS. JULIA P.	270
SMOCK, R. M.	319
SNIPE, SETH T.	345
SOEKLAND, A. K.	307
SONS OF VETERANS.	57-308
SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS TO AIDES-DE-CAMP.	427
SPRINGER, MRS.	281
SPINK, FRED W.	299
STEELE, A. J.	345
STEERE, JAMES M.	16
STEWART, D. M.	345
STEWART, THOMAS J.	249, 274, 281, 308
STERRETT, F. M.	16, 345

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC	477
STICKNEY, A. M.	16
STINSON, R. B.	324
STONE, ISRAEL W.	345
SUPPLY ACCOUNT WITH DEPARTMENTS	92, 93
SUPPLIES RECEIVED ISSUED AND ON HAND	101
SURGEON-GENERAL, REPORT OF	216
SURGEON-GENERAL, ELECTION OF NEW	346
SWALM, A. W.	16, 344

T.

TAINTOR, H. E.	269, 298, 348
TANNER, JAMES	250, 269, 287, 298, 314, 322, 345, 349
TATLOCK, E. W.	326, 345, 347
TESTIMONIALS TO—	
Adams, J. G. B.	285
Lawler, T. G.	325
Committee on same	350
Palmer, John	4
TEXT BOOKS	58
THATCHER, M. O.	305
THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION —	
Army and Navy Chaplains	286
THIBADEAU, J. H.	16
THOMAS, A. D.	16
THOMAS, GEORGE L.	307, 345
TODD, JACOB J.	334
TORRANCE, ELL	327
TOWNSEND, CHARLES	312, 313, 319, 349
TROSPER, H. G.	303
TURNER, MRS. E.	270

U.

UNOFFICIAL PROCEEDINGS	430
URELL, M. EMMETT	334

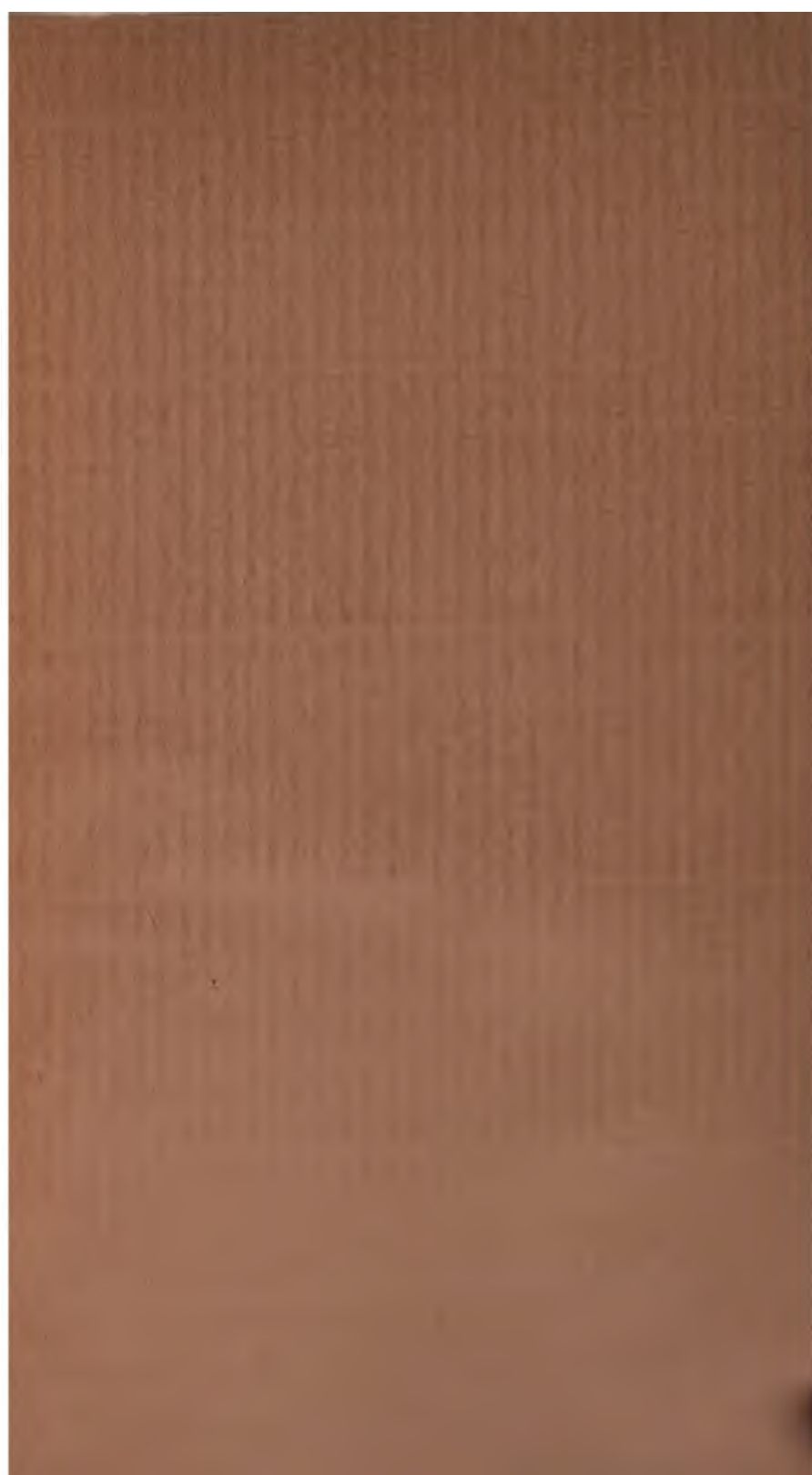
V.

VANDERSLICE, J. M.....	50, 311, 319, 323, 346, 349
VEAZEY, H. W.	16
VEAZEY, W. G.....	354

W.

WAGNER, LOUIS.....	249, 265, 274, 288, 311, 312, 320, 324, 325, 346
WALKER, IVAN N.—	
Accepts position as Commander-in-Chief.....	276
Elected Commander-in-Chief	276
Installed as Commander-in-Chief.....	351
Nominated for Commander-in-Chief.....	274
Pension Committee.....	50
Report of	315
WALLACE, ROBERT C.	16
WALLACE, W. A.....	50
WARNER, WILLIAM.....	8, 50, 281, 284
WATTERSON, HENRY.....	6
WEATHER	324
WEEKS, O. W.....	15
Report of	216
WEISSERT, A. G	353
WETHERBEE, W. A.....	345
WHITING, DR. J. B.	346
WICKENS, MRS. M. R.	270
WICKERSHAM, M. D.....	344
WINGATE, GEORGE W.	245, 375
WISNER, G. W. S.	345
WITMAN, E. L.	345
WOMAN'S RELIEF CORPS.....	56
Committee from	270
Committee to	247
Report of	353
WOMAN'S STATE RELIEF CORPS OF MAINE.....	286

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.	479
Y.	
YORK, ADDIE A.	285
Z.	
ZERBEY, CHARLES.....	16
ZIMMERMAN, LOUIS M.....	344







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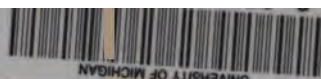
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